

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR

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To which is prefixed,

GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

The SIXTH EDITION, corrected by the AUTHOR.

LONDON:

Printed for W. STRAHAN, J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, J. HINTON, L.
DAVIES, W. OWEN, T. LOWNDES, T. CASLON, S. CROWDER, T.
LONGMAN, B. LAW, T. BECKET, E. and C. DILLY, J. DODSLEY,
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MDCCCLXXVIII.



DICTIONARY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The words are arranged in alphabetical order, and the definitions are given in full.

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L.

LAB

L, A liquid consonant, which preserves always the same sound in English.

At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled; as, *shall, fill*; except after a diphthong; as, *fail, feel*. In a word of more syllables it is written single; as, *channel, canal*. It is sometimes put before *e*, and sounded feebly after it; as, *bible, till*.

LA. *interj.* See; look; behold. *Shakesp.*
LA'B DANUM. *f.* A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL. *f.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A small slip or scrip of writing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Anything appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.*

3. [In law.] A narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. *Harris.*

LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Latin.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. *Dist.*

LA'BIAL. *a.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*

LABIATED. *a.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*

LA'BORANT. *f.* [*laborans*, Latin.] A chemist. *Boyle.*

LABORATORY. *f.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemist's workroom. *Boyle.*

LABORIOUS. *a.* [*laborieux*, French; *laboriosus*, Latin.]

Vol. II.

LAB

1. Diligent in work; assiduous. *South.*
2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy. *Dryden.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty. *Dec. of Piety.*
2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR. *f.* [*labour*, French; *labor*, Lat.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength; pains; toil. *Shakespeare.*

2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*

3. Work done; performance.

4. Exercise; motion with some degree of violence. *Harvey.*

5. Childbirth; travail. *South.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shakespeare.*

2. To do work; to take pains. *Ecclus.*

3. To move with difficulty. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. *Ben. Johnson.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed. *Wake.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail. *Dryden.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty. *Clarendon.*

2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *f.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. *Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *a.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. *Shakespeare.*

LA'BRA. *f.* [Spanish.] A lip. *Shakespeare.*

LA'BY-

L A C

LA'BYRINTH. *f.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Donne. Denham.*

LAC. *f.* Lac is of three sorts. 1. The stick lac. 2. The seed lac. 3. The shell lac. *Hill.*

LACE. [*lacet*, French.]

1. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*
2. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes. *Swift.*
4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven. *Bacon.*
5. Texture of thread with gold and silver. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a string run through cilet holes. *Congreve.*
2. To adorn with gold or silver textures yewed on. *Shakespeare.*
3. To embellish with variegations. *Shakesf.*
4. To beat. *L'Estrange.*

LAC'ED *Mutton.* An old word for a whore. *Shakespeare.*

LAC'EMAN. *f.* [*lace and man.*] One who deals in lace. *Addison.*

LAC'ERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*

To LAC'ERATE. *v. a.* [*lacerè*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*

LACERA'TION. *f.* [from *lacerate.*]

1. The act of tearing or rending.
2. The breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*

LAC'ERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear. *Harvey.*

LAC'HRIMAL. *a.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LAC'HRIMARY. *a.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears. *Addison.*

LACHRYMATION. *f.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LAC'HRYMATORY. *f.* [*lachrymatoire*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LAC'INIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be wanting. *Genesis.*

LACK *f.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*

LAC'KBRAIN. *f.* [*lack and brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakespeare.*

LAC'KER. *f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LAC'KER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To go over with lacker. *Pope.*

L A D

LA'CKEY. *f.* [*lacquais*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy. *Dryden.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Sandys.*

LA'CKLINEN. *a.* [*lack and linen.*] Wanting shirts. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack and lustre.*] Wanting brightness. *Shakespeare.*

LACO'NICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Latin.] Short; brief. *Pope.*

LA'CONISM. *f.* [*laconisme*, French.] A concise stile. *Collier.*

LACO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*

LA'CTARY. *a.* [*lactis*, Latin.] Milky. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY. *f.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy house.

LACTA'TION. *f.* [*lactò*, Latin.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'C'TEAL. *a.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle. *Lacks.*

LA'C'TEAL. *f.* The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'C'TEOUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]

1. Milky. *Brown.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE. *f.* [*lactesco*, Latin.] Tendency to milk. *Boyle.*

LACTE'SCENT. *a.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] Producing milk. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTIFEROUS. *a.* [*lac and fero*, Latin.] What conveys or brings milk. *Roy.*

LAD. *f.* [*lebe*, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*
2. A boy; a swain; in pastoral language. *Spenser.*

LA'DDER. *f.* [*hlæppe*, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Swift. Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sid.*
3. A gradual rise. *Swift.*

LADE. *f.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging.

To LADE. *v. n.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden.* [*hlæden*, Saxon.]

1. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Ba.*
2. [*hlædan*, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw; used of liquids taken out or put in by the hand. *Templ.*

LA'DING. *f.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *f.* [*hlædle*, Saxon.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throwing out any liquid. *Prior.*
2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DY. *f.* [*hlæpfig*, Saxon.]

L A M

L A M

1. A woman of high rank : the title of lady properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. *King Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman. *Shakespeare.*

3. A word of complaisance used of women. *Shakespeare.*

LADY-BEDSTRAW. *f.* [*Gallium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LADY-BIRD. } *f.* A small red insect vaginopennous. *Gay.*
LADY-COW. }

LADY-FLY. }
LADY-DAY. *f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated ; twenty-fifth of March.

LADY-LIKE. *a.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft ; delicate ; elegant. *Dryden.*

LADY-MANTLE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

LADYSHIP. *f.* [*from lady*.] The title of a lady. *Ben. Johnson.*

LADY'S-SLIPPER. *f.* A flower. *Miller.*

LADY'S-SMOCK. *f.* A flower.

LAG. *a.* [*legg*, Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind ; falling short. *Carew.*

2. Sluggish ; slow ; tardy. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

3. Last ; long delayed. *Shakespeare.*

LAG. *f.*

1. The lowest clasp ; the rump ; the sag end. *Shakespeare.*

2. He that comes last ; or hangs behind. *Pope.*

TO LAG, *v. n.*

1. To loiter ; to move slowly. *Dryden.*

2. To stay behind ; not to come in. *Swift.*

LAGGER. *f.* [*from lag*.] A loiterer ; an idler.

LAICAL. *a.* [*laïque*, French ; *laicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*

LAI. Preterite participle of *lay*. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lie*. *Boyle.*

LAIR. *f.* [*lai*, French.] The couch of a boar, or wild beast. *Milton.*

LAIRD. *f.* [*hlaford*, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Cleaveland.*

LAIETY. *f.* [*laïc*.]

1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*

LAKE. *f.* [*lac*, French ; *lacus*, Latin.]

1. A large diffusion of inland water. *Dryd.*

2. A small plash of water.

3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *f.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a sheep. *Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Common Prayer.*

LA'MBKIN. *f.* [*from lamb*.] A little lamb. *Spenser.*

LA'MBATIVE. *a.* [*from lamb*, Latin, to lick.] Taken by licking. *Brown.*

LA'MBATIVE. *f.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples. *Song of the King and Miller.*

LA'MBENT. *a.* [*lambens*, Latin.] Playing about ; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*

LAMDOIDAL. *a.* [*λάμδα* and *ειδω*.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ. *Sharp.*

LAME. *a.* [*laam*, *lama*, Saxon.]

1. Crippled ; disabled in the limbs. *Daniel. Arbutnot. Pope.*

2. Hobbling ; not smooth ; alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.*

3. Imperfect ; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*

TO LAME. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.] To cripple. *Shakespeare.*

LA'MELLATED. *a.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*

LA'MELY. *a.* [*from lame*.]

1. Like a cripple ; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.*

2. Imperfectly. *Dryden.*

LA'MENESS. *f.* [*from lame*.]

1. The state of a cripple ; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Imperfection ; weakness. *Dryden.*

TO LAMENT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin.] To mourn ; to wail ; to grieve ; to express sorrow. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

TO LAME'NT. *v. n.* To bewail ; to mourn ; to bemoan ; to sorrow for. *Dryden.*

LAME'NT. *f.* [*lamentum*, Latin.]

1. Sorrow audibly expressed ; lamentation. *Dryden.*

2. Expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

LA MENTABLE. *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin]

1. To be lamented ; causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mournful ; sorrowful ; expressing sorrow. *Sidney.*

3. Miserable, in ludicrous or low sense ; pitiful. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [*from lamentable*.]

1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

3. Pitifully ; despicably ; meanly.

LAMENTATION. *f.* [*lamentatio*, Latin.] Expression of sorrow ; audible grief. *Shakespeare.*

LA'MENTER. *f.* [*from lament*.] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*

LA'MENTINE. *f.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows

LAN

LAN

- shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins. *Bailey.*
- LAMINA** *f.* [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.
- LAMINATED** *a.* [from *lamina*.] Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*
- To LAMM** *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Diſt.*
- LAMMAS** *f.* The first of August. *Bacon.*
- LAMP** *f.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Latin.]
1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*
 2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*
- LAMPASS** *f.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of fish, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Dict.*
- LAMPBLA'CK** *f.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacbam.*
- LAMPING** *a.* [*λαμπιλων*.] Shining; sparkling. *Spenser.*
- LAMPO'ON** *f.* A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex. *Dryden.*
- To LAMPO'ON** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.
- LAMPO'ONER** *f.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire. *Tatler.*
- LAMPREY** *f.* [*lamprey*, French.] A fish much like the eel.
- LAMPRON** *f.* A kind of sea fish. *Broom.*
- LANCE** *f.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long spear. *Sidney.*
- To LANCE** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pierce; to cut. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to cure. *Dryden.*
- LANCELY** *a.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*
- LANCEPE'SADE** *f.* [*lance spezzate*, Ital.] The office under the corporal. *Cleaveland.*
- LANCEP** *f.* [*lancette*, French.] A small pointed surgical instrument. *Wise-man.*
- To LANCH** *v. n.* [*lancer*, French.] This word is too often written *launcb*. To dart; to cast as a lance. *Pope.*
- LANCINATION** *f.* [from *lancino*, Latin.] Tearing; laceration.
- To LANCINATE** *v. a.* *lancino*, Latin.] To tear; to rend.
- LAND** *f.* [*land*, Gothick.]
1. A country; a region, distinct from other countries. *Spenser.*
 2. Earth, distinct from water. *Sid. Aobot.*
 3. Ground; surface of the place. *Locke.*
 4. An estate real and immoveable. *Knotles.*
 5. Nation; people. *Dryden.*
6. Urine. *Shakespeare.*
- To LAND** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To let on shore. *Dryden.*
- To LAND** *v. n.* To come on shore. *Bacon.*
- LAND-FORCES** *f.* [*land and forces*.] Warlike powers not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Temple.*
- LAND'ED** *a.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune in land. *Shakespeare.*
- LANDFALL** *f.* [*land and fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.
- LANDFLOOD** *f.* [*land and flood*.] Inundation by rain. *Clarendon.*
- LANDGRAVE** *f.* [*land*, and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion. *Locke.*
- LANDHOLDER** *f.* [*land and holder*.] One whose fortune is in land. *Locke.*
- LANDJOBBER** *f.* [*land and job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men. *Swift.*
- LANDING** *f.* [from *land*.] The top of stairs. *Addison.*
- LANDING PLACE** *f.* [from *land*.] The top of stairs. *Addison.*
- LANDLADY** *f.* [*land and lady*.]
1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. *Swift.*
 2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*
- LANDLESS** *a.* [from *land*.] Without property; without fortune. *Shakespeare.*
- LANDLOCKED** *a.* [*land and lock*.] Shut in, or inclosed with land. *Addison.*
- LANDLOPER** *f.* [*land and loopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.
- LANDLORD** *f.* [*land and lord*.]
1. One who owns land or houses. *Spenser.*
 2. The master of an inn. *Addison.*
- LANDMARK** *f.* [*land and mark*.] Any thing set up to preserve boundaries. *Dryden.*
- LANDSCAPE** *f.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]
1. A region; the prospect of a country. *Milton. Addison.*
 2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Addison. Pope.*
- LAND-TAX** *f.* [*land and tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke.*
- LAND-WAITER** *f.* [*land and waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*
- LANDWARD** *ad.* [from *land*.] Toward the land. *Sandys.*
- LANE** *f.* [*laen*, Dutch.]
1. A narrow way between hedges. *Milton. Orway.*
 2. A narrow street; an alley. *Spratt.*
 3. A passage between men standing on each tide. *Bacon.*
- LANERET** *f.* A little hawk. *Knolles.*
- LANGUAGE** *f.* [*langage*, French.]
1. Human

LAN

LAP

1. Human speech. *Holder.*
 2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Stile; manner of expression. *Roscommon.*
 LANQUAGED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*
 LANGUAGE-MASTER. *f.* [language and master.] One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*
 LANGUET. *f.* [languette, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
 LANGUID. *a.* [languidus, Latin.]
 1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*
 2. Dull; heartless. *Addison.*
 LANGUIDLY. *ad.* [from languid.] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*
 LANGUIDNESS. *f.* [from languid.] Weakness; feebleness.
 LANGUISH. *v. n.* [languir, French; languo, Latin.]
 1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Dryden.*
 2. To be no longer vigorous in motion. *Dryden.*
 3. To sink or pine under sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryden.*
 LANGUISH. *f.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*
 LANGUISHINGLY. *ad.* [from languishing.]
 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope.*
 2. Dully; tediously. *Sidney.*
 LANGUISHMENT. *f.* [languissement, French.]
 1. State of pining. *Spenser.*
 2. Softness of mien. *Dryden.*
 LANGUOR. *f.* [languor, Latin.] Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits. *Quincy. Dunciad.*
 LANGUOROUS. *a.* [languoreux, French.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser.*
 To LANIATE. *v. a.* [lanio, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.
 LANIFICE. *f.* [lanificium, Latin.] Woolen manufacture. *Bacon.*
 LANIGEROUS. *a.* [laniger, Latin.] Bearing wool.
 LANK. *a.* [lanke, Dutch.]
 1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out.
 2. Not fat. *Boyle.*
 3. Faint; languid. *Milton.*
 LANKNESS. *f.* [from lank.] Want of plumpness.
 LANNER. *f.* [lanier, French; lannarius, Latin.] A species of hawk.
 LANSQUENET. *f.*
 1. A common foot soldier.
 2. A game at cards.
 Vol. II,

- LAN'TERN. *f.* [lanterne, French.]
 1. A transparent case for a candle. *Locke.*
 2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison.*
 LAN'TERN jaws. A thin visage. *Addison.*
 LANU'GINOUS. *a.* [lanuginosus, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.
 LAP. *f.* [læppe, Saxon.]
 1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Swift.*
 2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees. *Shakespeare.*
 To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To wrap or twist round any thing. *Newton.*
 2. To involve in any thing. *Swift.*
 To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing. *Grew.*
 To LAP. *v. n.* [lapptan, Saxon.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*
 To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*
 LA'PDOG. *f.* [lap and dog.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*
 LA'PFUL. *f.* [lap and full.] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*
 LA'PICIDE. *f.* [lapicida, Latin.] A stone-cutter. *Diſt.*
 LA'PIDARY. *f.* [lapidaire, French.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Woodward.*
 To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [lapido, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning.
 LAPIDA'TION. *f.* [lapidatio, Lat. lapidation, French.] A stoning.
 LAPI'DEOUS. *a.* [lapideus, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone. *Ray.*
 LAPIDE'SCENCE. *f.* [lapidesco, Latin.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*
 LAPIDE'SCENT. *a.* [lapidescens, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.
 LAPIDIFICA'TION. *f.* [lapidification, Fr.] The act of forming stones. *Bacon.*
 LAPIDI'FICK. *a.* [lapidifique, Fr.] Forming stones. *Grew.*
 LA'PIDIST. *f.* [from lapidis, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems. *Ray.*
 LA'PIS. *f.* [Latin.] A stone.
 LA'PIS Lazuli. Azure stone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish; it is worked into toys. The beautiful ultra-marine colour, is only a calcination of lapis lazuli.
 LA'PPER. *f.* [from lap.]
 1. One who wraps up. *Swift.*
 2. One who laps or licks.
 LA'PPET. *f.* [diminutive of lap.] The parts of a head-dress that hangs loose. *Swift.*
 LAPSE. *f.* [lapsus, Latin.]
 1. Flow; fall; glide. *Hale.*
 2. Petty error; small mistake. *Rogers.*
 3. Transition of right from one to another.
 To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

L A R

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees. *Shakespeare.*
2. To slip by inadvertency or mistake. *Addison.*
3. To lose the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor or another; as, *the living lapses to the bishop.* *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith. *Stillingfleet.*
- LAPWING. *f.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*
- LAPWORK. *f.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*
- LA'BOARD. *f.* The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris, Milton.*
- LA'RCENY. *f.* [*larcin*, French; *larcinium*, Latin.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*
- LARCH. *f.* [*larix*, Latin.] A tree.
- LARD. *f.* [*lardum*, Latin.]
 1. The grease of swine. *Donne.*
 2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
- To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French.]
 1. To stuff with bacon. *King.*
 2. To fatten. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To mix with something else by way of improvement. *Shakespeare.*
- LA'RDER. *f.* [*lardier*, old French.] The room where meat is kept or salted. *Ascham.*
- LA'RDERER. *f.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.
- LA'RDON. *f.* [French.] A bit of bacon.
- LARGE. *a.* [*large*, French.]
 1. Big; bulky. *Temple.*
 2. Wide; extensive. *Carew.*
 3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomson.*
 4. Copious; diffuse. *Clarendon.*
 5. *At LARGE.* Without restraint. *Bacon.*
 6. *At LARGE.* Diffusively. *Watts.*
- LARGELY. *ad.* [from *large.*]
 1. Widely; extensively. *Watts.*
 2. Copiously; diffusively. *Swift.*
 3. Liberally; bounteously. *Milton.*
 4. Abundantly.
- LA'RGENESS. *f.* [from *large.*]
 1. Bigness; bulk. *Spratt.*
 2. Greatness; elevation. *Collier.*
 3. Extension; amplitude. *Hooker.*
 4. Wideness. *Bentley.*
- LARGESS. *f.* [*largeffe*, French.] A present; a gift; a bounty. *Denham.*
- LARGITION. *f.* [*largitio*, Latin.] The act of giving. *Diet.*
- LARK. *f.* [*lapeuce*, Saxon.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare, Cowley.*
- LA'RKER. *f.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks. *Diet.*
- LA'RKSPUR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- LA'RVATED. *a.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Masked.
- LA'RUM. *f.* [from *alarum*, or *alarm.*] A-

L A S

- alarm; noise denoting danger; an instrument contrived to make a noise at a certain hour. *Howell.*
- LARYNGOTOMY. *f.* [*larynx* and *tomos*, *laryngotomie*, French.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*
- LA'RYNX. *f.* [*larynx*.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Derham.*
- LASCIVIENT. *a.* [*lascivius*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.
- LASCIVIOUS. *a.* [*lascivus*, Latin.]
 1. Leud; lustful. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wanton; soft; luxurious. *Shakespeare.*
- LASCIVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *lascivius.*] Wantonness; looseness. *Dryden.*
- LASCIVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *lascivius.*] Leudly; wantonly; loosely.
- LASH. *f.* [*schlagen*, Dutch.]
 1. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.*
 2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A leash, or string in which an animal is held. *Tupper.*
 4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm. *L'Estrange.*
- To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To strike with any thing pliant; to scourge. *Gurth.*
 2. To move with a sudden spring or jerk. *Dryden.*
 3. To beat; to strike with a sharp sound. *Prior.*
 4. To scourge with satire. *Pope.*
 5. To tie any thing down to the side of the mast of a ship.
- To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Cay.*
- LA'SHER. *f.* [from *lash.*] One that whips or lashes.
- LASS. *f.* A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Phillips.*
- LA'SSITUDE. *f.* [*lassitudo*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue. *Mora.*
- LA'SSLORN. *a.* [*lass* and *lorn.*] Forsaken by his mistress. *Shakespeare.*
- LAST. *f.* [*latest*, Saxon.]
 1. Latest; that which follows all the rest in time. *Pope.*
 2. Hindmost; which follows in order of place. *Cowley.*
 3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley.*
 4. Next before the present, as *last week.* *Dryden.*
 5. Utmost. *Dryden.*
 6. *At LAST.* In conclusion; at the end. *Genesis.*
 7. *The LAST*; the end. *Pope.*
- LAST. *ad.*
 1. The last time; the time next before the present. *Shakespeare.*
 2. In conclusion. *Dryden.*

L A T

LAST. *v. n.* [*lætan*, Saxon.] To endure; to continue. *Locke.*
LAST. *f.* [*lætt*, Saxon.]
 1. The mould on which shoes are formed. *Addison.*
 2. [*Last*, German.] A load; a certain weight or measure.
LASTERY. *f.* A red colour. *Spenser.*
LASTAGE. *f.* [*lastage*, French; *hlætt*, Saxon, a load.]
 1. Custom paid for freightage.
 2. The ballast of a ship.
LASTING. *particip. a.* [from *last*.]
 1. Continuing; durable.
 2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*
LASTINGLY. *ad.* [from *lasting*.] Perpetually.
LASTINGNESS. *f.* [from *lasting*.] Durableness; continuance. *Sidney. Newton.*
LASTLY. *ad.* [from *last*.]
 1. In the last place. *Bacon.*
 2. In the conclusion; at last.
LATCH. *f.* [*læse*, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a string or a handle. *Smart.*
TO LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten with a latch. *Locke.*
 2. To fasten; to close. *Shakespeare.*
LATCHES. *f.* *Latches* or laskets, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses. *Harris.*
LATCHET. *f.* [*lacet*, French.] The string that fastens the shoe. *Mark.*
LATE. *a.* [*læt*, Saxon.]
 1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton.*
 2. Last in any place, office, or character. *Addison.*
 3. The deceased; as, *the works of the late Mr. Pope.*
 4. Far in the day or night.
LATE. *ad.*
 1. After long delays; after a long time. *Philips.*
 2. In a latter season. *Bacon.*
 3. Late; not long ago. *Spenser.*
 4. Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*
LATED. *a.* [from *late*.] Belated; surprised by the night. *Shakespeare.*
LATELY. *ad.* [from *late*.] Not long ago. *Acts.*
LATENESS. *f.* [from *late*.] Time far advanced. *Swift.*
LATENT. *a.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; secret. *Woodward.*
LATERAL. *a.* [*lateral*, French.]
 1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line. *Milton.*
LATERALITY. *f.* [from *lateral*.] The quality of having distinct sides. *Brown.*

L A T

LATERALLY. *f.* [from *lateral*.] By the side; sidewise. *Holder.*
LA'TEWARD. *ad.* [*late* and *peard*, Saxon.] Somewhat late.
LATH. *f.* [*lætra*, Saxon.] A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses. *Dryden.*
TO LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, French; from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*
LATH. *f.* [*læð*, Sax.] A part of a county. *Bacon.*
LATHE. *f.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel. *Ray.*
TO LA'THER. *v. n.* [*leppan*, Saxon.] To form a foam. *Baynard.*
TO LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and soap.
LA'THER. *f.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
LATIN. *a.* [*Latinus*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans. *Ascham.*
LATINISM. *f.* [*latinisme*, French; *latinismus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin. *Addison.*
LATINIST. *f.* One skilled in Latin.
LATINITY. *f.* The Latin tongue.
TO LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* [*latiniser*, French.] To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*
TO LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin. *Watts.*
LA'TISH. *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.
LATIROSTROUS. *a.* [*latus* and *rostrum*, Latin.] Broad beaked. *Brown.*
LATITANCY. *f.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; the state of lying hid. *Brown.*
LATITANT. *a.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Delitescence; congealed; lying hid. *Boyle.*
LATITATION. *f.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The state of lying concealed.
LATITUDE. *f.* [*latitude*, French.]
 1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shorter axis. *Wotton.*
 2. Room; space; extent. *Locke.*
 3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator.
 4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addison.*
 5. Unrestrained acceptance. *King Charles.*
 6. Freedom from settled rules; laxity. *Taylor.*
 7. Extent; diffusion. *Brown.*
LATITUDINARIAN. *a.* [*latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not restrained; not confined. *Collier.*
LATITUDINARIAN. *f.* One who departs from rigid orthodoxy.
LA'TRANT. *a.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking. *Tickell.*
LATRIA.

LAU

LATRIA. *f.* [*λατρεία*.] The highest kind of worship. *Stillingfleet.*

LATTEN. *f.* [*leton*, Fr.] Brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone. *Peacbam.*

LATTER. *a.*

1. Happening after something else.
2. Modern; lately done or past. *Locke.*
3. Mentioned last of two. *Watts.*

LA'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *latter*.] Of late.

LA'TTICE. *f.* [*latis*, French.] A reticulated window; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances. *Clearveland.*

To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decussate; to mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVATION. *f.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of washing. *Hakewill.*

LAVATORY. *f.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *f.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration. *Pope.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praise; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

LAUDABLE. *a.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praise-worthy; commendable. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; salubrious. *Arbutnot.*

LAUDABLENESS. *f.* [from *laudable*.] Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY. *ad.* [from *laudable*.] In a manner deserving praise. *Dryden.*

LAUDANUM. *f.* [from *laudo*, Latin.] A soporific tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To wash; to bathe. *Dryden.*
2. [*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Ben Johnson.*

To LAVÉ. *v. n.* To wash himself; to bathe. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *f.* One of the verticillate plants. *Miller.*

LA'VER. *f.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave*.] A washing vessel. *Milton.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [*hlahan*, Saxon; *lachen*, German.]

1. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile. *Shakespeare.*

3. **To LAUGH at**. To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakespeare.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to scorn. *Shakespeare.*

LAUGH. *f.* [from the verb.] The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Pope.*

LAW

LA'UGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh*.] Such as may properly excite laughter.

LA'UGHER. *f.* [from *laugh*.] A man fond of merriment.

LA'UGHINGLY. *ad.* [from *laughing*.] In a merry way; merrily. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *f.* [*laugh* and *stock*.] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenser.*

LA'UGHTER. *f.* [from *laugh*.] Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment. *Shakespeare.*

LA'VISH. *a.*

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal. *Rome.*

2. Scattered in waste; profuse.

3. Wild; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To scatter with profusion. *Addison.*

LA'VISHER. *f.* [from *lavish*.] A prodigal; a profuse man.

LA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *lavish*.] Profusely; prodigally. *Shakespeare.*

LA'VISHMENT. *f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodi-

LA'VISHNESS. *f.* [from *lavish*.] Prodigality; profusion. *Spenser.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.*

1. To force into the sea. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate. *Davies.*

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*

1. To push to sea. *Pope.*
2. To dart from the hand. *Dryden.*

LAUND. *f.* [*lande*, French.] A plain extended between woods. *Shakespeare.*

LAU'NDRESS. *f.* [*lavandiere*, French.] A woman whose employment is to wash clothes. *Camden.*

LA'UNDRY. *f.* [as if *lavanderie*.]

1. The room in which clothes are washed. *Swift.*

2. The act or state of washing. *Bacon.*

LAVO'LTE. *f.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakespeare.*

LA'UREATE. *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or invested with a laurel. *Dunciad.*

LAUREA'TION. *f.* [from *laureate*.] It denotes in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LA'UREL. *f.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LA'URELED. *a.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel. *Dryden.*

LAW. *f.* [*laga*, Saxon.]

1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*

2. A decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established. *Davies.*

3. Judicial process. *Shakespeare.*

4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Shakespeare.*

5. An established and constant mode or process. *Shakespeare.*

LA'WFUL. *a.* [*law* and *full*.] Agreeable to law; conformable to law. *Shakespeare.*

LAW.

L A Y

LA'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *lawful*.] Legally; agreeably to law. *South.*
LA'WFULNESS. *f.* [from *lawful*.] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*
LA'WGIVER. *f.* [*law* and *giver*.] Legislator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*
LA'WGIVING. *a.* [*law* and *giving*.] Legislation. *Waller.*
LA'WLESS. *a.* [from *law*.]
 1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law. *Raleigh. Roscommon.*
 2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*
LA'WLESSELY. *ad.* [from *lawless*.] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakespeare.*
LA'WMAKER. *f.* [*law* and *maker*.] Legislator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hooker.*
LAWN. *f.* [*land*, Danish.]
 1. An open space between woods. *Pope.*
 2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops. *Prior.*
LA'WSUIT. *f.* [*law* and *suit*.] A process or contest in law; a litigation. *Swift.*
LA'WYER. *f.* [from *law*.] Professor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgift.*
LAX. *a.* [*laxus*, Latin.]
 1. Loose; not confined; not closely joined. *Woodward.*
 2. Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*
 3. Loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool. *Quincy.*
 4. Slack; not tense. *Holder.*
LAX. *f.* A looseness; a diarrhoea.
LAXATION. *f.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of loosening or slackening.
 2. The state of being loosened or slackened.
LAXATIVE. *a.* [*laxatif*, French.] Having the power to ease costiveness. *Arbutnot.*
LAXATIVE. *f.* A medicine slightly purgative. *Dryden.*
LAXATIVENESS. *f.* [from *laxative*.] Power of easing costiveness.
LAXITY. *f.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]
 1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture. *Bentley.*
 2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.
 3. Looseness; not costiveness. *Brown.*
 4. Slackness; contrariety to tension. *Quincy.*
 5. Openness; not closeness. *Digby.*
LAXNESS. *f.*
 1. Laxity; not tension.
 2. Not precision.
 3. Not costiveness. *Holder.*
LAY. Preterite of *lie*. *Knolles.*
To LAY. *v. a.* [*lecgan*, Saxon.]
 1. To place along. *Ecluf.*
 2. To beat down corn or grass. *Bacon.*
 3. To keep from rising; to settle; to still. *Ray.*
 4. To fix deep; to lay foundations. *Bacon.*

L A Y

5. To put; to place. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To bury; to inter. *Acts.*
 7. To station or place privily. *Proverbs.*
 8. To spread on a surface. *Watts.*
 9. To paint; to enamel. *Locke.*
 10. To put into any state of quiet. *Bacon.*
 11. To calm; to still; to quiet; to allay. *Ben Johnson.*
 12. To prohibit a spirit to walk. *L'Estr.*
 13. To set on the table. *Hof.*
 14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*
 15. To wager. *Dryden.*
 16. To deposit any thing. *Psalms.*
 17. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*
 18. To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*
 19. To apply nearly. *L'Estrange.*
 20. To add; to conjoin. *Isaiah.*
 21. To put in any state. *Donne.*
 22. To scheme; to contrive. *Chapman.*
 23. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
 24. To impute; to charge. *Temple.*
 25. To impose; to enjoin. *Wycherly.*
 26. To exhibit; to offer. *Arterbury.*
 27. To throw by violence. *Dryden.*
 28. To place in comparison. *Raleigh.*
 29. **To LAY apart**. To reject; to put away. *James.*
 30. **To LAY aside**. To put away; not to retain. *Hebrews. Granville.*
 31. **To LAY away**. To put from one; not to keep. *Efsher.*
 32. **To LAY before**. To expose to view; to shew; to display. *Wake.*
 33. **To LAY by**. To reserve for some future time. *1 Cor.*
 34. **To LAY by**. To put from one; to dismiss. *Bacon.*
 35. **To LAY down**. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction. *Jobn.*
 36. **To LAY down**. To quit; to resign. *Dryden.*
 37. **To LAY down**. To commit to repose. *Dryden.*
 38. **To LAY down**. To advance as a proposition. *Stillington.*
 39. **To LAY for**. To attempt by ambush, or insidious practices. *Knolles.*
 40. **To LAY forth**. To diffuse; to expatiate. *L'Estrange.*
 41. **To LAY forth**. To place when dead in a decent posture. *Shakespeare.*
 42. **To LAY hold of**. To seize; to catch. *Locke.*
 43. **To LAY in**. To store; to treasure. *Hudibras.*
 44. **To LAY on**. To apply with violence. *Locke.*
 45. **To LAY open**. To shew; to expose. *Shakespeare.*
 46. **To LAY over**. To incrust; to cover. *Hab.*
 47. **To LAY out**. To expend. *Milton. Boyle.*
 48. **To**

LAZ

LEA

48. To LAY out. To display; to discover. *Atterbury.*
 49. To LAY out. To dispose; to plan. *Notes on Odyssey.*
 50. To LAY out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert. *Smalridge.*
 51. To LAY to. To charge upon. *Sidney.*
 52. To LAY to. To apply with vigour. *Tusser.*
 53. To LAY to. To harass; to attack. *Knolles.*
 54. To LAY together. To collect; to bring into one view. *Addison.*
 55. To LAY under. To subject to. *Addison.*
 56. To LAY up. To confine. *Temple.*
 57. To LAY up. To store; to treasure. *Hooker.*
 58. To LAY upon. To importune. *Knolles.*
 To LAY. *v. n.*
 1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*
 2. To contrive. *Daniel.*
 3. To LAY about. To strike on all sides. *Spenser. South.*
 4. To LAY at. To strike; to endeavour to strike. *Job.*
 5. To LAY in for. To make overtures of oblique invitation. *Dryden.*
 6. To LAY on. To strike; to beat. *Dryden.*
 7. To LAY on. To act with vehemence. *Shakespeare.*
 8. To LAY out. To take measures; to plan; to scheme. *Woodward.*
 LAY. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A row; a stratum. *Bacon.*
 2. A wager. *Graunt.*
 LAY. *f.* [leý, leag, Saxon.] - Grassy ground; meadow; ground unplowed; lea. *Dryden.*
 LAY. *f.* [lay, French; leý, leoð, Sax.] A song. *Spens. Milton. Waller. Dryd. Dennis.*
 LAY. *a.* [laicus, Latin; λαϊκός, Gr.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*
 LA'YER. *f.* [from lay]
 1. A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another. *Evelyn.*
 2. A sprig of a plant. *Miller.*
 3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*
 LA'YMAN. *f.* [lay and man.]
 1. One of the people distinct from the clergy. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. An image. *Dryden.*
 LA'YSTALL. *f.* An heap of dung. *Spenser.*
 LA'ZAR. *f.* [from Lazarus in the gospel.] One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases. *Dryden.*
 LA'ZAR-HOUSE. } *f.* [lazxarettoe, Italian; from lazarus.] A house for the reception of the diseased; an hospital. *Milton.*
- LA'ZARWORT. *f.* A plant.
 LA'ZILY. *ad.* [from lazy.] Idly; sluggishly; heavily. *Locke.*
 LA'ZINESS. *f.* [from lazy.] Idleness; sluggishness. *Dryden.*
 LA'ZING. *a.* [from lazy.] Sluggish; idle. *South.*
 LA'ZULI. *f.* A blue stone.
 LA'ZY. *a.* [laiser, Danish.]
 1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work. *Roscommon. Clarendon.*
 2. Slow; tedious.
 LD. is a contraction of lord.
 LEA. *f.* [leý, Saxon, a fallow.] Ground inclosed, not open. *Milton.*
 LEAD. *f.* [læd, Saxon.]
 1. Lead is the heaviest metal except gold; the softest of all the metals, and very ductile: it is very little subject to rust, and the least sonorous of all the metals, except gold. Lead is found in various countries, but abounds in England, in several kinds of soils and stones. *Boyle.*
 2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on, covered with lead. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*
 To LEAD. *v. a. preter. I led.* [lædan, Sax.]
 1. To guide by the hand. *Locke.*
 2. To conduct to any place. *1 Sam.*
 3. To conduct as head or commander. *Spenser. South.*
 4. To introduce by going first. *Numbers. Fairfax.*
 5. To guide; to show the method of attaining. *Watts.*
 6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon.*
 7. To induce; to prevail on by pleasing motives. *Swift.*
 8. To pass; to spend in any certain manner. *Atterbury.*
 To LEAD. *v. n.*
 1. To go first. *Genesis.*
 2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
 3. To shew the way by going first. *Watson.*
 LEAD. *f.* [from the verb.] Guidance; first place.
 LEA'DEN. *a.* [leaden, Saxon.]
 1. Made of lead. *Wilkins.*
 2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Heavy; dull. *Shakespeare.*
 LE'ADER. *f.* [from lead.]
 1. One that leads, or conducts. *Hayward.*
 2. Captain; commander. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One who goes first. *Swift.*
 4. One at the head of any party or faction. *Locke.*
 LE'ADING. *part. a.* Principal.
 LE'ADING-STRINGS. *f.* [lead and string.] Strings.

LEA

Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*

LE'ADMAN. *f.* [*lead and man.*] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben Johnson.*

LE'ADWORT. *f.* [*lead and wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

LEAF. *f.* *leaves*, plural. [*leaf*, Saxon.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Boyle.*

2. A part of a book containing two pages. *Spenser.*

3. One side of a double door. *1 Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Digby.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Broome.*

LE'AFLESS. *a.* [*from leaf.*] Naked of leaves. *Government of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY. *a.* [*from leaf.*] Full of leaves. *Shakespeare.*

LEAGUE. *f.* [*lique*, French.] A confederacy; a combination. *Bacon.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE. *f.* [*liguè*, French.] A measure of length, containing three miles. *Addison.*

LEAGUED. *a.* [*from league.*] Confederated. *Phillips.*

LE'AGUER. *f.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; investment of a town. *Shakespeare.*

LEAK. *f.* [*leek*, *leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

To LEAK. *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE. *f.* [*from leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures. *Shakespeare.*

LE'AKY. *a.* [*from leak.*]

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*

2. Loquacious; not close. *L'Estrange.*

To LEAN. *v. n.* *pieter. leaned*, or *leant*. [*hlinan*, Saxon.]

1. To incline against; to rest against. *Peacham.*

2. To propend; to tend toward. *Spenser.*

3. To be in a bending posture. *Dryden.*

LEAN. *a.* [*hlæne*, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned. *Milton.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*

3. Low; poor; in opposition to great or rich. *Shakespeare.*

LEAN. *f.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *ad.* [*from lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS. *f.* [*from lean.*]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben Johnson.*

2. Want of bulk. *Shakespeare.*

LEA

To LEAP. *v. n.* [*hleapan*, Saxon.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet. *Cowley.*

2. To rush with vehemence. *Sandys.*

3. To bound; to spring. *Luke.*

4. To fly; to start. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAP. *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into, by leaping. *Dryden.*

2. To compress; as beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping. *L'Estrange.*

2. Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

3. Sudden transition. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estrange.*

5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG. *f.* [*leap and frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakespeare.*

LEAP-YEAR. *f.* *Leap-year* or *bissextile* is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day that year more than in a common year: so that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4: what's left shall be

For *leap-year* 0; for past 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

To LEARN. *v. a.* [*leornian*, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles.*

2. To teach. *Shakespeare.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED. *a.* [*from learn.*]

1. Verfed in science and literature. *Swift.*

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Granville.*

3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* [*from learned.*] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNING. *f.* [*from learn.*]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences. *Prior.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *f.* [*from learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments. *Graunt.*

LEASE. *f.* [*laisser*, French, *Spelman.*]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Denham.*

2. Any tenure. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To let by lease. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [*lessen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest-men leave. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER. *f.* [*from lease.*] Gleaner. *Swift.*

LEASH. *f.* [*lèsse*, French; *laccio*, Italian.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds

LEA

- holds his hawk, or a courser holds his greyhound. *Shakespeare.*
2. A tierce, three; as a brace is two. *Hudibras.*
3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*
- To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'ASING. *f.* [leaze, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood. *Hubberd's Tale. Prior.*
- LEAST. *a.* the superlative of little. [læst, Saxon.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke.*
- LEAST. *ad.* In the lowest degree. *Pope.*
- At LEAST. } To say no more; at
- At LE'ASTWISE. } the lowest degree. *Hooker. Dryden. Watts.*
- LE'ASY. *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture. *Ascham.*
- LE'ATHER. *f.* [lēðer, Saxon.]
1. Dressed hides of animals. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Skin, ironically. *Swift.*
- LE'ATHERCOAT. *f.* [leather and coat.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'ATHERDRESSER. *f.* [leather and dresser.] He who prepares leather. *Pope.*
- LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [leather and mouth.] By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat. *Walton.*
- LE'ATHERY. *a.* [from leather.] Resembling leather. *Phillips.*
- LE'ATHERSELLER. *f.* [leather and seller.] He who deals in leather.
- LEAVE. *f.* [leafe, Saxon.]
1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope.*
 2. Farewel; adieu. *Shakespeare.*
- To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left; I have left.*
1. To quit; to forsake. *Ben Jonson.*
 2. To desert; to abandon. *Ecclus.*
 3. To have remaining at death. *Ecclus.*
 4. Not to deprive of. *Taylor.*
 5. To suffer to remain. *Bacon.*
 6. Not to carry away. *Judges. Knolles.*
 7. To fix as a token of remembrance. *Locke.*
 8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dryden.*
 9. To give up; to resign. *Leviticus.*
 10. To permit without interposition. *Locke.*
 11. To cease to do; to desist from. *I Samuel.*
 12. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear. *Addison.*
 13. To LEAVE off. To forsake. *Arbutnot.*
 14. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect. *Ben Jonson. Blackmore.*
- To LEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To cease; to desist. *Shakespeare.*

LEE

2. To LEAVE off. To desist. *Knolles. Roscommon.*
 3. To LEAVE off. To stop. *Daniel.*
- To LEAVE. *v. a.* [lever, French.] To levy; to raise. *Spenser.*
- LE'AVED. *a.* [from leaves, of leaf.]
1. Furnished with foliage.
 2. Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiah.*
- LE'AVEN. *f.* [levain, French.]
1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.*
 2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass. *King Charles.*
- To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ferment by something mixed. *Shak.*
 2. To taint; to imbue; to infect. *Prior.*
- LE'AVER. *f.* [from leave.] One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakespeare.*
- LEAVES. *f.* The plural of leaf. *Bacon.*
- LE'AVINGS. *f.* [from leave.] Remnant; relics; offal. *Addison.*
- LE'AVY. *a.* [from leaf.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*
- To LECH. *v. a.* [lecher, French.] To lick over. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'CHER. *f.* A whoremaster. *Pope.*
- To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakespeare.*
- LE'CHEROUS. *a.* [from lecher.] Leud; lustful. *Derham.*
- LE'CHEROUSLY. *ad.* [from lecherous.] Leudly; lustfully.
- LE'CHEROUSNESS. *f.* [from lecherous.] Leudness.
- LE'CHERY. *f.* [from lecher.] Leudness; lust. *Ascham.*
- LE'CTION. *f.* [lectio, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*
- LE'CTURE. *f.* [lecture, French.]
1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Sidney. Taylor.*
 2. The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Brown.*
 3. A magisterial reprimand.
- To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To instruct formally.
 2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.
- LE'CTURER. *f.* [from lecture.] An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the Parish to assist the rector. *Clarendon.*
- LE'CTURESHIP. *f.* [from lecture.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*
- LED. part. pret. of lead. *Ezekiel.*
- LEDGE. *f.* [leggen, Dutch.]
1. A row; layer; stratum. *Watson.*
 2. A ridge rising above the rest. *Gulliver's Travels.*
 3. Any prominence or rising part. *Dryden.*
- LE'DHORSE. *f.* [led and horse.] A lumpter horse.
- LEE. *f.* [lee, French.]
1. Drega

LEG

LEG

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse. *Prior.*
 2. [Sea term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the lee shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the lee of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A leeward ship is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. *Diet.*
LEECH. *f.* [læc, Saxon.]
 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser.*
 2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. *Roscommon.*
LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.
LEECHCRAFT. *f.* [leech and craft.] The art of healing. *Davies.*
LEEF. *a.* [lieve, leve, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spenser.*
LEEK. *f.* [leac, Saxon.] A plant.
LEER. *f.* [hleape, Saxon.]
 1. An oblique view. *Milton.*
 2. A laboured cast of countenance. *Swift.*
LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
 2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*
LEES. *f.* [lie, French.] Dregs; sediment. *Ben Jonson.*
LEESE. *v. a.* [lesen, Dutch.] To lose. An old word. *Tusser. Donne.*
LEET. *f.* A law day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them. *Cowel.*
LEEWARD. *a.* [lee and peapod, Saxon.] Toward the wind. See **LEE.** *Arbutnot.*
LEFT. participle preter. of leave. *Shakspeare.*
LEFT. *a.* [lyfte, Dutch; lævus, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden.*
LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [left and band.] Using the left-hand rather than right. *Brown.*
LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *f.* [from left-handed.] Habitual use of the left-hand. *Donne.*
LEG. *f.* [leg, Danish.]
 1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Addison.*
 2. An act of obeisance. *Hudibras.*
 3. To stand on his own legs; to support himself. *Collier.*
 4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, the leg of a table.
LEGACY. *f.* [legatum, Latin.] Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowel.*
LEGAL. *a.* [legal, French.]
 1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*
LEGALITY. *f.* [legalité, Fr.] Lawfulness.
TO LEGALIZE. *v. a.* [legalizer, French; from legal.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*
LEGALLY. *ad.* [from legal.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*
LEGATARY. *f.* [legataire, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*
LEGATINE. *a.* [from legare.]
 1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Shakspeare.*
LEGATE. *f.* [legatus, Latin.]
 1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*
LEGATEE. *f.* [from legatum, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*
LEGATION. *f.* [legatio, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Watson.*
LEGATOR. *f.* [from lego, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*
LEGEND. *f.* [legenda, Latin.]
 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker.*
 2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
 3. An incredible unauthentic narrative. *Blackmore.*
 4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*
LEGER. *f.* [from legger, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger-ambassador, a resident; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house. *Shakspeare.*
LEGERDEMAIN. *f.* [legereté de main, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South.*
LEGERITY. *f.* [legereté, French.] Lightness; nimbleness. *Shakspeare.*
LEGGED. *a.* [from leg.] Having legs.
LEGIBLE. *f.* [legibilis, Latin.]
 1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
 2. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*
LEGIBLY. *ad.* [from legible.] In such a manner as may be read.
LEGION. *f.* [legio, Latin.]
 1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.*
 2. A military force. *Phillips.*
 3. Any great number. *Shakspeare. Rogers.*
LEGIONARY. *a.* [from legion.]
 1. Relating to a legion.
 2. Containing a legion.
 3. Containing a great indefinite number. *Brown.*
LEGISLA'TION. *f.* [from legislator, Lat.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*
LEGISLA'TIVE. *a.* [from legislator.] Giving laws; law-giving. *Denham.*
LEGIS-

LEN

LEGISLA'TOR. *f.* [*legislator*, Latin.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *f.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *f.* [from *legitimate*.] *Ayliffe.*

1. Lawfulness of birth.
2. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodward.*

LEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Lat.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Yayl.*

To LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMA'TION. *f.* [*legitimation*, Fr.]

1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. *f.* [*legumen*, Latin.] Seeds

LE'GUMEN. *f.* not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds; pulse. *Boyle.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *a.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbutnot.*

LE'ISURABLY. *ad.* [from *leisureable*.] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURABLE. *a.* [from *leisure*.]

1. Done at leisure; not hurried.
2. Enjoying leisure. *Brown.*

LE'ISURE. *f.* [*loisir*, French.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind. *Temple.*
2. Convenience of time. *Shakespeare.*

LE'ISURELY. *a.* [from *leisure*.] Not hasty; deliberate. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

LE'ISURELY. *ad.* [from *leisure*.] Not in a hurry; slowly. *Addison.*

LE'MAN. *f.* [*l'aimant*, French.] A sweet-heart; a gallant. *Hammer.*

LE'MMA. *f.* [*λημμα*, Latin.] A proposition previously assumed.

LE'MON. *f.* [*limon*, French.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree. *Mortimer.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONA'DE. *f.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbutnot.*

To LEND. *v. a.* [*lænan*, Saxon.]

1. To exhibit on condition of repayment. *Dryden.*
2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Dryden.*
3. To afford; to grant in general. *Dryden.*

LE'NDER. *f.* [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing.
2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison.*

LE'NGTH. *f.* [from *lenz*, Saxon.]

LEN

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end.
2. Horizontal extension. *Bacon.*
3. A certain portion or space of time. *Dryden.*
4. Extent of duration. *Dryden.*
5. Long duration or protraction. *Addison.*
6. Reach or expansion of any thing. *Watts.*
7. Full extent; uncontracted state.
8. Distance. *Addison.*
9. End; latter part of any assignable time. *Clarendon.*
10. **LE'NGTH.** At last; in conclusion. *Hooker.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *lengthen*.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Dryden.*
2. To protract; to continue. *Arbutnot.*
3. To protract pronunciation. *Daniel.*
4. **To LE'NGTHEN out.** To protract; to extend. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE. *ad.* [*length and wise*.] According to the length.

LE'NIENT. *a.* [*leniens*, Latin.]

1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Milton.*
2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbutnot.*

LE'NIENT. *f.* An emollient; or assuasive application. *Wise.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Latin.] Assuasive; emollient. *Arbutnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *f.*

1. Any thing applied to ease pain.
2. A palliative. *South.*

LE'NITY. *f.* [*lenitas*, Latin.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness. *Daniel.*

LENS. *f.* A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope. *Newton.*

LENT. *part. pass.* from *lend*. *Pope.*

LENT. *f.* [*lenten*, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *a.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing. *Shakespeare.*

LE'NTICULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens. *Key.*

LE'NTIFORM. *a.* [*lens and forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LE'NTIGINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo*.] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LE'NTIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A freckle or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *f.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant.

LENTISCK.

LES

LET

LENTISCK. *f.* [*lentiscus*, Latin.] *Lentisc* wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acrid taste; it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastic. *Hill.*

LENTITUDE. *f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness.

LENTINER. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

LENTOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon.*
2. Slowness; delay. *Arbutnot.*
3. [In physics.] That fizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels. *Quincy.*

LENTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*

LE'OD. *f.* The people; or, rather a nation, country, &c. *Gibson.*

LE'OF. *f.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin*, is a winner of love. *Gibson.*

LE'ONINE. *a.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as,
Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.

LEOPARD. *f.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey. *Shakespeare.*

LEPER. *f.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy. *Hakerwill.*

LEPEROUS. *a.* [formed from *leprosus*.] Causing leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

LEPORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPROSITY. *f.* [from *leprosus*.] Squamous disease. *Bacon.*

LEPROSY. *f.* [*lepra*, Latin. *lepre*, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Wiseman.*

LEPROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Latin. *lepreux*, Fr.] Infected with a leprosy. *Donne.*

LERE. *f.* [*lære*, Saxon.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. *Spenser.*

LE'RRY. *f.* [from *lere*.] A rating; a lecture.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [*leap*, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of a thing: as, *a witless man.*

LESS. *a.* [*leap*, Saxon.] The comparative of little: opposed to greater. *Locke.*

LESS. *f.* Not so much; opposed to more. *Exodus.*

LESS. *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

LESS'LE. *f.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESS'EN. *v. a.* [from *less*.]

1. To diminish in bulk.
2. To diminish in degree of any quality. *Denham.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Auribury.*

To LESS'EN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink. *Temple.*

LESS'ER. *a.* A corruption of *less*. *Pope.*

LESS'ER. *ad.* [formed by corruption from *less*.] *Shakespeare.*

LESS'ES. *f.* [*laissées*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LESSON. *f.* [*leçon*, French.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher. *Denham.*
2. Precept; notion inculcated by a teacher. *Spenser.*
3. Portions of scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.*
4. Tune pricked for an instrument.
5. A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

To LESSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakespeare.*

LESSOR. *f.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease. *Denham.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *least*.] That not; *I bide it lest it may be lost*; that is, *I bide it that it may not be lost.* *Addison.*

To LET. *v. a.* [*lætan*, Saxon.]

1. To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Bp. Sanderfon.*
2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.
3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation; *let us die bravely.* *Mark.*
4. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission or precept; *let him go free.* *Dryden.*
5. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command; *let the doors be opened.* *Dryden.*
6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to.* *Dryden.*
7. To leave. *L'Estrange.*
8. To more than permit. *Shakespeare.*
9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Cant.*

10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Josbua.*

11. To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney.*

12. *To LET blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood.* To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shakespeare.*

13. *To LET in.* To admit. *Knolles.*

14. *To LET in.* To procure admission. *Locke.*

15. *To LET off.* To discharge. *Swift.*

16. *To LET out.* To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

LEV

17. To LET. [*lettan*, Saxon.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *Dryden.*

18. To LET, when it signifies to permit or leave, has *let* in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies to binder, it has *letted*. *Introduction to Grammar.*

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon.*

LET. *f.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words from *lyte*, Saxon, *little*, *small*.

LETHARGICK. *a.* [*letbargique*, French.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond.*

LE'THARGICKNESS. *f.* [from *letbargick*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGY. *f.* [*ληθαργία*.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury.*

LE'THARGIED. *a.* [from *letbargy*.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakespeare.*

LE'THE. *f.* [*λήθη*.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*

LE'TTER. *f.* [from *let*.]
1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing: as, a blood *letter*.

LE'TTER. *f.* [*lettre*, French.]
1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet. *Shakespeare.*
2. A written message; an epistle. *Abbot.*
3. The literal or expressed meaning. *Taylor.*

4. *Letters* without the singular: learning. *John.*
4. Any thing to be read. *Addison.*
6. Type with which books are printed. *Moxon.*

To LETTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stamp with letters. *Addison.*

LE'TTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier.*

LE'TTUCE. *f.* [*lactuca*, Latin.] A plant.

LEVANT. *a.* [*levant*, French.] Eastern. *Milton.*

LEVANT. *f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATOR. *f.* [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman.*

LEUCOPHLEGMACY. *f.* [from *leucopblegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbutnot.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [*λευκοφλέγμα*.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy.*

LE'VEE. *f.* [French.]
1. The time of rising.

2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

LEV

LE'VEL. *a.* [*lepel*, Saxon.]

1. Even: not having one part higher than another. *Beaucl.*

2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing. *Tillotson.*

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make even; to free from inequalities.

2. To reduce to the same height with something else. *Dryden.*

3. To lay flat.

4. To bring to equality of condition.

5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

6. To direct to any end. *Dryden.*

To LE'VEL. *v. n.* *Swift.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark. *Hooker.*

2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. *Shakespeare.*

3. To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras.*

4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shakespeare.*

LE'VEL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandy.*

2. Rate; standard. *Sidney.*

3. A state of equality. *Atterbury.*

4. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Mason.*

5. Rule: borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior.*

6. The line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed. *Waller.*

7. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope.*

LE'VELLER. *f.* [from *level*.]

1. One who makes any thing even.

2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state. *Collins.*

LE'VELNESS. *f.* [from *level*.]

1. Evenness; equality of surface.

2. Equality with something else. *Peacock.*

LE'VEN. *f.* [*levain*, French.]

1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.

2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass. *Wifeman.*

LE'VEY. *f.* [*levier*, French.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris.*

LE'VERET. *f.* [*leivre*, French.] A young hare. *Waller.*

LEVE'T. *f.* [from *lever*, French.] A blast on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*

LE'VEROOK. *f.* [*lapepe*, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton.*

LE'VIABLE. *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied. *Bacon.*

LEVY

L I A

LEVIATHAN. *f.* [לִיְיָתָן, Latin.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomson.*

LEVIGATE. *v. a.* [*levigo*, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind.
2. To mix till the liquor become smooth and uniform. *Arbutnot.*

LEVIGATION. *f.* [from *levigate*.] *Levigation* is the reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Quincy.*

LEVITE. *f.* [*levita*, Latin.]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.
2. A priest: used in contempt.

LEVITICAL. *a.* [from *levite*.] Belonging to the levites. *Ayliffe.*

LEVITY. *f.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness. *Bentley.*
2. Inconstancy; changeableness. *Hooker.*
3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
4. Idle pleasure; vanity. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

LEVY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raise; to bring together men.

2. To raise money.

3. To make war.

LEVY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raising money or men.

2. War raised.

LEWD. *a.* [*læpæde*, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical.
2. Wicked; bad; naughty.
3. Lustful; libidinous.

LEWDLY. *ad.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.
2. Libiduously; lustfully.

LEWDNESS. *f.* [from *lewd*.]

1. Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER. *f.* [from *lewd*.]

1. A lecher;

LEWIS D' OR. *f.* [French.]

1. A golden French coin.

LEXICOGRAPHER. *f.* [λεξικόν and γραφω.]

1. A writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge.

LEXICOGRAPHY. *f.* [λεξικόν and γραφω.]

1. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON. *f.* [λεξικόν.]

1. A dictionary.

LEY. *f.* *Ley*, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon

1. *leag*, a field.

LIABLE. *a.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.]

1. Obnoxious; not exempt; subject.

LIAR. *f.* [from *lie*.]

1. One who tells falsehood; one who wants veracity.

LWARD. *a.* [Mingled roan.

1. *Shakespeare. Markham.*

L I B

LIBATION. *f.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity. *Bacon.*
2. The wine so poured. *Stillingfleet.*

LI'BBARD. *f.* [*liehard*, German; *leopardus*, Latin.]

1. A leopard. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *f.* [*libellus*, Latin.]

1. A satire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.*
2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] **To** spread defamation, generally written or printed. *Danne.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* **To** satirise; to lampoon. *Dryden.*

LI'BELLER. *f.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*

LI'BELLOUS. *a.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory. *Watson.*

LI'BERAL. *a.* [*liberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*

LIBERA'LITY. *f.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, French.]

1. Munificence; bounty; generosity. *Shakespeare.*

LI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *liberal*.] Bounteously; bountifully; largely. *James.*

LI'BERTINE. *f.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

LI'BERTINE. *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.]

1. Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*

LI'BERTINISM. *f.* [from *libertine*.]

1. Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice. *Atterbury.*

LI'BERTY. *f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom as opposed to slavery. *Addison.*

LI'BERTY. *f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

2. Freedom as opposed to necessity. *Locke.*

LI'BERTY. *f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

3. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.*

LI'BERTY. *f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

4. Relaxation of restraint; laxity.

LI'BERTY. *f.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

5. Leave; permission. *Locke.*

LIBIDINOUS. *a.* [*libidinosus*, Lat.]

1. Lewd; lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *libidinous*.]

1. Lewdly; lustfully.

LI'BRAL. *a.* [*libralis*, Latin.]

1. Of a pound weight. *Diſ.*

LI'BRARIAN. *f.* [*librarius*, Latin.]

1. One who has the care of a library. *Broom.*

LI'BRARY. *f.* [*libraire*, French.]

1. A large collection of books. *Dryden.*

LI'BRARY. *f.* [*libraire*, French.]

1. A large collection of books. *To*

L I C

L I E

- To LI'BRATE.** *v. a.* [*libro*, Latin.] To poise; to balance.
- LIBRATION.** *f.* [*libratio*, Latin.]
1. The state of being balanced. *Thomson.*
 2. [In astronomy.] *Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. *Grew.*
- LI'BRATORY.** *a.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.
- LICE,** the plural of *louse*. *Dryden.*
- LI'CEBANE.** *f.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.
- LI'CENSE.** *f.* [*licentia*, Latin.]
1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint. *Sidney.*
 2. A grant of permission. *Addison.*
 3. Liberty; permission. *AEs.*
- To LI'CENSE.** *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]
1. To set at liberty. *Watton.*
 2. To permit by a legal grant. *Pope.*
- LI'CENSER.** *f.* [from *license*.] A granter of permission.
- LICENTIATE.** *f.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.]
1. A man who uses license. *Camden.*
 2. A degree in Spanish universities. *Ayliffe.*
- To LICE'NTIATE.** *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by license. *L'Estrange.*
- LICE'NTIOUS.** *a.* [*licentiosus*, Latin.]
1. Unrestrained by law or morality. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Presumptuous; unconfined. *Roscommon.*
- LICE'NTIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty.
- LICE'NTIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint. *Swift.*
- LICH.** *f.* [*lice*, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave. *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians.
- LI'CHOWL.** *f.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A sort of owl.
- To LICK.** *v. a.* [*licean*, Saxon.]
1. To pass over with the tongue. *Addison.*
 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To *LICK up*. To devour. *Pope.*
- LICK.** *f.* [from the verb.] A blow. *Dryden.*
- LICKERISH.** ? *a.* [*liccepa*, a glutton, Saxon.]
- LICKEROUS.** } Saxon.]
1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Eager; greedy. *Sidney.*
 3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*
- LI'CKERISHNESS.** *f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.
- LI'CORICE.** *f.* [*liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of sweet taste.
- LI'CTOR.** *f.* [Latin.] A beadle.
- LID.** *f.* [*hlid*, Saxon.]
1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel. *Addison.*
 2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Crashaw. Prior.*
- LIE.** *f.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with some other body: as, soap or salt. *Peckham.*
- LIE.** *f.* [*lige*, Saxon.]
1. A criminal falsehood. *Watts.*
 2. A charge of falsehood. *Locke.*
 3. A fiction. *Dryden.*
- To LIE.** *v. n.* [*leogan*, Saxon.] To utter criminal falsehood. *Shakespeare.*
- To LIE.** *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lies*. [*legan*, Saxon; *lygen*, Dutch.]
1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else.
 2. To rest; to lean upon. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*
 3. To be reposed in the grave. *Genesis.*
 4. To be in a state of decumbiture. *Mart.*
 5. To pass the time of sleep. *Dryden.*
 6. To be laid up or reposed. *Boyle.*
 7. To remain fixed. *Temple.*
 8. To reside. *Genesis.*
 9. To be placed or situated. *Collier.*
 10. To press upon. *Cruik.*
 11. To be troublesome or tedious. *Addison.*
 12. To be judicially fixed. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To be in any particular state. *Watts.*
 14. To be in a state of concealment. *Locke.*
 15. To be in prison. *Shakespeare.*
 16. To be in a bad state. *L'Estrange.*
 17. To be in a helpless or exposed state. *Tillotson.*
 18. To consist. *Shakespeare.*
 19. To be in the power; to belong to. *Stillingfleet.*
 20. To be charged in any thing: as, *an action lieth against one.*
 21. To cost: as, *it lies me in more money.*
 22. To *LIE at*. To importune; to tease.
 23. To *LIE by*. To rest; to remain still. *Shakespeare.*
 24. To *LIE down*. To rest; to go into a state of repose. *Isaiah.*
 25. To *LIE down*. To sink into the grave. *Job.*
 26. To *LIE in*. To be in childbed. *Wiseman.*
 27. To *LIE under*. To be subject to. *Smalridge.*
 28. To *LIE upon*. To become an obligation or duty. *Bentley.*
 29. To

LIE

LIG

99. To LIE with. To converse in bed. *Shakespeare.*
LIEF. *a.* [leef, Saxon; lief, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser.*
LIEF. *ad.* Willingly. *Shakespeare.*
LIEGE. *a.* [lige, French.]
 1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject. *Spenser.*
 2. Sovereign. *Phillips.*
LIEGE. *f.* Sovereign; superior lord.
LIEGEMAN. *f.* [from liege and man.] A subject; a vassal. *Spenser.*
LIEGER. *f.* [from liege.] A resident ambassador. *Denham.*
LIEU. the participle of lie. *Genfis.*
LIENTERICK. *a.* [from lientery.] Pertaining to a lenterery. *Grew.*
LIENTERY. *f.* [from λειον, laive, smooth, and intestin, intestinum, Latin.] A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts. *Quincy.*
LIER. *f.* [from to lie.] One that rests or lies down.
LIEU. *f.* [French.] Place; room; stead. *Hooker. Addison.*
LIEVE. *ad.* [See LIEF.] Willingly. *Shakesf.*
LIEUTENANCY. *f.* [lieutenances, French.]
 1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*
LIEUTENANT. *f.* [lieutenant, French.]
 1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; vicegerent.
 2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination. *Claren.*
LIEUTENANTSHIP. *f.* [from lieutenant.] The rank or office of lieutenant.
LIFE. *f.* plural lives. [lian, to live, Sax.]
 1. Union and co-operation of soul with body. *Genfis. Corvoley.*
 2. Present state. *Pope.*
 3. Enjoyment, or possession of terrestrial existence. *Prior.*
 4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life. *Pope.*
 5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice. *Pope.*
 6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness or misery. *Dryden.*
 7. Continuance of our present state. *Locke.*
 8. The living form; resemblance exactly copied. *Brown.*
 9. Exact resemblance. *Denham.*
 10. General state of man. *Milton.*
 11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things. *Ascham.*
 12. Living person. *Shakespeare.*
 13. Narrative of a life past. *Pope.*
 14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney.*
 15. Animated existence; animal being. *Thomson.*
LIFEBLOOD. *f.* [life and blood.] The blood necessary to life. *Spenser.*
LIFE EVERLASTING. An herb. *Ainsw.*

LIFEGIVING. *f.* [life and giving.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser.*
LIFEGUARD. *f.* [life and guard.] The guard of a king's person.
LIFELESS. *a.* [from life.]
 1. Dead; deprived of life. *Dryden. Prior.*
 2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
 3. Without power, force, or spirit. *Prior.*
LIFELESSLY. *ad.* [from lifeless.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.
LIFE LIKE. *f.* [life and like.] Like a living person. *Pope.*
LIFESTRING. *f.* [life and string.] Nerve; strings imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*
LIFETIME. *f.* [life and time.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison.*
LIFEWEARY. *a.* [life and weary.] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakespeare.*
To LIFT. *v. a.* [lyfta, Swedish.]
 1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate. *Dryden.*
 2. To bear; to support. Not in use. *Spenser.*
 3. To rob; to plunder. *Dryden.*
 4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope.*
 5. To raise in fortune. *Ecclesiasticus.*
 6. To raise in estimation. *Hooker.*
 7. To exalt in dignity. *Addison.*
 8. To elevate; to swell with pride. *Arterb.*
 9. Up is sometimes emphatically added to life. *Samuel.*
To LIFT. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength. *Locke.*
LIFT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of lifting; the manner of lifting. *Bacon.*
 2. [In Scottish.] The sky.
 3. Effect; struggle. *Hudibras.*
LIFTER. *f.* [from lift.] One that lifts. *Psalms.*
To LIG. *v. n.* [leggen, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenser.*
LIGAMENT. *f.* [ligamentum, from ligo, Latin.]
 1. Ligament is a white and solid body, softer than cartilage, but harder than a membrane; their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*
 2. Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
 3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison.*
LIGAMENTAL. *f.* [from ligament.]
LIGAMEN TOUS. *f.* Composing a ligament. *Wiseman.*
LIGATION. *f.* [ligatio, Latin.]
 1. The act of binding.
 2. The state of being bound. *Addison.*
LIGATURE. *f.* [ligature, French.]
 1. Any thing bound on; bandage. *Gulliver's Travels.*
 2. The act of binding. *Arbutnot.*
 3. The

L I G

3. The state of being bound. *Mortimer.*
LIGHT. *f.* [*leoht*, Saxon.]

1. That quality or action of the transparent medium by which we see. *Newton.*
2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Bacon.*
3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall. *Dryden.*
4. Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Bacon.*
5. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls. *Addison.*
6. Explanation. *Locke.*
7. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper. *Glauville.*
8. Publick notice; publick view.
9. Day, not night.
10. Life; as opposed to the obscurity of nonexistence.
11. Sight; opposed to blindness.

LIGHT. *a.* [*leoht*, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Addison.*
2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried. *Bacon.*
3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured. *Hooker.*
4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable. *Dryden.*
5. Easy to be acted on by any power. *Dryden.*
6. Not heavily armed. *Knolles.*
7. Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediment. *Bacon.*
9. Slight; not great. *Boyle.*
10. Not dense; not gross. *Numbers.*
11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled. *Shakespeare.*
12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity. *Shakespeare.*
13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Shakespeare.*
14. [*from light, f.*] Bright; clear. *Genesis.*
15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.

LIGHT. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [*from light, f.*]

1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire. *Boyle.*
2. To give light to; to guide by light. *Crashaw.*
3. To illuminate. *Dryden.*
4. To lighten; to ease of a burthen. *Spenser.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*licht*, by chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney.*
2. [*Alightan*, Saxon.] To descend from a horse or carriage. *2 Kings.*
3. To fall in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

L I G

4. To fall; to strike on.
 5. To settle; to rest. *Spenser.*
- To LIGHTEN.** *v. n.* [*lht*, *lht*, Saxon.]
1. To flash with thunder. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shine like lightning. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To fall or light. [*from light.*]

To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [*from light.*]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies.*
 2. To exonerate; to unload. *Jonah.*
 3. To make less heavy. *Milton.*
 4. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden.*
- LIGHTER.** *f.* [*from light*, to make light.]
 A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded. *Popo.*
- LIGHTERMAN.** *f.* [*lighter and man.*] One who manages a lighter. *Child.*

LIGHTFINGERED. *a.* [*light and finger.*]

- Nimble at conveyance; thievish.
- LIGHTFOOT.** *a.* [*light and foot.*] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenser.*

LIGHTFOOT. *f.* Venison.

LIGHTHEADED. *a.* [*light and head.*]

1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak. *Clarendon.*
2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS. *f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED. *a.* [*light and heart.*]

- Gay; merry.
- LIGHTHOUSE.** *f.* [*light and house.*] A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea. *Arbutnot.*

LIGHTLEGGED. *a.* [*light and leg.*] Nimble; swift. *Sidney.*

LIGHTLESS. *a.* [*from light.*] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *ad.* [*from light.*]

1. Without weight. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Without deep impression. *Prior.*
3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. *Hooker.*
4. Without reason. *Taylor.*
5. Without affliction; cheerfully. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not chaste. *Swift.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMINDED. *a.* [*light and mind.*]

Unsettled; unsteady. *Ecc.*

LIGHTNESS. *f.* [*from light.*]

1. Levity; want of weight. *Burnet.*
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING. *f.* [*from lighten.*]

1. The flash that attends thunder. *Davies.*
2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addison.*

LIGHTS. *f.* The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hayward.*

LIGHTSOME. *a.* [*from light.*]

1. Lumi-

LIK

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque. *Raleigh.*
 2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South.*
LIGHTSOMENESS. *f.* [from *light* same.]
 1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity. *Cheyne.*
 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
LIGNA'LOES. [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] *Aloe* wood. *Numbers.*
LIGNEOUS. [*ligneus*, Latin.] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood. *Crew.*
LIGNUMVITÆ. *f.* [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood. *Miller.*
LIGURE. *f.* A precious stone. *Exodus.*
LIKE. *a.* [*lic*, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]
 1. Resembling; having resemblance. *Baker.*
 2. Equal; of the same quantity. *Spratt.*
 3. [For *likely*.] Probable; credible. *Bacon.*
 4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. *Clarendon.*
LIKE. *f.*
 1. Some person or thing resembling another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Near approach; a state like to another state. *Raleigh.*
LIKE. *ad.*
 1. In the same manner; in the same manner as. *Spenser. Phillips.*
 2. In such a manner as befits. *Samuel.*
 3. Likely; probably. *Shakespeare.*
TO LIKE. *v. a.* [*lican*, Saxon.]
 1. To chuse with some degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
 2. To approve; to view with approbation. *Bacon.*
 3. To please; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*
TO LIKE. *v. n.*
 1. To be pleased with. *Hooker.*
 2. To chuse; to lift; to be pleased. *Locke.*
L'KELIHOOD. *f.* [from *likely*.]
 1. Appearance; shew. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Resemblance; likeness. *Obsolete.*
 3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth. *Raleigh. Hooker.*
L'KELY. *a.* [from *like*.]
 1. Such as may be liked; such as may please. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Probable; such as may in reason be thought or believed.
L'KELY. *ad.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought. *Glanville.*
TO L'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To represent as having resemblance. *Milton.*
L'KENESS. *f.* [from *like*.]
 1. Resemblance; similitude. *Dryden.*
 2. Form; appearance. *L'Estrange.*
 3. One who resembles another. *Prior.*

VOL. II.

LIM

- L'KEWISE.** *ad.* [*like* and *wise*.] In like manner; also; moreover; too. *Arbutnot.*
L'KING. *a.* Plump; in a state of plumpness. *Daniel.*
L'KING. *f.* [from *like*.]
 1. Good state of body; plumpness. *Dryden.*
 2. State of trial.
 3. Inclination. *Spenser.*
L'LACH. *f.* [*lilac*, *lilas*, French.] A tree.
L'LIED. *a.* [from *lily*.] Embellished with lilies. *Milton.*
L'LY. *f.* [*lilium*, Lat.] A flower. *Peacbam.*
LILY-DAFFODIL. *f.* [*lilio narcissus*, Lat.] A flower.
LILY of the Valley, or *May lily.* *f.* *Miller.*
LILY-LIVERED. *a.* [*lily* and *liver*.] White livered; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*
L'IMATEURE. *f.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB. *f.* [*lim*, Saxon.]
 1. A member; jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
 2. An edge; a border. *Newton.*
TO LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To supply with limbs. *Milton.*
 2. To tear asunder; to dismember.
L'IMBECK. *f.* [corrupted from *alembick*.] A still. *Fairfax. Howell.*
L'IMBED. *a.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*
L'IMBER. *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe; pliable. *Ray. Harvey.*
L'IMBERNESS. *f.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.
L'IMBO. *f.*
 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any place of misery and restraint. *Hudibras.*
LIME. *f.* [*lim*, Saxon.]
 1. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*
 2. Matter of which mortar is made: so called because used in cement. *Bacon.*
 3. [*lin*, Saxon.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
 4. [*lime*, French.] A species of lemon.
TO LIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To entangle; to ensnare. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To smear with lime. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To cement. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To manure ground with lime. *Child.*
L'IMEKILN. *f.* [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where stones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*
L'IMESTONE. *f.* [*lime* and *stone*.] The stone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*
LIME-WATER. *f.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quick lime. *Hill.*
L'IMIT.

L I N

LIMIT. *f.* [*limite*, French.] Bound; border; utmost reach. *Exodus.*

TO LIMIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to refrain; to circumscribe. *Swift.*
2. To refrain from a lax or general signification, as, the universe is here *limited* to this earth.

LIMITARY. *a.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant. *Milton.*

LIMITATION. *f.* [*limitation*, French.]

1. Restriction; circumspection. *Hooker.*
2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*

LIMMER. *f.* A mongrel.

TO LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peacbam.*

LIMNER. *f.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, Fr.] A painter; a picture maker. *Glanville.*

LIMOUS. *a.* [*limosus*, Latin.] Muddy; slimy. *Brown.*

LIMP. *a.* [*limpio*, Italian.] Vapid; weak.

TO LIMP. *v. n.* [*limpen*, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*

LIMPET. *f.* A kind of shell-fish.

LIMPID. *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; transparent. *Woodward.*

LIMPIDNESS. *f.* [from *limpid*.] Clearness; purity.

LIMPINGLY. *ad.* [from *limp*.] In a lame halting manner.

LIMY. *a.* [from *lime*.]

1. Viscous; glutinous. *Spenser.*
2. Containing lime. *Grew.*

TO LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To stop; to give over. *Spenser.*

LINCHPIN. *f.* [*linch* and *pin*.] An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS. *f.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN. *f.* [*linde*, Saxon.] The lime-tree. *Dryden.*

LINE. *f.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extension. *Bentley.*
2. A slender string. *Moxon.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.*
4. The string that sustains the angler's hook. *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; sketch. *Temple.*
7. Contour; outline. *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verse. *Garth.*
9. Rank.
10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
11. Method; disposition. *Shakespeare.*
12. Extension; limit. *Milton.*
13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.*

L I N

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending. *Shakespeare.*

15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*

16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read *your lines*.

17. Lint or flax.

TO LINE. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the inside. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inside. *Clarendon.*
3. To guard within.
4. To strengthen by inner works. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cover. *Shakespeare.*

6. To double; to strengthen. *Shakespeare.*

7. To impregnate; applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LINEAGE. *f.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family. *Lake.*

L'NEAL. *a.* [*linealis*, Latin.]

1. Composed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*

2. Ascending or descending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.*

3. Claimed by descent. *Shakespeare.*

4. Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.*

L'NEALLY. *ad.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

L'NEAMENT. *f.* [*lineament*, Fr.] Feature discriminating mark in the form. *Shakespeare.*

L'NEAR. *a.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Composed of lines; having the form of lines. *Woodward.*

LINEATION. *f.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

L'NEN. *f.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*

L'NEN. *a.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resembling linen. *Shakespeare.*

LINENDRAPPER. *f.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

LING. *f.* [*ling*, Islandick.]

1. Heath. *Bacon.*

2. [*Lingbe*, Dutch.] A kind of sea fish.

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*: sometimes a quality; as, *firstling*.

TO L'NGER. *v. n.* [from *leng*, Saxon.]

1. To remain long in languor and pain. *Milton.*

2. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden.*

3. To remain long.

4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakespeare.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.*

6. To be long in producing effect. *Shakespeare.*

TO L'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

L'NGERER.

LINGERER. *f.* [from *linger*.] One who lingers; an idler.

LINGERINGLY. *a.* [from *lingering*.] With delay; tediously. *Hale.*

LINGET. *f.* [*lingot*, French.] A small mass of metal. *Camden.*

LINGO. *f.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. *Congreve.*

LINGUACIOUS. *a.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; talkative.

LINGUA'DENTAL. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LINGUIST. *f.* [from *lingua*, Latin.] A man skilful in languages. *Milton.*

LINGWORT. *f.* An herb.

LINIMENT. *f.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Latin.] Ointment; balsam. *Ray.*

LINING. *f.* [from *line*.]

1. The inner covering of any thing.
2. That which is within. *Shakespeare.*

LINK. *f.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A single ring of a chain. *Prior.*
2. Any thing doubled and closed together.
3. A chain; any thing connecting. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences. *Hale.*

5. A torch of pitch and hards. *Howel.*

LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate, as, *the links of a chain*.
2. To unite; to conjoin in concord. *Shakespeare.*

3. To join.

4. To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker.*

5. To connect. *Tillotson.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences. *Hooker.*

LINKBOY. *f.* [*link* and *boy*.] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light. *More.*

LINNET. *f.* [*linot*, French.] A small singing bird. *Pope.*

LINSEED. *f.* [*semen lini*, Latin.] The seed of flax. *Mortimer.*

LINSEYWOOLSEY. *a.* [*linen* and *wool*.] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean. *Pope.*

LINSTOCK. *f.* [*lente*, Teutonic.] A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT. *f.* [*linteum*, Latin.]

1. The soft substance commonly called flax.

2. Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores. *Wiseman.*

LINTEL. *f.* [*linéal*, French.] That part

of the door frame that lies cross the door posts over head. *Pope.*

LION. *f.* [*lion*, French.] The fiercest and most magnanimous of fourfooted beasts.

LIONESS. *f.* [feminine of *lion*.] A she lion.

LIONLEAF. *f.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.] A plant.

LION'S-MOUTH.

LION'S-PAW.

LION'S-TAIL.

LION'S-TOOTH.

LIP. *f.* [*lippe*, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys.*

2. The edge of any thing. *Burnet.*

3. To make a *lip*; to hang the lip in fullness and contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss. *Obsolete.* *Shakespeare.*

LIPLA'BOUR. *f.* [*lip* and *labour*.] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind. *Taylor.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *a.* [*λαίπω* and *θυμός*.] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPO'THYMY. *f.* [*λειποθυμία*.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*

LIPPED. *a.* [from *lip*.] Having lips.

LIPPITUDE. *f.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitudo*, Latin.] Blearedness of eyes. *Bacon.*

LIPWISDOM. *f.* [*lip* and *wisdom*.] Wisdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LIQUEABLE. *a.* [from *liquo*, Latin] Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION. *f.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The art of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFA'CTION. *f.* [*liquefactio*, Latin.] The act of melting; the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE. *a.* [from *liquefy*.] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French.] To melt; to dissolve. *Bacon.*

To LIQUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid. *Addison.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *f.* [*liquefcentia*, Latin.] Aptness to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT. *f.* [*liquefscens*, Latin.] Melting.

LIQUID. *a.* [*liquide*, French.]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.*

4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LIQUID. *f.* Liquid substance; liquor.

LIT

LIT

- TO LIQUIDATE.** *v. a.* [from *liquid*.] To clear away; to lessen debts.
- LIQUIDITY.** *f.* [from *liquid*.] Subtlety; thinness. Not used. *Glanville.*
- LIQUIDNESS.** *f.* [from *liquid*.] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*
- LIQUOR.** *f.* [*liquor*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing liquid. *South.*
 2. Strong drink. In familiar language. *Bacon.*
- TO LIQUOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*
- LIRICONFANCY.** *f.* A flower.
- LISNE.** *f.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*
- TO LISP.** *v. n.* [hispp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleveland.*
- LISP.** *f.* [from the verb.] The act of lisping. *Tatler.*
- LISPER.** *f.* [from *lisp*.] One who lisps.
- LIST.** *f.* [*liste*, French.]
 1. A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.*
 2. [*Liste*, French.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.
 3. Desire; willingness; choice. *Dryden.*
 4. A strip of cloth. *Boyle.*
 5. A border. *Hooker.*
- TO LIST.** *v. n.* [*lystan*, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed. *Whitgift.*
- TO LIST.** *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll.]
 1. To enlist; to enrol or register. *South.*
 2. To retain and enrol soldiers. *Temple.*
 3. To enclose for combats. *Dryden.*
 4. To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured shew. *Watton.*
 5. To hearken to; to listen; to attend.
- L'ISTED.** *a.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*
- TO L'ISTEN.** *v. a.* To hear; to attend.
- TO L'ISTEN.** *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*
- L'ISTNER.** *f.* [from *listen*.] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*
- L'ISTLESS.** *a.* [from *list*.]
 1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotson.*
 2. Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*
- L'ISTLESSLY.** *ad.* [from *listless*.] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*
- L'ISTLESNESS.** *f.* [from *listless*.] Inattention; want of desire. *Taylor.*
- LIT.** the preterite of *light*. *Addison.*
- LITANY.** *f.* [*litania*.] A form of supplicatory prayer. *Hocker. Taylor.*
- LIT'ERAL.** *a.* [*literal*, French.]
 1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. *Hammond.*
 2. Following the letter, or exact words.
 3. Consisting of letters.
- LIT'ERAL.** *f.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*
- LIT'ERALLY.** *ad.* [from *literal*.]
 1. According to the primitive import of words.
 2. With close adherence to words. *Swift.*
- LITERA'LITY.** *f.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning. *Dryden.*
- LITERATI.** *f.* [Italian.] The learned. *Brown.*
- LIT'ERATURE.** *f.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon. Addison.*
- LIT'HARGE.** *f.* [*lithargyrum*, Latin.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*
- LITHE.** *a.* [*lithe*, Saxon.] Limber; flexible. *Milton.*
- LIT'HENESS.** *f.* [from *lithe*.] Limberness; flexibility.
- LIT'HER.** *a.* [from *lithe*.] Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare.*
- LITHO'GRAPHY.** *f.* The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
- LIT'THOMANCY.** *f.* [*lithe* and *man*.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*
- LITHONTRIPTICK.** *a.* [*lithe* and *triptikon*.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
- LITHO'TOMIST.** *f.* [*lithe* and *tome*.] A surgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
- LITHO'TOMY.** *f.* [*lithe* and *tome*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
- LIT'IGANT.** *f.* [*litigans*, Latin.] One engaged in a suit of law. *L'Estrange.*
- LIT'IGANT.** *a.* Engaged in a judicial contest. *Arbuthnot.*
- TO LIT'IGATE.** *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.
- TO LIT'IGATE.** *v. n.* To manage a suit to carry on a cause. *Arbuthnot.*
- LITIGATION.** *f.* [*litigatio*, Latin.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*
- LIT'IGIOUS.** *a.* [*litigieux*, French.]
 1. Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Dunbar.*
 2. Disputable; controvertible. *Dryden.*
- LIT'IGIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.
- LIT'IGIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *litigious*.] Wrangling disposition.

LIV

LIV

LITTER. *f.* [*litere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehicular bed.
2. The straw laid under animals.
3. A brood of young.
4. Any number of things thrown fluttishly about.
5. A birth of animals.

Dryden.

Evelyn.

Swift.

Dryden.

LITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: used of beasts.
2. To cover with things negligently.
3. To cover with straw.

Dryden.

LITTLE. *a. comp.* [*leſt*, superlat. *leſt*; [*lytel*, Saxon.]

1. Small in quantity.
2. Not great; diminutive; of small bulk.
3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.
4. Not much; not many.
5. Some; not none.

Joshua.

Locke.

Samuel.

Locke.

LITTLE. *f.*

1. A small space.
2. A small part; a small proportion.
3. A slight affair.
4. Not much.

Dryden.

Prior.

Cheyne.

LITTLE. *ad.*

1. In a small degree.
2. In a small quantity.
3. In some degree, but not great.

Watts.

Arbutnot.

Swift.

LITTLENESS. *f.* [from *little*.]

1. Smallness of bulk.
2. Meanness; want of grandeur.
3. Want of dignity.

Burnet.

Addison.

Collier.

LITTORAL. *a.* [*littoris*, Latin.]

Belonging to the shore.

LITURGY. *f.* [*leiturgia*; *liturgie*, Fr.]

Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

Hooker. Taylor.

TO LIVE. *v. n.* [*lyſian*, *lyſian*, Saxon.]

1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead.
2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery.
3. To continue in life.
4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness.
5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.
6. To remain undestroyed.
7. To continue; not to be lost.
8. To converse; to cohabit.

Dryden.

Hammond.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Theſſalonians.

Burnet.

Pope.

Shakespeare.

Arbutnot.

Temple.

Dryden.

9. To feed.

10. To maintain one's self.

11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation.

12. To be unextinguished.

Dryden.

LIVE. *a.* [from *alive*.]

1. Quick; not dead.
2. Active; not extinguished.

Exodus.

Boyle.

LIVELESS. *ad.* [from *live*.]

life; rather *lifeless*.

Shakespeare.

LIVELIHOOD. *f.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Clarendon.

LIVELINESS. *f.* [from *lively*.]

1. Appearance of life.
2. Vivacity; sprightliness.

Dryden.

Locke.

LIVVELODE. *f.* Maintenance; support; livelihood.

Spenser.

LIVELONG. *a.* [*live* and *long*.]

1. Tedious; long in passing.

Shakespeare.

Milton.

2. Lasting; durable.

LIVELY. *a.* [*live* and *like*.]

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.
2. Gay; airy.
3. Representing life.
4. Strong; energetick.

Milton.

Pope.

Dryden.

Newton.

LIVELILY. } *ad.*

1. Briskly; vigorously.
2. With strong resemblance of life.

Hayward.

Dryden.

LIVER. *f.* [from *live*.]

1. One who lives.
2. One who lives in any particular manner.
3. One of the entrails.

Prior.

Atterbury.

Shakespeare.

LIVERCOLOUR. *a.* [*liver* and *colour*.]

Dark red.

Woodward.

LIVERGROWN. *a.* [*liver* and *grown*.]

Having a great liver.

Graunt.

LIVERWORT. *f.* [*liver* and *wort*.] A plant.

LIVERY. *f.* [from *liver*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.
2. Release from wardship.
3. The writ by which possession is obtained.
4. The state of being kept at a certain rate.
5. The clothes given to servants.

King Charles.

Spenser.

Pope.

6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a taken or consequence of any thing.

Sidney.

LIVERYMAN. *f.* [*livery* and *man*.]

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.
2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

Arbutnot.

LIVES. *f.* [the plural of *life*.]

Donne.

LIVID. *a.* [*lividus*, Latin.] Discoloured, as with a blow.

Bacon.

LIVIDITY. *f.* [*lividite*, French.] Discolouration, as by a blow.

Arbutnot.

LIVING.

LOA

LIVING. *f.* [from *live*.]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*

2. Power of continuing life.

3. Livelihood. *L'Estrange. Hubberd's Tale.*

4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*

LIVINGLY. *ad.* [from *living*.] In the living state. *Brown.*

LIVRE. *f.* [French.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten pence.

LIXIVIAL. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*

LIXIVATE. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*

LIXIVIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Lye; water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.

LIZARD. *f.* [*lizard*, French.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDITAL. *f.* A plant.

LIZARDSTONE. *f.* [*lizard* and *stone*.] A kind of stone.

LL.D. *f.* [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

LO. *interject.* [*la*, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. *Dryden.*

LOACH. *f.* [*loche*, French.] A fish: he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift rills, upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*

LOAD. *f.* [*hlade*, Saxon.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing that depresses. *Ray.*

3. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Estrange.*

To LOAD. *v. a.* [*hladan*, Saxon.]

1. To burden; to freight. *Shakespeare.*

2. To encumber; to embarrass. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun. *Wifeman.*

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed. *Addison.*

LOAD. *f.* The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*

LO'ADER. *f.* [from *load*.] He who loads.

LO'ADSMAN. *f.* [*lode* and *man*.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LO'ADSTAR. *f.* [from *lædan*, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star. *Spenser.*

LO'ADSTONE. *f.* The leading stone; the magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south. *Hill.*

LOB

LOAF. *f.* [from *hlaf*, Saxon.]

1. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; a loaf is thicker than a cake.

2. Any mass into which a body is wrought. *Hayward.*

LOAM. *f.* [*lim*, *laam*, Saxon.] Fat, untuous, tenacious; earth; marl.

To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Shakespeare.*

LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loam*.] Marly.

LOAN. *f.* [*hlæn*, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*

LOATH. *a.* [*lað*, Saxon.] Unwilling; disliking; not ready. *Sidney. Southern.*

To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sidney.*

2. To consider with the disgust of satiety. *Cowley.*

3. To see food with dislike. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE. *v. n.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHER. *f.* [from *loath*.] One that loaths.

LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [*loath* and *full*.]

1. Abhorring; hating. *Hubberd's Tale.*

2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser.*

LO'ATHINGLY. *ad.* [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.

LO'ATHLY. *a.* [from *loath*.] Hatel; abhorred. *Shakespeare.*

LO'ATHLY. *ad.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Dennis.*

LO'ATHNESS. *f.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness. *Bacon.*

LO'ATHSOME. *a.* [from *loath*.]

1. Abhorred; detestable. *South.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness. *Shakespeare.*

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *f.* [from *loathsomeness*.] Quality of raising hatred. *Addison.*

LOAVES, plural of *loaf*. *Bacon.*

LOB. *f.*

1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lob's pound; a prison. *Hudibras.*

3. A big worm. *Walton.*

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner. *Shakespeare.*

LO'BBY. *f.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room. *Watson.*

LOBE. *f.* *lobe*, [French; *lobes*.] A division; a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

LO'BSTER. *f.* [*lobster*, Saxon.] A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*

LO'CAL.

LOD

LOG

LOCAL. *a.* [*locus*, Latin.]

1. Having the properties of place. *Prior.*
2. Relating to place. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCALITY. *f.* [from *local*.] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.

LOCALLY. *a.* [from *local*.] With respect to place. *Glanville.*

LOCATION. *f.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing.

LOCH. *f.* A lake. *Scottish.* *Cheyne.*

LOCK. *f.* [*loc*, Saxon.]

1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests. *Spenser.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck. *Grew.*

3. A hug; a grapple. *Milton.*

4. Any inclosure. *Dryden.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Spenser.*

6. A tuft. *Addison.*

TO LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with locks. *Dryden.*

2. To shut up or confine, as with locks. *Gay.*

3. To close fast.

TO LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become fast by a lock. *Spenser.*

2. To unite by mutual interlock. *Boyle.*

LOCKER. *f.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a lock; a drawer. *Crusoe.*

LOCKET. *f.* [*loquet*, French.] A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*

LOCKRAM. *f.* A sort of coarse linen. *Shakespeare.*

LOCKRON. *f.* A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMOTION. *f.* [*locus* and *mocus*, Lat.]

Power of changing place. *Brown.*

LOCOMOTIVE. *a.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.]

Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*

LOCUST. *f.* [*locusta*, Latin.] A devouring insect. *Arbutnot.*

LOCUST-TREE. *f.* A tree. *Miller.*

LODESTAR. See *LOADSTAR*.

LODESTONE. See *LOADSTONE*.

TO LODGE. *v. a.* [*logian*, Saxon.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

2. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.*

3. To place; to plant. *Qrway.*

4. To fix; to settle. *Shakespeare.*

5. To place in the memory. *Bacon.*

6. To harbour or cover. *Addison.*

7. To afford place to. *Cheyne.*

8. To lay flat. *Shakespeare.*

TO LODGE. *v. n.*

1. To reside; to keep residence. *Milton.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

3. To take up residence at night. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. *f.* [*logis*, French.]

1. A small house in a park or forest. *Milton.*

2. Any small house: as, the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT. *f.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.*

2. Possession of the enemy's work. *Addison.*

LODGER. *f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Arbutnot.*

2. One that resides in any place. *Pope.*

LODGING. *f.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. *Bacon.*

2. Place of residence. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep. *Ray.*

LOFT. *f.* [*loft*, Welsh.]

1. A floor. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor. *Spenser.*

3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LOFTILY. *ad.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily. *Psalms.*

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. *Spenser.*

LOFTINESS. *f.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness. *Collier.*

LOFTY. *a.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.

2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.

LOG. *f.*

1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood. *Bacon.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. *Calmet.*

LOGARITHMS. *f.* [*λογος* and *αριθμος*.]

The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*

LOGGATS. *f.* A play or game. *Shakespeare.*

LOGGERHEAD. *f.* [*logge*, Dutch, stupid, and *head*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thick-skull. *L'Estrange.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To scuffle;

To go to LOGGERHEADS. } to fight

without weapons. *L'Estrange.*

LOGGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead*.]

Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakespeare.*

LOGICK. *f.* [*logica*, Latin.] *Logic* is the

art of using reason well in our inquiries after

truth,

L O N

- truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*
- LOGICAL.** *a.* [from *logick.*] *Hooker.*
1. Pertaining to logick.
 2. Skilled in logick; furnished with logick. *Addison.*
- LOGICALLY.** *ad.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*
- LOGICIAN.** *f.* [*logicien*, French.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick. *Pope. Swift.*
- LOGMAN.** *f.* [*log* and *man.*] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakespeare.*
- LOGOMACHY.** *f.* [*λογμαχία*.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Howel.*
- LOGWOOD.** *f.* *Logwood* is of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in large logs. It is heavy, hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill.*
- LOHOCK.** *f.* Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quincy.*
- LOIN.** *f.* [*llywn*, Welsh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
 2. *Leins*; the reins. *Milton.*
- To LOITER.** *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly. *Locke.*
- LOITERER.** *f.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Orway.*
- To LOLL.** *v. n.*
1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To hang out. Used of the tongue. *Dryden.*
- To LOLL.** *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*
- LOMP.** *f.* A kind of roundish fish.
- LONE.** *a.* [contracted from *alone.*]
1. Solitary. *Savage.*
 2. Single; without company. *Pope.*
- LONELINESS.** *f.* [from *lonely.*] Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*
- LONELY.** *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; addicted to solitude. *Shakespeare.*
- LONENESS.** *f.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; dislike of company. *Donne.*
- LONESOME.** *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; dismal. *Blackmore.*
- LONG.** *a.* [*longus*, Latin.]
1. Not short. *Luke.*
 2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*
 3. Of any certain measure in length; as, *an inch long, a mile long.*
 4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.
 5. Dilatory. *Ecclesi.*
 6. Longing; desirous. *Sidney.*
 7. Reaching to a great distance. *Deuter.*
 8. Protracted: as, *a long note.*

L O O

- LONG.** *ad.*
1. To a great length. *Prior.*
 2. Not for a short time. *Fairfax.*
 3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time. *Locke.*
 4. Not soon. *Act.*
 5. At a point of duration far distant; as *long since.* *Tillotson.*
 6. [For *along*; *ab long*, Fr.] All along throughout. *Shakespeare.*
- LONG.** *ad.* By the fault. *Shakespeare.*
- To LONG.** *v. n.* To desire earnestly; with with eagerness continued. *Fairfax.*
- LONGANIMITY.** *f.* [*longanimitas*, Latin.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Howel.*
- LONGBOAT.** *f.* The largest boat belonging to a ship. *Watts.*
- LONGEVITY.** *f.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life. *Arbutnot.*
- LONGIMANOUS.** *f.* [*longimanus*, Latin.] Long-handed. *Brown.*
- LONGIMETRY.** *f.* [*longus* and *metrum*, *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances. *Cheyne.*
- LONGING.** *f.* [from *long.*] Earnest desire.
- LONGINGLY.** *ad.* [from *longing.*] With incessant wishes. *Dryden.*
- LONGITUDE.** *f.* [*longitudo*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]
1. Length; the greatest dimension. *Watts.*
 2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. *Arbutnot.*
 3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place. *Arbutnot.*
 4. The position of any thing to east or west. *Brown.*
- LONGITUDINAL.** *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction. *Cheyne.*
- LONGLY.** *ad.* [from *long.*] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakespeare.*
- LONGSOME.** *ad.* [from *long.*] Tedious; wearisome by its length. *Bacon.*
- LONGSUFFERING.** *a.* [*long* and *suffering*.] Patient; not easily provoked. *Rever.*
- LONGSUFFERING.** *f.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rever.*
- LONGTAIL.** *f.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and long tail: a canting term. *Shakespeare.*
- LONGWAYS.** *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. *Addison.*
- LONGWINDED.** *a.* [*long* and *winded*.] Long breathed; tedious. *Swift.*
- LONGWISE.** *ad.* [*long* and *wise*.] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*
- LOO.** *f.* A game at cards. *Pope.*
- LOOBILY.** *a.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumsy. *L'Estrange.*
- LOOBY.** *f.* A lubber; a clumsy clown. *Swift.*
- LOOF.**

LOO

LOO

OOFF. *f.* It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the cheis-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the castle.

Sea Dictionary.

LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ship close to a wind.

OOFED. *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a distance.

Shakespeare.

LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.] 1. To direct the eye to or from any object.

2. To have power of seeing. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye. *Stilling fleet.*

4. To expect. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.*

7. To have any particular appearance; as, it looks fair. *Spratt.*

8. To seem. *Burnet.*

9. To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shakespeare.*

10. To form the air in any particular manner. *Milton.*

11. To Look about one. To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*

12. To Look after. To attend; to take care of. *Locke.*

13. To Look for. To expect. *Sidney.*

14. To Look into. To examine; to sit; to inspect closely. *Atterbury.*

15. To Look on. To respect; to regard; to esteem. *Dryden.*

16. To Look on. To consider. *South.*

17. To Look on. To be a mere idle spectator. *Bacon.*

18. To Look over. To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*

19. To Look out. To search; to seek.

20. To Look out. To be on the watch.

21. To Look to. To watch; to take care of. *Shakespeare.*

22. To Look to. To behold.

LOOK. *v. a.*

1. To seek; to search for. *Spenser.*

2. To turn the eye upon. *Kings.*

3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*

4. To Look out. To discover by searching.

LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe. *Bacon.*

LOOK. *f.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance. *Dryden, jun.*

2. The act of looking or seeing. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *f.* [from *look*.]

1. One that looks.

2. LOOKER on. Spectator, not agent.

LO'OKING-GLASS. *f.* [look and glass.]

Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected. *South.*

LOOM. *f.* [loom, a tool or instrument. *Junius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addison.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*

LOON. *f.* A bird. A loon is as big as a goose; dark, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

LOON. *f.* A sorry fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*

LOOP. *f.* [from *loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenser.*

LO'OPED. *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

LO'OPHOLE. *f.* [loop and hole.]

1. Aperture; hole to give a passage. *Milton.*

2. A shift; an evasion. *Dryden.*

LO'OPHOLED. *a.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

LOORD. *f.* [loerd, Dutch.] A drone.

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [lepan, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened. *Daniel.*

2. To relax. *Abbott.*

3. To unbind any one bound. *Isaiah.*

4. To free from imprisonment. *1 Cor.*

5. To free from any obligation. *Dryden.*

6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.*

7. To free from any thing painful. *Dryden.*

8. To disengage. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosening the anchor. *Acts.*

LOOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley.*

3. Not tight: as, a loose robe. *Milton.*

4. Not crowded; not close. *Spenser.*

5. Wanton; not chaste. *Felton.*

6. Not close; not concise; lax. *Arbutnot.*

7. Vague; indeterminate. *Hooker.*

8. Not strict; not rigid. *Watts.*

9. Unconnected; rambling. *Locke.*

10. Lax of body; not coactive. *Atterbury.*

11. Free; not enslaved. *Addison.*

12. Disengaged from obligation. *Prior.*

13. Free from confinement.

14. Remiss; not attentive.

15. To break Loose. To gain liberty.

16. To let Loose. To set at liberty; to set at large. *Taylor.*

LOOSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

2. Dismission from any restraining force.

LO'OSELY. *ad.* [from *loose*.]

1. Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.*

2. Without

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LOR

LOS

2. Without bandage. *Spenser.*
3. Without union or connection. *Norris.*
4. Irregularly. *Camden.*
5. Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.*
6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.
7. Indeterminately.
8. Unchastely. *Pope.*
- To LO' OSEN. *v. a.* [from *loose*.] To part.
- To LO' OSEN. *v. n.* [from *loose*.]
 1. To relax any thing tied.
 2. To make less coherent. *Bacon.*
 3. To separate a compages. *Dryden.*
 4. To free from restraint. *Dryden.*
 5. To make not cohesive. *Bacon.*
- LO' OSENESS. *f.* [from *loose*.]
 1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon.*
 2. Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury.*
 3. Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward.*
 4. Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*
 5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly. *Arbutnot.*
- LO' OSESTRIFE. *f.* [*lysimachia*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*
- To LOP. *v. a.*
 1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cut any thing. *Howel.*
- LOP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Loppa*, Swedish.] A flea.
- LOPE. *pret.* of *leap*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- LO'PPER. *f.* [from *lop*.] One that cuts trees.
- LOQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
 1. Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.*
 2. Speaking. *Phillips.*
 3. Blabbing; not secret.
- LOQUA'CITY. *f.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk. *Ray.*
- LORD. *f.* [*hlaford*, Saxon.]
 1. Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.*
 2. Master; supreme person. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Hayward.*
 4. A husband. *Pope.*
 5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser.*
 6. A nobleman. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A general name for a peer of England. *King Charles.*
 8. A baron.
 9. An honorary title applied to offices: as, lord chief justice, lord mayor.
- To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser. Phillips.*
- LORDING. *f.* [from *lord*.] Lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakespeare.*
- LO'RDLING. *f.* A diminutive lord.
- LO'RDLINESS. *f.* [from *lordly*.]
 1. Dignity; high station.
 2. Pride; haughtiness.
- LO'RDLY. *a.* [from *lord*.]
 1. Befitting a lord.
 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; inferior.
- LO'RDLY. *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly.
- LO'RDSHIP. *f.* [from *lord*.]
 1. Dominion; power. *Sidney. Warton.*
 2. Seignior; domain. *Dryden.*
 3. Title of honour used to a nobleman or a duke. *Ben Jonson.*
 4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.
- LORE. *f.* [from *læran*, Saxon, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Milton.*
- LORE. [*leopan*, Saxon.] Lost; destroyed.
- LO'REL. *f.* [from *leopan*, Saxon.] abandoned scoundrel.
- To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over.
- LO'RIMER. *f.* [*lormier*, French.] Brit.
- LO'RINER. *f.* cutter.
- LO'RIOT. *f.* A kind of bird.
- LORN. *pret. pass.* of *lepan*, Saxon. forsaken; lost. *Spenser.*
- To LOSE. *v. a.* [*leopan*, Saxon.]
 1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win. *Dryden.*
 2. To be deprived of. *Knapp.*
 3. To suffer diminution of. *Martin.*
 4. To possess no longer; the contrary to keep.
 5. To have any thing gone so as that cannot be found, or had again. *Spenser.*
 6. To bewilder. *King Charles.*
 7. To deprive of.
 8. To kill; to destroy.
 9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.
 10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover. *Clarendon.*
 11. To ruin.
- To LOSE. *v. n.*
 1. Not to win. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To decline; to fail. *Milton.*
- LO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.
- LO'SEL. *f.* [from *lopan*, to perish.] scoundrel; a sorry worthless fellow.
- LO'SER. *f.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing the contrary to winner or gainer. *Taylor.*
- LOSS. *f.* [from *lose*.]
 1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain. *Flower.*
 2. Miss. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Deprivation.

LOV

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LOVE. *Dryden.*
 Fault; puzzle. *South.*
 Useless application. *Addison.*
LOVE. *participial a.* [from *love*.] No longer receivable. *Pope.*
LOVE. *f.* [blot, Saxon.] Fortune; state assigned.
LOVE. *a.* A die, or any thing used in determining chances. *Dryden.*
LOVE. *a.* A lucky or wished chance, *Shakespeare.*
LOVE. *a.* A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.
LOVE. *a.* Proportion of taxes: as, *to pay scot and lot.*
LOVE. *f.* A tree or nettle tree. *f.* A tree.
LOVE. *f.* [*loio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash. *Quincy.*
LOVE. *f.* [*lotterie*, French; from *lot*.] A game of chance; a fortilege; distribution of prizes by chance. *South.*
LOVE. *f.* [*levisticum*, Latin.] A plant. *South.*
LOVE. *a.* Noisy; striking the ear with great force. *Proverbs.*
LOVE. *a.* Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs.*
LOVE. *ad.* [from *loud*.] Noisily; so as to be heard far. *Denham.*
LOVE. *a.* Clamorously. *Swift.*
LOVE. *f.* Noisy; force of sound.
LOVE. *a.* Turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour. *South.*
LOVE. *v. a.* [Lupian, Saxon.]
LOVE. *a.* To regard with passionate affection. *Cowley.*
LOVE. *a.* To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.*
LOVE. *a.* To regard with parental tenderness. *Jobn.*
LOVE. *a.* To be pleased with. *Bacon.*
LOVE. *a.* To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend. *Deuteronomy.*
LOVE. *f.* [from the verb.]
LOVE. *a.* The passion between the sexes. *Pope.*
LOVE. *a.* Kindness; good-will; friendship. *Cowley.*
LOVE. *a.* Courtship. *Bacon.*
LOVE. *a.* Tenderness; parental care. *Tillotson.*
LOVE. *a.* Liking; inclination to. *Fenton.*
LOVE. *a.* Object beloved. *Shakespeare.*
LOVE. *a.* Lewdness. *Shakespeare.*
LOVE. *a.* Unreasonable liking. *Taylor.*
LOVE. *a.* Fondness; concord. *Shakespeare.*
LOVE. *a.* Principle of union. *South.*
LOVE. *a.* Picturesque representation of love. *Dryden.*
LOVE. *a.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
LOVE. *a.* Due reverence to God. *Hammond.*
LOVE. *a.* A kind of thin silk stuff. *Boyle.*
LOVEAPPLE. *f.* A plant.
LOVEKNOT. *f.* [*love* and *knot*.] A com-

plicated figure, by which affection is figured.
LOVELETTER. *f.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtship. *Addison.*
LOVELY. *ad.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably.
LOVELINESS. *f.* [from *lovely*.] Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Addison.*
LOVELORN. *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken of one's love. *Milton.*
LOVELY. *a.* [from *love*.] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotson.*
LOVEMONGER. *f.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakespeare.*
LOVER. *f.* [from *love*.]
LOVER. *a.* One who is in love. *Dryden.*
LOVER. *a.* A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shakespeare.*
LOVER. *a.* One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*
LOUVER. *f.* [from *l'ouvert*, French.] An opening for the smoke.
LOVESECRET. *f.* [*love* and *secret*.] Secret between lovers. *Dryden.*
LOVESICK. *a.* [*love* and *sick*.] Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire. *Granville.*
LOVESOME. *a.* [from *love*.] Lovely. A word not used. *Dryden.*
LOVESONG. *f.* [*love* and *song*.] Song expressing love. *Shakespeare.*
LOVESUIT. *f.* [*love* and *suit*.] Courtship.
LOVETALE. *f.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love. *Milton.*
LOVETHOUGHT. *f.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy. *Shakespeare.*
LOVETOY. *f.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small presents given by lovers. *Pope.*
LOVETRICK. *f.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expressing love. *Donne.*
LOUGH. *f.* [*loch*, Irish, a lake.] A lake; a large inland standing water. *Fairfax.*
LOVING. *participial a.* [from *love*.]
LOVING. *a.* Kind; affectionate. *Hayward.*
LOVING. *a.* Expressing kindness. *Esther.*
LOVINGKINDNESS. *f.* Tenderness; favour; mercy. *Rogers.*
LOVINGLY. *ad.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindness. *Taylor.*
LOVINGNESS. *f.* [from *loving*.] Kindness; affection.
LOUIS D'OR. *f.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings. *Spectator.*
LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.
LOUNGER. *f.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.
LOURGE. *f.* [*longurio*, Latia.] A tall gangrel. *Ainsworth.*
LOUSE. *f.* plural *lice*. [Lus, Saxon.] A small animal, of which different species live on the

LOW

- the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*
- To LOUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice. *Spenser.*
- LOUSEWORT.** *f.* The name of a plant.
- LOUSILY.** *ad.* [from *louse*.] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
- LO'USINESS.** *f.* [from *lousy*.] The state of abounding with lice.
- LO'USY.** *a.* [from *louse*.]
1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice. *Mortimer.*
 2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.
- LOUT.** *f.* [*loete*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*
- To LOUT.** *v. n.* [hlutan, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obsequence; to bow. *Ben Jonson.*
- LO'UTISH.** *a.* [from *lout*.] Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*
- LO'UTISHLY.** *a.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.
- LOW.** *a.*
1. Not high.
 2. Not rising far upward. *Ezekiel.*
 3. Not elevated in situation. *Burnet.*
 4. Descending far downward; deep.
 5. Not swelling high; shallow; used of water. *L'Estrange.*
 6. Not of high price: as, *corn is low*.
 7. Not loud; not noisy. *Waller.*
 8. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.*
 9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.*
 10. Late in time: as, *the lower empire*.
 11. Dejected; depressed. *Prior.*
 12. Impotent; subdued. *Graunt.*
 13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject; as, *low born*.
 14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind.
 15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*
 16. Reduced; in a poor state: as, *I am low in the world*.
- LOW.** *ad.*
1. Not aloft; not on high. *Creech.*
 2. Not at a high price.
 3. In times near our own. *Locke.*
 4. With a depression of the voice. *Addison.*
 5. In a state of subjection. *Spenser.*
 6. In a state of meanness; abjectly.
- To LOW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. *Swift.*
- To LOW.** *v. n.* [hlopan, Saxon.] To bel-low as a cow. *Roscommon.*
- LOW'BELL.** *f.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.
- LOWE.** *f.* [from the Saxon hleap.] A hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson.*
- To LO'WER.** *v. a.* [from *low*.]
1. To bring low; to humble; to depress.

LOX

2. To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.*
 3. To lessen; to make less in price or value. *Child.*
 4. To fall; to bring down.
- To LO'WER.** *v. n.*
1. To grow less.
 2. To sink; to fall.
- To LO'WER.** *v. n.*
1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison.*
 2. To frown; to pout; to look fullen.
- LO'WER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
 2. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*
- LO'WERINGLY.** *ad.* [from *lower*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.
- LO'WERMOST.** *a.* [from *low*, *lower* and *most*.] Lowest. *Bacon.*
- LOW'LAND.** *f.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*
- LOW'LY.** *ad.* [from *lowly*.]
1. Humbly; without pride.
 2. Meanly; without dignity.
- LO'WLINESS.** *f.* [from *lowly*.]
1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Atterbury.*
 2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*
- LOW'LY.** *a.* [from *low*.]
1. Humble; meek; mild. *Mattew.*
 2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.
 3. Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.*
- LOW'LY.** *ad.* [from *low*.]
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*
- LOWN.** *f.* [*liun*, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal. *Shakespeare.*
- LOW'NESS.** *f.* [from *low*.]
1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground. *Addison.*
 2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Want or rank; want of dignity. *Southey.*
 4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness. *Donne.*
 5. Submissiveness. *Bacon.*
 6. Depression; dejection. *Swift.*
- To LOWT.** *v. a.* To overpower. *Shakespeare.*
- LOWTHOUGHTED.** *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations. *Pope.*
- LOWSPRITED.** *a.* [*low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively. *Locke.*
- LO'XODROMICK.** *f.* [*loxod*, and *troupe*.] *Loxodromick* is the art or oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them.

LUC

LOYAL. *a.* [*loyal*, French.]
 1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
 2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*
LOYALIST. *f.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*
LOYALLY. *ad.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity: with true adherence to a king. *Pope.*
LOYALTY. *f.* [*loialt  *, French.]
 1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.
 2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.
LOZENGE. *f.* [*lojenge*, French.]
 1. A rhomb. *Wotton.*
 2. Lozenge is the form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.
 3. A cake of preserved fruit.
Sp. a contraction for *Lordship*.
LUBBER. *f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow. *Swift.*
LUBBER. *f.* [*lubbed*, Danish, fat.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loiel; a booby. *Carew.*
LUBBERLY. *a.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shakespeare.*
LUBBERLY. *ad.* Aukwardly; clumsily.
LU. *f.* A game at cards. *Pope.*
LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To make smooth or slippery; to smooth. *Sharp.*
LUBRICITY. *f.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
 1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
 2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*
 3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.
 4. Wantonness; lewdness. *Dryden.*
LUBRICK. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
 1. Slippery; smooth on the surface. *Cra  .*
 2. Uncertain; unsteady. *Wotton.*
 3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*
LUBRICOUS. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
 1. Slippery; smooth. *Woodward.*
 2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*
LUBRIFICATION. *f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of smoothing. *Ray.*
LUBRIFICATION. *f.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or smoothing. *Bacon.*
LUCE. *f.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown. *Shakespeare.*
LUCENT. *a.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; splendid. *Ben Jonson.*
LUCERN. *f.* [*medica*.] An herb remarkable for quick growth.
LUCID. *f.* [*lucidus*, Latin.]
 1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*
 2. Pellucid; transparent. *Milton.*
 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness. *Bentley.*

LUG

LUCIDITY. *f.* [from *lucid*.] Splendor; brightness. *Dis  .*
LUCIFEROUS. *a.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of discovery.
LUCIFICK. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*
LUCK. *f.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]
 1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event. *Boyle.*
 2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*
LUCKILY. *ad.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addison.*
LUCKINESS. *f.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; casual happiness. *Locke.*
LUCKLESS. *a.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*
LUCKY. *a.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addison.*
LU'CRATIVE. *a.* [*lucratis*, French.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*
LU'CRE. *f.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*
LUCRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*
LUCRI'FICK. *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.
LUCTA'TION. *f.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; contest.
LU'CURATE. *f.* [*lucubror*, Latin.] To watch; to study by night.
LUCUBRA'TION. *f.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night. *Tatler.*
LU'CURATORY. *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] Composed by candle-light. *Pope.*
LU'CULENT. *a.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]
 1. Clear; transparent; lucid. *Thomson.*
 2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*
LU'DICROUS. *a.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*
LU'DICROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burlesque.
LU'DICROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burlesque; sportiveness.
LUDIFICA'TION. *f.* [*ludifecor*, Lat.] The act of mocking.
LU'UFF. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep close to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*
LU'UG. *v. n.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull.]
 1. To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*
 2. To *LU'UG out*. To draw a sword, in burlesque language. *Dryden.*
LU'UG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.
LUG. *f.*
 1. A kind of small fish. *Carew.*
 2. [In Scotland.] An ear.
 3. A land measure; a pole or perch.
LU'GGAGE. *f.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy. *Glanville.*
LUGU'.

LUM

LUGUBRIOUS. *a.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; sorrowful.

LUKEWARM. *a.*

1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*
2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Dryden. Addison.*

LUKEWARMLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS. *f.* [from *lukewarm*.]

1. Moderate or pleasing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Spratt.*

TO LULL. *v. a.* [*lulu*, Danish; *lallo*, Lat.]

1. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. *Spenser.*
2. To compose; to quiet; to put to rest. *Milton.*

LU'LLABY. *f.* [from *lull*.] A song to still babes. *Fairfax. Locke.*

LUMBA'GO. *f.* *Lumbagos* are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back. *Quincy.*

LUMBER. *f.* [*geloma*, Saxon, household-stuff.] Any thing useless or cumbersome.

TO LUMBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like useless goods irregularly. *Rymer.*

TO LUMBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

LUMINARY. *f.* [*luminare*, Latin.]

1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wotton.*
3. Any one that instructs mankind. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION. *f.* [from *lumen*, Lat.] Emission of light. *Diſc.*

LUMINOUS. *a.* [*lumineux*, French.]

1. Shining; emitting light. *Milton.*
2. Enlightened. *Milton.*
3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*

LUMP. *f.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]

1. A small mass of any matter. *Boyle.*
2. A shapeless mass. *Keil.*
3. Mass undistinguished. *Woodward.*
4. The whole together; the gross. *Addison.*

TO LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Addison.*

LUMPFISH. *f.* [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpus*, Latin.] A sort of fish.

LUM'PING. *a.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. *Arbutnot.*

LUM'PISH. *a.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive. *Raleigh. Suckling.*

LUM'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stupidity.

LUM'PISHNESS. *f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY. *a.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*

LUR

LU'NACY. *f.* [from *luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon. *Shakespeare. Suckling.*

LU'NAR. } *a.* [*lunaris*, Latin.] Relating

LU'NARY. } to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Brown.*

LU'NARY. *f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*

LU'NATED. *a.* [from *luna*, Lat.] Formed like a half-moon.

LU'NATICK. *a.* Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shakespeare.*

LU'NATICK. *f.* A madman. *Graunt.*

LUNA'TION. *f.* [*luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*

LUNCH. } *f.* [from *clutch* or *clunch*.]

LU'NCHEON. } As much food as one's hand can hold. *Cay.*

LUNE. *f.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the shape of a half moon.
2. Fits of frenzy; mad freaks. *Shakespeare.*

LUNE'TTE. *f.* [French.] A small half moon. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *f.* [*lungen*, Saxon.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired. *Dryden.*

LUNGED. *a.* [from *lungs*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUNG GROWN. *a.* [*lung* and *grown*.] The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast; such are *lung-grown*. *Hervey.*

LU'NGWORT. *f.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Milke.*

LUNISO'LAR. *a.* [*lunisolaire*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUNT. *f.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcock with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *f.* [*lupin*, French.] A kind of pulse. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *f.* To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Arbutnot.*

TO LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.]

1. To shift; to play tricks. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lie in wait: we now use *lark*. *L'Estrange.*

TO LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.*
2. To defeat; to disappoint. *South.*
3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer. *Suckling.*

LU'RCHER. *f.* [from *lurch*.]

1. One that watches to steal, or to betray, or entrap. *Taylor.*
2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gourmandizer.

LURE. *f.* [*lurre*, French.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*
2. Any

L U S

L U X

2. Any enticement; any thing that promotes advantage.

LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

LURID. *a.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal.

LURK. *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.

LURKER. *f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.

LURKINGPLACE. *f.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret place.

LUSCIOUS. *a.* [from *luxurious*.] 1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.

3. Pleasing; delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.

LUSCIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.

LUSERN. *f.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH. *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint.

LUSK. *a.* [*luscibe*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless.

LUSKISH. *a.* [from *lusk*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

LUSKISHLY. *ad.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.

LUSKISHNESS. *f.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness.

LUSORIOUS. *a.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive.

LUSORY. *a.* [*luforius*, Lat.] Used in play.

LUST. *f.* [*lust*, Saxon.] 1. Carnal desire.

2. Any violent or irregular desire.

TO LUST. *v. n.* 1. To desire carnally.

2. To desire vehemently.

3. To like; to like.

4. To have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL. *a.* [*lust* and *full*.] 1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY. *ad.* [from *lustful*.] With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS. *f.* [from *lustful*.] Libidinousness.

LUSTIHED. } *f.* [from *lusty*.] Vigour;

LUSTIHOOD. } sprightliness; corporal ability.

LUSTILY. *ad.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

LUSTINESS. *f.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

LUSTLESS. *a.* [from *lust*.] Not vigorous; weak.

LU'STRAL. *a.* [*lustrale*, French; *lustralis*, Latin.] Used in purification.

LUSTRATION. *f.* [*lustratio*, Latin.] Purification by water.

LU'STRE. *f.* [*lustre*, French.] 1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

2. A scone with lights.

3. Eminence; renown.

4. The space of five years.

LU'STRING. *f.* [from *lustre*.] A shining silk.

LU'STROUS. *a.* [from *lustre*.] Bright; shining; luminous.

LU'STWORT. *f.* [*lust* and *wort*.] An herb.

LU'STY. *a.* [*lustig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

LU'TANIST. *f.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS. *a.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

LUTE. *f.* [*lute*, French.] 1. A stringed instrument of musick.

2. A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

TO LUTE. *v. a.* To close with lute, or chemists clay.

LU'TULENT. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

TO LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French.] To

TO LU'XATE. } put out of joint; to dis-

LUXA'TION. *f.* [from *luxo*, Latin.] 1. The act of disjoining.

2. Any thing disjointed.

LUXE. *f.* [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuousness.

LUXURIANCE. } *f.* [from *luxurians*, Lat.]

LUXURIANCY. } Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

LUXURIANT. *a.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.

TO LUXURIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous abundance.

LUXURIOUS. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Latin.] 1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.

2. Administering to luxury.

3. Lustful; libidinous.

4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.

5. Softening by pleasure.

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luxuriosus*.] Deliciously; voluptuously.

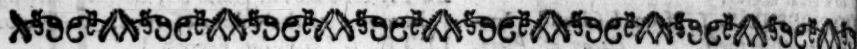
LU'XURY. *f.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] 1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.

2. Lust;

LYM

2. Lust; lewdness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.*
 4. Delicious fare. *Addison.*
- LY. v. n.** [When *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*: as, *beastly*, *beastlike*.
- LYCANTHROPY. f.** [*λύκος* and *άνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts. *Taylor.*
- LYEKE. a.** For *like*. *Spenser.*
- LYMPH. f.** [*lympba*, Latin.] Water; transparent colourless liquor. *Arbutnot.*
- LYMPHATED. a.** [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad.
- LYMPHATICK. f.** [from *lympba*, Latin.] The *lymphaticks*, are slender pellucid tubes,

- whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery.
- LYMPHEDUCT. f.** [*lympba* and *ductus*, Latin.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.
- LYNX. f.** [Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight. *Locke.*
- LYRE. f.** [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical instrument. *Prior.*
- LYRICAL. } a.** [*lyricus*, Latin.] Pertaining to an harp, or to ode.
- LYRICK. } ing** to an harp, or to ode.
- LYRICK. } poetry** sung to an harp; singing to an harp.
- LYRICK. f.** A poet who writes songs to the harp. *Addison.*
- LYRIST. f.** [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*



M.

MAC

- M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips: as, *mine*.
- MACARO'ONE. f.** [*macarone*, Italian.]
1. A coarse, rude, low fellow: whence *macaronick* poetry.
 2. A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.
- MACA'W-TREE. f.** A species of the *palm-tree*. *Miller.*
- MACA'W. f.** A bird in the West Indies.
- MACE. f.** [*mazga*, Sax. *masa*, Spanish.]
1. An ensign of authority born before magistrates. *Spenser.*
 2. [*Masse*, French; *massa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles.*
 3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of spice. The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, the second is *mace*. *Hill.*
- MACEA'LE. f.** [*mace*, and *ale*.] Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*
- MA'CEBEARER. f.** [*mace* and *bearer*.] One who carries the mace. *Spectator.*
- To MA'CERATE. v. a.** [*macero*, Latin.]
1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*
 2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships. *Burton.*
 3. To steep almost to solution, either with or without heat. *Arbutnot.*
- MACERA'TION. f.** [from *macerate*.]
1. The act of wasting, or making lean.

MAC

2. Mortification; corporal severity.
 3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved. *Quincy.*
- MA'CHINAL. a.** [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines.
- To MA'CHINATE. v. a.** [*machino*, Lat.] To plan; to contrive.
- MACHINA'TION. f.** [*machinatio*, Latin.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Sandys. Spenser.*
- MACH'INE. f.** [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French.]
1. Any complicated piece of workmanship.
 2. An engine. *Dryden.*
 3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*
- MACH'INERY. f.** [from *machine*.]
1. Enginery; complicated workmanship.
 2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*
- MA'CHINIST. f.** [*machiniste*, French.] A constructor of engines or machines.
- MA'CILENCY. f.** [from *macilent*.] Leanness.
- MA'CILENT. a.** [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.
- MA'CKEREL. f.** [*mackarel*, Dutch.] A sea-fish. *Guy.*
- MA'CKEREL-GATE. f.** A strong breeze. *Dryden.*
- MA'CROCOSM. f.** [*μακρο*; and *κοσμος*.] The

M A D

The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION. *f.* [*maclatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A spot.
2. [In physick.] Any spot upon the skin, whether in fevers or scorbutick habits.

MACULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To stain; to spot.

MACULATION. *f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint.

MACULE. *f.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.

MAD. *a.* [*zemaad*, Saxon.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted.

2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire.

3. Enraged; furious.

MAD. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

MAD. *f.* [*maðu*, Saxon.] An earth worm.

MADAM. *f.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN. } *a.* [*mad and brain*.]
MADBRAINED. } Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.

MADCAP. *f.* A madman; a wild hot-brained fellow.

MAD'DEN. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become mad; to act as mad.

MAD'DEN. *v. a.* To make mad.

MADDER. *f.* A plant.

MADE, participle preterite of *make*.

MADEFACITION. *f.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

MADEFY. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moisten; to make wet.

MADGEHOWLET. *f.* An owl.

MADHOUSE. *f.* [*mad and house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY. *ad.* [from *mad*.] Without understanding.

MADMAN. *f.* [*mad and man*.] A man deprived of his understanding.

MADNESS. *f.* [from *mad*.]

1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.

2. Fury; wildness; rage.

MADRIER. *f.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when

Vol. II.

M A G

charged, with which it is applied against a gate.

MA'DRIGAL. *f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and Fr.] A pastoral song.

MA'DWORT. *f.* [*mad and wort*.] An herb.

MÆRE. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon *mep*, famous; great.

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To flammer.

MA'FFLER. *f.* [from the verb.] A flammer.

MAGAZINE. *f.* [*magazine*, French.]

1. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.

2. Of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by *Edward Cave*.

MAGE. *f.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician.

MA'GGOT. *f.* [*maðu*, Saxon.]

1. A grub which turns into a fly.

2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy.

MA'GGOTTINESS. *f.* [from *maggoty*.] The state of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *ad.* [from *moggot*.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimsical.

MAGICAL. *a.* [from *magick*.] Acting, or performed by invisible powers.

MAGICALLY. *ad.* [from *magical*.] According to the rites of magick.

MAGICK. *f.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of spirits.

2. The secret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK. *a.* Incantating; necromantick.

MAGICIAN. *f.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One skilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL. *a.* [from *magister*, Lat.]

1. Such as suits a master.

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick.

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistrery.

MAGISTERIALLY. *ad.* [from *magisterial*.] Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS. *f.* [from *magisterial*.] Haughtiness; airs of a master.

MAGISTERY. *f.* [*magisterium*, Lat.]

Magistry is a term made use of by chemists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, and sometimes resinous substances; but the genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat,

changed

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changed into a body of quite another kind.

Quincy. Boyle.

MA'GISTRACY. *f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.]

Office or dignity of a magistrate.

Ben Johnson.

MA'GISTRALLY. *ad.* [*magistratus*, low Latin.]

Despotically; authoritatively; magistrally.

Bramhall.

MA'GISTRATE. *f.* [*magistratus*, Latin.]

A man publicly invested with authority; a governour.

Decay of Piety.

MAGNA'LITY. *f.* [*magnalia*, Latin.]

A great thing; something above the common rate.

Brown.

MAGNANI'MITY. *f.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.]

Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

Spenser. Swift.

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.]

Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

Grew.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *magnanimous*.]

Bravely; with greatness of mind.

MA'GNET. *f.* [*magnes*, Latin.]

The lodestone; the stone that attracts iron.

Dryden.

MAGNE'TICAL. *f.* [*magnet*, Latin.]

MAGNE'TICK. *f.* [*magnet*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the magnet.

Newton.

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

Newton.

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.

Donne.

4. *Magnetick* is once used by Milton for magnet.

MA'GNETISM. *f.* [from *magnet*.]

Power of the lodestone; power of attraction.

Glanville.

MAGNI'FABLE. *a.* [from *magnify*.]

To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

Brown.

MAGNI'FICAL. *f.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

MAGNI'FICK. *f.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

Illustrious; grand.

MAGNI'FICENCE. *f.* [*magnificentia*, Lat.]

Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

Milton.

MAGNI'FICENT. *a.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Addison.

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to shew.

Sidney.

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *magnificent*.]

Pompously; splendidly.

Grew.

MAGNI'FICO. *f.* [Italian.]

A grandee of Venice.

Shakespeare.

MA'GNIFIER. *f.* [from *magnify*.]

1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller.

Brown.

2. A glass that encreases the bulk of any object.

TO MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.

Bacon.

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

Milton.

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3. To raise in pride or pretension.

Dea.

4. To encrease the bulk of any object to the eye.

Locke.

MA'GNITUDE. *f.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

Milton.

2. Comparative bulk.

Raleigh. Newton.

MA'GPIE. *f.* [from *pie*, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*.]

A bird sometimes taught to talk.

Peacock.

MA'GYDARE. *f.* [*magudaris*, Latin.]

herb.

Ainsworth.

MAID. *f.* [*mæden*, *mægden*, Sax.]

MA'IDEN. *f.* [*mæden*, *mægden*, Sax.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Dryden.

2. A woman servant.

Prim.

3. Female.

MAID. *f.* A species of skate fish.

MA'IDEN. *a.*

1. Consisting of virgins.

Addison.

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

Shakespeare.

MA'IDENHAIR. *f.* [*maiden and hair*.]

plant.

Peacock.

MA'IDENHEAD. *f.* [*maiden*.]

MA'IDENHODE. *f.* [*maiden*.]

MA'IDENHOOD. *f.* [*maiden*.]

1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination.

Fairfax. Shakespeare. Milton.

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

Watts.

MA'IDENLIP. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

MA'IDENLY. *a.* [*maiden and like*.]

Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

Shakespeare.

MA'IDHOOD. *f.* [from *maid*.]

Virginity.

MA'IDMARIAN. *f.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.]

A kind of dance.

Temple.

MA'IDPALE. *a.* [*maid and pale*.]

Pale like a sick virgin.

Shakespeare.

MAIDSE'RVANT. *f.* A female servant.

MAJE'STICAL. *f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]

MAJE'STICK. *f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]

1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial.

Deacon.

2. Stately; pompous; splendid.

Hobbes.

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Dryden.

MAJE'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *majestical*.]

With dignity; with grandeur.

Graville.

MA'JESTY. *f.* [*majestas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance.

Milton.

2. Power; sovereignty.

David.

3. Dignity; elevation.

Dryden.

4. The title of kings and queens.

Shakespeare.

MAIL. *f.* [*maille*, French.]

1. A coat of steel network worn for defence.

Fairfax.

2. Any armour.

Coy.

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3. A postman's bundle; a bag.
MAIL. *v. a.* To arm defensively; to cover, as with armour. *Shakespeare.*
MAIM. *v. a.* [*mebaigner*, to maim, old French.] To deprive of any necessary part; to cripple by loss of a limb. *Shakespeare.*
MAIM. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Privation of some essential part; lameness, by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*
 2. Injury; mischief. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Essential defect. *Hayward.*
MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old French.]
 1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*
 2. Violent; strong; overpowering; vast.
 3. Gross; containing the chief part. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*
MAIN. *f.*
 1. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.
 2. The sum; the whole; the general. *King Charles.*
 3. The ocean. *Prior.*
 4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.*
 5. A hand at dice. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The continent. *Bacon.*
 7. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*
MAINLAND. *f.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent. *Spenser.*
MAINLY. *ad.* [from *main*.]
 1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*
 2. Greatly; powerfully. *Bacon.*
MAINMAST. *f.* [*main* and *mast*.] The chief or middle mast. *Dryden.*
MAINPERNABLE. *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give surety.
MAINPERNOR. *f.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*
MAINPRISE. *f.* [*main* and *pris*, French.] Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance. *Davies.*
TO MAINPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.
MAINSAIL. *f.* [*main* and *sail*.] The sail of the mainmast. *Acts.*
MAINSHEET. *f.* [*main* and *sheet*.] The sheet or sail of the mainmast. *Dryden.*
MAINYARD. *f.* [*main* and *yard*.] The yard of the mainmast. *Arbutnot.*
TO MAINTAIN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]
 1. To preserve; unaltered. *Harvey.*
 2. To defend; to hold out; to make good.
 3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*
 5. To keep up; to support the expence of.
 6. To support with the conveniences of life. *South.*
 7. To preserve from failure. *Blackmore.*
TO MAINTAIN. *v. n.* To support by argument; to assert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

- MAINTAINABLE**. *a.* [from *maintain*.] Defensible; justifiable. *Hayward.*
MAINTAINER. *f.* [from *maintain*.] Supporter; cherisher. *Spenser.*
MAINTENANCE. *f.* [*maintenant*, Fr.]
 1. Supply of the necessities of life; sustenance; sustentation. *Hooker.*
 2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenser.*
 3. Continuance; security from failure.
MAINTOP. *f.* [*main* and *top*.] The top of the mainmast. *Addison.*
MAJOR. *a.* [*major*, Latin.]
 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
 2. Greater in dignity. *Shakespeare.*
MAJOR. *f.*
 1. The officer above the captain.
 2. A mayor or head officer of a town.
 3. The first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality. *Boyle.*
 4. **MAJOR-general**. The general officer of the second rank. *Tatler.*
 5. **MAJOR-domo**. One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
MAJORA'TION. *f.* [from *major*.] Encrease; enlargement. *Bacon.*
MAJORITY. *f.* [from *major*.]
 1. The state of being greater. *Grew.*
 2. The greater number. *Addison.*
 3. Ancestry. *Brown.*
 4. Full age; end of minority. *Davies.*
 5. First rank. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The office of a major.
MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat*. *f.* *Miller.*
TO MAKE. *v. a.* [*macan*, Saxon; *macben*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]
 1. To create. *Genesis.*
 2. To form of materials. *Holder.*
 3. To compose: as, materials or ingredients. *Waller.*
 4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spenser.*
 5. To produce as the agent. *Hooker.*
 6. To produce as a cause. *Prov.*
 7. To do; to perform; to practise; to use.
 8. To cause to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
 9. To bring into any state or condition.
 10. To form; to settle. *Rowe.*
 11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
 12. To secure from distress; to establish in riches or happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To suffer; to incur. *Dryden.*
 14. To commit. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To compel; to force; to constrain.
 16. To intend; to purpose to do. *Dryden.*
 17. To raise as profit from any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 18. To

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18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at.
19. To gain. *Milton.*
20. To force; to gain by force. *Temple.*
21. To exhibit. *Luke.*
22. To pay; to give. *Leviticus.*
23. To put; to place. *Bacon.*
24. To turn to some use. *Dryden.*
25. To incline; to dispose. *Brown.*
26. To prove as an argument. *Hooker.*
27. To represent; to show. *Baker.*
28. To constitute. *Locke.*
29. To amount to. *Gal.*
30. To mould; to form. *Bacon.*
31. To MAKE away. To kill; to destroy. *Sidney.*
32. To MAKE away. To transfer. *Waller.*
33. To MAKE account. To reckon; to believe. *Bacon.*
34. To MAKE account of. To esteem; to regard.
35. To MAKE free with. To treat without ceremony. *Dunciad.*
36. To MAKE good. To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolles.*
37. To MAKE good. To fulfil; to accomplish. *Shakespeare.*
38. To MAKE light of. To consider as of no consequence. *Matthew.*
39. To MAKE love. To court; to play the gallant. *Addison.*
40. To MAKE merry. To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
41. To MAKE much of. To cherish; to foster. *Temple.*
42. To MAKE of. What to make of, is, how to understand. *Addison.*
43. To MAKE of. To produce from; to effect. *Addison.*
44. To MAKE of. To consider; to account; to esteem. *Dryden.*
45. To MAKE of. To cherish; to foster.
46. To MAKE over. To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.*
47. To MAKE over. To transfer. *Hammond.*
48. To MAKE out. To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Arbutnot.*
49. To MAKE out. To prove; to convince.
50. To MAKE sure of. To consider as certain. *Dryden.*
51. To MAKE sure of. To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.*
52. To MAKE up. To get together.
53. To MAKE up. To reconcile; to atone. *Hooker.*
54. To MAKE up. To repair. *Ezek.*
55. To MAKE up. To compose as of ingredients. *South.*

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56. To MAKE up. To shape. *Arbutnot.*
 57. To MAKE up. To supply. *Hooker.*
 58. To MAKE up. To clear. *Rogers.*
 59. To MAKE up. To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Locke.*
- To MAKE. *v. n.*
1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to rush. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To contribute. *Swift.*
 3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cause. *Hooker.*
 4. To concur. *Arbutnot.*
 5. To shew; to appear; to carry appearance. *Addison.*
 6. To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill. *Bacon.*
 7. To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour. *Swift.*
 8. To MAKE up. To compensate; to be instead. *Glanville.*
- MAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.
- MAKE. *f.* [macs, Saxon.] Companion. *Ben Jonson.*
- MA'KEBATE. *f.* [make and debate.] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*
- MA'KER. *f.* [from make.]
1. The Creator. *Milton.*
 2. One who makes any thing. *Pope.*
 3. One who sets any thing in its proper state. *African.*
- MA'KEPEACE. *f.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'KEWEIGHT. *f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Phillips.*
- MALACHITE. *f.* This stone is green, as in colour to resemble the mallow, *μάλαχis*; sometimes it is veined or spotted. *Woodward.*
- MA'LADY. *f.* [maladie, French.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.
- MAL'ANDERS. *f.* [from mal and are, Ital.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.
- MAL'APERT. *a.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden.*
- MAL'APERTNESS. *f.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.
- MAL'APERTLY. *ad.* [from malapert.] Impudently; saucily.
- To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To soften or knead to softness.
- MALAXA'TION. *f.* [from malaxate.] The act of softening.
- MALE. *a.* [male, French.] Of the sex that begets young; not female. *Swift.*
- MALE. *f.* The he of any species. *Grant.*
- MALE, in composition, signifies ill.
- MALEADMINISTRATION. *f.* Bad management of affairs. *Bad ma- Ayliffe.*
- MALE.

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MALECONTE'NT. } *a.* [*male* and *con-*
MALECONTE'NTED. } *tent.*] Discon-
tented; dissatisfied. *Shakespeare.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *male-*
content.] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *f.* [from *male-*
content.] Discontentedness; want of affec-
tion to government. *Spectator.*

MALEDICTED. *a.* [*maledictus*, *Lat.*] Ac-
curled. *Diſt.*

MALEDICTION. *f.* [*malediction*, *French.*] *Curſe*; execration; denunciation of evil.
Wotton.

MALEFACTION. *f.* [*male* and *facio*, *Lat.*] *A crime*; an offence. *Shakespeare.*

MALEFACTOR. *f.* [*male* and *facio*, *Lat.*] *An offender* againſt law; a criminal.
Roscommon.

MALEFICK. } *a.* [*maleficus*, *Lat.*] *Mis-*
MALEFIQUE. } *chievous*; hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE. *f.* [*male* and *practice*.] *Practice* contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE. *f.* [*malevolentia*, *Latin.*] *Ill will*; inclination to hurt others; ma-
lignity. *Shakespeare.*

MALEVOLENT. *a.* [*malevolus*, *Lat.*] *Ill-*
disposed toward others. *Dryden.*

MALEVOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *male-*
volence.] *Malignly*; *malignantly*.
Howeſ.

MA'LICE. *f.* [*malice*, *French.*] *1.* *Badneſs* of deſign, deliberate miſchief.
2. *Ill intention* to any one; deſire of hurt-
ing. *Shakespeare.*

MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *To*
regard with ill will. *Spencer.*

MALICIOUS. *a.* [*malicieux*, *French*; *mal-*
iciuſus, *Latin.*] *Ill-disposed* to any one; in-
tending ill. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

MALICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *malicious.*] *With malignity*; with intention of miſ-
chief. *Swift.*

MALICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *malicious.*] *Malice*; intention of miſchief to ano-
ther.

MALIGN. *a.* [*maligne*, *French.*] *1.* *Unfavourable*; ill-disposed to any one;
malicious. *South.*

2. *Infectious*; fatal to the body; peſtilen-
tial. *Bacon.*

MA'LYGN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] *1.* *To regard* with envy or malice.
South.

2. *To miſchief*; to hurt; to harm.

MALIGNANCY. *f.* [from *malignant.*] *1.* *Malevolence*; malice; unfavourable-
neſs. *Shakespeare.*

2. *Destructive tendency.* *Wiſeman.*

MALIGNANT. *a.* [*malignant*, *French.*] *1.* *Malign*; envious; unpropitious; ma-
licious. *Watts.*

2. *Hostile* to life: as, *malignant* fevers.

MAL'IGNANT. *f.*

1. *A man of ill intention*; malevolently
diſpoſed. *Hooker.*

2. *It was a word* uſed of the defenders of
the church and monarchy by the rebel ſec-
taries in the civil wars.

MAL'IGNANTLY. *ad.* [from *malignant.*] *With ill intention*; maliciously; miſchiev-
ouſly.

MAL'IGNER. *f.* [from *malign.*]

1. *One who regards* another with ill-
will.

2. *Sarcaſtical cenſurer.*

MAL'IGNITY. *f.* [*malignité*, *French.*]

1. *Malice*; maliciousneſs. *Tickeſt.*

2. *Contrariety* to life; deſtructive ten-
dency.

3. *Evilneſs* of nature. *South.*

MAL'IGNLY. *ad.* [from *malign.*] *Enviouſ-*
ly; with ill will. *Pope.*

MA'LYIN. *f.* *A dirty wench.* *Shakespeare.*

MALL. *f.* [*malleus*, *Lat.*] *a hammer.*

1. *A ſroke*; a blow. *Hudibras.*

2. [*Mail*, *French.*] *A kind of beater* or
hammer. *Addiſon.*

3. *A walk* where they formerly played with
malls and balls. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *To beat*
or ſtrike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *f.* [*malart*, *French.*] *The*
drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *f.* [from *malleable.*] *Quality*
of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*

MAL'LEABLE. *a.* [*malleable*, *French*; from
malleus, *Latin*, a hammer.] *Capable* of be-
ing ſpread by beating: this is a quality
poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree by
gold. *Quincy.*

MAL'LEABLENESS. *f.* [from *malleable.*] *Quality*
of enduring the hammer. *Locke.*

To MAL'LEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, *La-*
tin.] *To hammer.* *Derham.*

MA'LLET. *f.* [*malleus*, *Latin.*] *A wooden*
hammer. *Boyle.*

MA'LLOWS. *f.* [*malva*, *Latin*; *mælepe*,
Saxon.] *A plant.*

MA'LMSEY. *f.*

1. *A ſort of grape.*

2. *A kind of wine.* *Shakespeare.*

MALT. *f.* [*mealt*, *Saxon.*] *Grain ſteeped*
in water and fermented, then dried on a
kila.

MA'LT'DUST. *f.* *It is an enricher* of barren
land. *Mortimer.*

MA'LT'FLOOR. *f.* [*malt* and *floor.*] *A floor*
to dry malt. *Mortimer.*

To MALT. *v. n.*

1. *To make* malt.

2. *To be made* malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LT'HORSE. *f.* *A dull dolt.* *Shakespeare.*

MA'LT'MAN. } *f.* [from *malt.*] *One who*
MA'LT'STER. } makes malt. *Swift.*

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MALVA'CEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. *f.* [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices.

MAM. } *f.* [*mamma*, Latin.] The fond
MAMMA'. } word for mother. *Prior.*

MA'MMET. *f.* [from *mom* or *mamma*.] A puppet, a figure dressed up. *Shakespeare.*

MA'MMIFORM. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *a.* [*mammillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *f.* A large shapeless piece.

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to pull to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

MA'MMON. *f.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *f.* [*man*, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being. *Creech.*
2. Not a woman. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*
4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant. *Raleigh. Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one; as, *though a man be wise he may err; when men see danger they shun it.* *Tillotson.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner. *Samuel.*

9. Individual. *Watts.*

10. Not a beast. *Creech.*

11. Wealthy or independant person.

12. A moveable piece at chess or draughts.

13. **MAN of war.** A ship of war.

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with men. *Daniel.*
2. To guard with men. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fortify; to strengthen. *Milton.*
4. To tame a hawk. *Shakespeare.*
5. To attend; to serve; to wait on. *Ben Johnson.*
6. To direct in hostility; to point. *Shakespeare.*

MA'NACLES. *f.* [*mancie* from *manus*, Latin.] Chain for the hands. *Ecclus.*

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]

1. To conduct; to carry on. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To train a horse to graceful action. *Knolles.*

3. To govern; to make tractable. *Arbutnot.*

4. To wield; to move or use easily. *Newton.*

5. To husband; to make the object of caution. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency.

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To superintend affairs to transact. *Addison.*

MA'NAGE. *f.* [*menage*, French.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Dryden.*
2. Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse. *Bacon.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *a.* [from *manage*.]

1. Easy in the use. *Newton.*
2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *f.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed. *Boyle.*

MA'NAGEMENT. *f.* [*menagement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; administration. *Swift.*
2. Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MA'NAGER. *f.* [from *manage*.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *Swift.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband. *Swift.*

MA'NAGERY. *f.* [*menagerie*, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; administration. *Decay of Poetry.*
2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Poetry.*
3. Manner of using. *Decay of Poetry.*

MANA'TION. *f.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MA'NCHE. *f.* [French.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHE. *f.* [*michet*, French. *Skinner.*]

A small loaf of fine bread. *Marshall.*

MANCHINE'EL tree. *f.* [*mancanilla*, Latin.]

It is a native of the West Indies, equal in the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long. In cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters; and if it flies into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have lost their lives by eating it. *Milner.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Latin.]

To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Hall.*

MANCIPA'TION. *f.* [from *mancipate*.]

Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *f.* [*manceps*, Latin.] The steward of a community; the purveyor of a college. *Boyle.*

MANDA'MUS. *f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MA'NDATARY. *f.* [*mandataire*, French.]

He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given

MAN

MAN

Given a mandate for his benefice.

Ayliffe.

MANDATE. *f.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]

Howel.

1. Command.

2. Precept; charge; commission; sent or transmitted.

Dryden.

MANDATOR. *f.* [Latin.] Director.

Ayliffe.

MANDATORY. *a.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.

MANDIBLE. *f.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; instrument of manducation.

Grew.

MANDIBULAR. *a.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDILION. *f.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat.

MANDREL. *f.* [*mandrin*, French.] Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned.

Moxon.

MANDRAKE. *f.* [*mandragorus*, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

Miller. Donne.

MANDUCATE. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCATION. *f.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating.

Taylor.

MANE. *f.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER. *f.* [*man and eat*.] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; an usurer.

MANED. *a.* [from *mane*.] Having a mane.

MANES. *f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade.

Dryden.

MANFUL. *a.* [*man and full*.] Bold; stout; daring.

Hudibras.

MANFULLY. *ad.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

Ray.

MANFULNESS. *f.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.

MANGCORN. *f.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

MANGANESE. *f.* *Manganese* is properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle.

Hill.

MANGE. *f.* [*mangeaifon*, French.] The itch or scab in cattle.

Ben Johnson.

MANGER. *f.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.

L'Estrange.

MANGINESS. *f.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

MANGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch.] To lacerate; to cut or tear to piece-meal; to butcher.

Milton.

MANGLER. *f.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly.

Tickell.

MA'NGO. *f.* [*mangostan*, French.] A fruit of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

King.

MA'NGY. *a.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.

Shakespeare.

MANHA'TER. *f.* [*man and biter*.] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOD. *f.* [from *man*.]

1. Human nature. *Milton.*

2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude. *Sidney.*

MAN'AC. } *a.* [*maniacus*, Latin.]

MAN'ACAL. } Raging with madness. *Grew.*

MA'NIFEST. *a.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]

1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Romans.*

2. Detected. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST. *f.* [*manifesto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to shew plainly; to discover.

MANIFESTA'TION. *f.* [from *manifest*.] Discovery; publication. *Hammond.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *a.* Easy to be made evident. *Tillotson.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *ad.* [from *manifest*.] Clearly; evidently. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *f.* [from *manifest*.] Perspicuity; clear evidence. *Swift.*

MANIFE'STO. *f.* [Italian.] Publick protestation. *Addison.*

MA'NIFOLD. *a.* [*many and fold*.] Of different kinds; many in number; often multiplied. *Shakespeare.*

MANIFO'LED. *a.* [*many and fold*.] Having many complications. *Spenser.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *ad.* [from *manifold*.] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*

MAN'GLIONS. *f.* [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

MA'NIKIN. *f.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakespeare.*

MA'NIPLE. *f.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful.

2. A small band of soldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *a.* [from *manipulus*, Latin.] Relating to a manipule.

MANKI'LLER. *f.* [*man and killer*.] Murderer. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND. *f.* [*man and kind*.] The race or species of human beings. *Raleigh.*

MANKI'ND. *a.* Resembling man not woman in form of nature. *Shakespeare.*

MA'NLIKE. *a.* [*man and like*.] Having the appearance of a man. *Sidney.*

MA'N

MAN

- MANLESS.** *a.* [*man* and *less*.] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*
- MANLINESS.** *f.* [*from manly*.] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke.*
- MANLY.** *a.* [*from man*.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Dryden.*
- MANNA.** *f.* *Manna* is properly a gum, a honey-like juice concentered, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers: its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish, and it has in taste the sweetness of sugar, and with it a sharpness that renders it very agreeable: it is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: the finest *manna* oozes naturally out of the leaves in August. *Hill.*
- MANNER.** *f.* [*maniere*, French.]
1. Form; method. *Dryden.*
 2. Custom; habit; fashion.
 3. Certain degree. *Bacon.*
 4. Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*
 5. Mien; cast of the look. *Clarissa.*
 6. Peculiar way. *Clarendon.*
 7. Way; sort. *Atterbury.*
 8. Character of the mind. *Addison.*
 9. *Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits. *L'Estrange.*
 10. [*In the plural*.] Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden.*
 11. *Good-manners*. Elegance or decency of behaviour.
- MANNERLINESS.** *f.* [*from mannerly*.] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*
- MANNERLY.** *a.* [*from manner*.] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers.*
- MANNERLY.** *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakespeare.*
- MANNIKIN.** *f.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.
- MANNISH.** *a.* [*from man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney.*
- MANOR.** *f.* [*manoir*, old French.] *Manor* signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Covel.*
- MANQUELLER.** *f.* [*man* and *cpellan*, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer. *Carew.*
- MANSE.** *f.* [*mansio*, Latin.] A parsonage house.
- MANSION.** *f.* [*mansio*, Latin.]
1. Place of residence; abode; house. *Dryden.*
 2. Residence; abode. *Denham.*

MAN

- MANSLAUGHTER.** *f.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]
1. Murder; destruction of the human species. *Afchan.*
 2. [*In law*.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
- MANSLAYER.** *f.* [*man* and *slay*.] Murderer; one that has killed another. *Numbers.*
- MANSUETE.** *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Rap.*
- MANSUETUDE.** *f.* [*mansuetudo*, Latin.] Tameness; gentleness. *Herbert.*
- MANTEL.** *f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Watts.*
- MANTELET.** *f.* [*mantilet*, French.]
1. A small cloak worn by women.
 2. [*In fortification*.] A moveable pent-house, made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, and driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them. *Harris.*
- MANTIGER.** *f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbutnot.*
- MANTLE.** *f.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or garment. *Hayward.*
- TO MANTLE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cloke; to cover. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MANTLE.** *v. n.*
1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. To joy; to revel. *Spenser.*
 3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly.
 4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Pope.*
 5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith.*
 6. To flush with resentment.
- MAINTUA.** *f.* A lady's gown. *Pope.*
- MAINTUAMAKER.** *f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes gowns for women. *Addison.*
- MANUAL.** *a.* [*manualis*, Latin.]
1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*
 2. Used by the hand. *Clarendon.*
- MANUAL.** *f.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stillingfleet.*
- MANUBIAL.** *a.* [*manubia*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.
- MANUBRIUM.** *f.* [*Latin*.] A handle.
- MANUDUCTION.** *f.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand. *Brown.*
- MANUFACTURE.** *f.* [*manus* and *factus*, Lat.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship. *Addison.*
 2. Any thing made by art. *a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship. *MANU.*

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MANUFACTURER. *f.* [*manufacturier*, French.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*

MANUMISE. *v. n.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery.

MANUMISSION. *f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumisso*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown.*

MANUMIT. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from slavery. *Dryden.*

MANURABLE. *a.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*

MANURANCE. *f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenser.*

MANURE. *v. a.* [*manourer*, French.] To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.*

1. To dung; to fatten with composts.

MANURE. *f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands. *Dryden.*

MANUREMENT. *f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*

MANURER. *f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT. *f.* [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*

MANY. *a.* comp. *more*, superl. *most*. [mæning, Saxon.]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous. *Digby.*

2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus.*

MANY. *f.*

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser.*

2. *Many* is used much in composition.

MANYCOLOURED. *a.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having many colours. *Donne.*

MANYCORNED. *a.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden.*

MANYHEADED. *a.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MANYLANGUED. *a.* [*many* and *language*.] Having many languages. *Pope.*

MANYPEOPLED. *a.* [*many* and *people*.] Numerously populous. *Sandys.*

MANYTIMES. [an adverbial phrase.] Often; frequently. *Addison.*

MAP. *f.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidney.*

MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down. *Shakespeare.*

MAPLE tree. *f.* A tree. *Mortimer.*

MAPPERY. *f.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing. *Shakespeare.*

MAR. *v. a.* [*amynnan*, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Dryden.*

MARANATHA. *f.* [Syriack.] It was a

form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*

MARASMUS. *f.* [*μαρασμα*.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*

MARBLE. *f.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Locke.*

2. Little balls of marble or clay with which children play. *Arbutnot.*

3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.

MARBLE. *a.*

1. Made of marble. *Waller.*

2. Variegated like marble. *Sidney.*

MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr. from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED. *a.* [*marble* and *heart*.] Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.

MARCASITE. *f.* The *marcasite* is a hard fossil, of a bright glittering appearance.

There are only three distinct species of it; one of the bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. *Marcasite* is frequent in Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick. *Hill.*

MARCH. *f.* [from *Mars*.] The third month of the year. *Peacbam.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. To move in military form. *Shakespeare.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Sidney. Davies.*

To MARCH. *v. a.*

1. To put in military movement. *Boyle.*

2. To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*

MARCH. *f.* [*marche*, French.]

1. Movement; journey of soldiers. *Blackmore.*

2. Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addison.*

4. Signals to move. *Knolles.*

5. *Marches*, without singular. *Borders; Davies.*

MARCHER. *f.* [from *marcheur*, French.] Prefident of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MARCHIONESS. *f.* The wife of a marquis. *Shakespeare.*

MARCHPANE. *f.* [*massépane*, French.] A kind of sweet bread. *Sidney.*

MARCID. *a.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pinning; withered. *Dryden.*

MARCOUR. *f.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*

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- MARE.** *f.* [*mane*, Saxon.]
1. The female of a horse. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*
- MA'RESCHAL.** *f.* [*mareschal*, French.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*
- MA'RGARITE.** *f.* [*margarita*, Latin.] A pearl. *Peacbam.*
- MA'RGARITES.** *f.* An herb.
- MARGE.**
- MA'RGENT.** } *f.* [*margo*, Latin.]
- MARGIN.** }
1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenfer.*
 2. The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*
 3. The edge of a wound or sore. *Sbarp.*
- MAR'GINAL.** *a.* [*marginal*, Fr.] Placed, or written on the margin. *Watts.*
- MAR'GINATED.** *a.* [*marginatus*, Latin.] Having a margin.
- MA'RGRAVE.** *f.* [*marck and graff*, Germ.] A title of sovereignty.
- MA'RIETS.** *f.* A kind of violet.
- MAR'IGOLD.** *f.* [*Mary and gold*.] A yellow flower. *Cleaveland.*
- To MA'RINATE.** *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*
- MAR'INE.** *a.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the sea. *Woodward.*
- MAR'INE.** *f.* [*la marine*, Fr.]
1. Sea affairs. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.
- MAR'INER.** *f.* [from *mare*, Lat.] A seaman; a sailor. *Swift.*
- MAR'JORAM.** *f.* [*marjorana*, Lat.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peacbam.*
- MAR'ISH.** *f.* [*marais*, French.] A bog; a fen; a swamp; watry ground. *Sandys.*
- MAR'ISH.** *a.* Morish; fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*
- MAR'ITAL.** *f.* [*maritus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*
- MAR'ITATED.** *a.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband.
- MAT'ITIMAL.** }
- MAR'ITIME.** } *a.* [*maritimus*, Latin.]
1. Performed on the sea; marine. *Raleigh.*
 2. Relating to the sea; naval. *Wotton.*
 3. Bordering on the sea. *Chapman. Milton.*
- MARK.** *f.* [*marc*, Welsh.]
1. A token by which any thing is known.
 2. A stamp; an impression. *Addison.*
 3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbutnot.*
 4. Notice taken.
 5. Convenience of notice. *Carew.*

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6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.
 7. The evidence of a horse's age. *Dowling.*
 8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals. *Bacon.*
 9. A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence. *Camden.*
 10. A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*
- To MARK.** *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; *marcan*, Saxon.]
1. To impress with a token, or evidence.
 2. To note; to take notice of.
- To MARK.** *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Dryden.*
- MA'RKER.** *f.* [from *mark*.]
1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
 2. One that notes, or takes notice.
- MARKET.** *f.* [anciently written *mercato*, or *mercatus*, Lat.]
1. A publick time of buying and selling. *Spenfer.*
 2. Purchase and sale. *Temple.*
 3. Rate; price. *Dryden.*
- To MARKET.** *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell.
- MA'RKET-BELL.** *f.* [*market and bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shakespeare.*
- MARKET-CROSS.** *f.* [*market and cross*.] A cross set up where the market is held.
- MARKET-DAY.** *f.* [*market and day*.] The day on which things are publicly bought and sold. *Addison.*
- MARKET-FOLKS.** *f.* [*market and folk*.] People that come to the market. *Shakespeare.*
- MARKET-MAN.** *f.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Swift.*
- MARKET-PLACE.** *f.* [*market and place*.] Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*
- MARKET PRICE.** } *f.* [*market and price*]
- MARKET-RATE.** } or rate. The price at which any thing is currently sold. *Locke.*
- MARKET-TOWN.** *f.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Gay.*
- MARKETABLE.** *a.* [from *market*.]
1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*
- MARKMAN.** }
- MARKSMAN.** } *f.* [*mark and man*.] A man skilful to hit a mark. *Herbert.*
- MARL.** *f.* [*marl*, Welsh; *mergel*, Dutch.] A kind of clay, which is fat, and of a more enriching quality. *Quincy.*

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TO MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Cbild.*
TO MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To fasten the sails with marline.
MARLINE. *f.* [meapin, Skinner.] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*
MARLINESPIKE. *f.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.
MARLPIT. *f.* [marl and pit.] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*
MARLY. *a.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*
MARMALADE. } *f.* [marmelade, French.]
MARMALET. } The pulp of quinces boiled into a confistence with sugar.
MARMORATION. *f.* [marmor, Latin.] Incrustation with marble.
MARMO'REAN. *a.* [marmoreus, Latin.] Made of marble.
MARMROSEY. *f.* [marmouset, French.] A small monkey. *Shakespeare.*
MARMO'T. } *f.* [Italian.] The marmot.
MARMO'TTO. } *to, or mus alpinus*, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abiding all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray.*
MARQUETRY. *f.* [marqueterie, French.] Chetquered work; work inlaid with variegation.
MARQUIS. *f.* [marquis, French.]
 1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
 2. Marquis is used by *Shakespeare* for *mar-chioness*.
MARQUISATE. *f.* [marquisat, French.] The seignory of a marquis.
MARRER. *f.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts. *Ascham.*
MARRIAGE. *f.* [marriage, French.]
 1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
 2. State of perpetual union.
MARRIAGEABLE. *a.* [from *marriage*.]
 1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.
 2. Capable of union. *Milton.*
MARRIED. *a.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*
MARROW. *f.* [meþg, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous substance, called marrow. *Quincy.*
MARROWBONE. *f.* [bone and marrow.]
 1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
 2. In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Estrange.*
MARROWFAT. *f.* A kind of pea.
MARROWLESS. *a.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow. *Shakespeare.*

TO MARRY. *v. a.* [marier, Fr.]
 1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*
 2. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.*
 3. To take for husband or wife. *Shakespeare.*
TO MARRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Shakespeare.*
MARSH. } are derived from the Saxon
MARS. } meþrc, a fen. *Gibson.*
MAS. }
MARSH. *f.* [meþrc, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a swamp. *Drayton.*
MARSH-MALLOW. *f.* [alibæa, Latin.] A plant.
MARSH-MARIGOLD. *f.* [populago, Lat.] A flower. *Dryden.*
MARSHAL. *f.* [mareschal, Fr.]
 1. The chief officer of arms. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden.*
 3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast. *Spenser.*
 4. An harbinger; a pursuivant. *Sidney.*
TO MARSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*
 2. To lead as an harbinger. *Shakespeare.*
MARSHALLER. *f.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*
MARSHALSEA. *f.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
MARSHALSHIP. *f.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.
MARSHE'LDER. *f.* A gelderrose.
MARSHROCKET. *f.* A species of water-cresses.
MARSHY. *a.* [from *marsh*.]
 1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.*
 2. Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*
MART. *f.* [contracted from *market*.]
 1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*
 2. Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Letters of mart.
TO MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakespeare.*
MARTEN. } *f.* [marte, Fr.]
MARTERN. }
 1. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.
 2. [Martelet, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Pescham.*
MARTIAL. *a.* [marial, Fr. martialis, Latin.]
 1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenser. Chapman.*
 2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.
 3. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*
 4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.*
 5. Hav-

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5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.

MARTIALIST. *f.* [from *martial*.] A warrior; a fighter. *Howel.*

MARTINGAL. *f.* [*martingale*, French.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and running between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS. *f.* [*Martin* and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly *martilmas* or *marile-mas*. *Tusser.*

MARTINET. } *f.* [*martinet*, French.] A
MARTLET. } kind of swallow. *Shakespeare.*

MARTINETS. *f.* Small lines fastened to the leech of the sail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard arm close up to the yard. *Bailey.*

MARTYR. *f.* [*μαρτυρ*.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *King Charles.*

To MARTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue.
2. To murder; to destroy. *Suckling.*

MARTYRDOM. *f.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr. *Hooker.*

MARTYROLOGY. *f.* [*martyrologium*, Latin.] A register of martyrs. *Stillington.*

MARTYROLOGIST. *f.* [*martyrologiste*, French.] A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL. *f.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Shakespeare.*

MARVEL of Peru. A flower.

To MARVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, French.] To wonder; to be astonished. *Shakespeare.*

MARVELLOUS. *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Surpassing credit. *Pope.*
3. The *marvellous* is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the *probable*.

MARVELLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfully. *Clarendon.*

MARVELLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *marvellous*.] Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

MASCULINE. *a.* [*masculin*, French.]

1. Male; not female. *Milton.*
2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate. *Addison.*
3. The gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY. *ad.* [from *masculine*.] Like a man. *Ben Johnson.*

MASCULINENESS. *f.* [from *masculine*.] Manniness; male figure or behaviour.

M A S

MASH. *f.* [*masche*, Dutch.]

1. The space between the threads of a net. Commonly written *mesh*. *Mortimer.*
2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body.
3. A mixture for a horse. *Mortimer.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]

1. To beat into a confused mass. *Mortimer.*
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*

MASK. *f.* [*masque*, French.]

1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.
2. Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior.*
3. A festive entertainment in which the company is masked. *Shakespeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*
5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick stile without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]

1. To disguise with a mark or visor. *Hooker.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Crawford.*

To MASK. *v. n.*

1. To revel, to play the mummer. *Prior.*
2. To be disguised any way.

MA'SKER. *f.* [from *mask*.] One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Dennis.*

MA'SON. *f.* [*maçon*, French.] A builder with stone. *Watson.*

MA'SONRY. *f.* [*maçonnerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE. *f.* [from *masque*, Fr.]

1. A diversion in which the company is masked. *Pope.*
2. Disguise. *Felton.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in disguise. *L'Estrange.*
2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *f.* [from *masquerade*.] A person in a mask. *L'Estrange.*

MASS. *f.* [*masse*, French.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. *Newton.*
2. A large quantity. *Dowd.*
3. Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.*
4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryden.*
5. Gross body; the general. *Dryden.*
6. [*Missæ*, Latin.] The service of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*

MA'SSACRE. *f.* [*massacre*, Fr.]

1. Butchery; indiscriminate destruction. *Shakespeare.*
2. Murder.

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacer*, French.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Decay of Piety. Atterbury.*

MA'SSICOT. *f.* [French.] Cerufs calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are

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are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of a golden colour; their difference arising from the different degrees of fire.

MA'SSINESS. } *f.* [from *massy*.] Weight; bulk; ponderousness. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVENESS. } *a.* [from *massif*, Fr.] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Dryden.*

MAST. *f.* [from *maît*, French; *mætr*, Saxon.]

1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. *Dryden.*
2. The fruit of the oak and beech. *Bacon.*

MASTED. *a.* [from *maist*.] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER. *f.* [from *meester*, Dutch; *maître*, French.]

1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servant. *Shakespeare.*
2. A director; a governor. *Ecclus.*
3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*
4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*
5. Chief; head. *Shakespeare.*
6. Possessor. *Addison.*
7. Commander of a trading ship. *Afham.*
8. One uncontroled. *Shakespeare.*
9. An appellation of respect. *Shakespeare.*
10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.*
11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South.*
12. A man eminently skilful in any practice or science. *Davies.*
13. A title of dignity in the universities; as, *master of arts*.

MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.
2. To conquer; to overpower. *Calamy.*
3. To execute with skill. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *f.* [from *master*.] Dominion; rule. *Shakespeare.*

MASTER-HAND. *f.* The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *f.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *f.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MASTER-LEAVER. *f.* One that leaves or deserts his master. *Shakespeare.*

MASTER-SINEW. *f.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind galls are usually seated. *Diſt.*

MASTER-STRING. *f.* Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE. *f.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MA'STERLESS. *a.* [from *master*.]

1. Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser.*
2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *f.* [from *masterly*.] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY. *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shakespeare.*

MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *master*.]

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.
2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERPIECE. *f.* [from *master* and *piece*.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies.*
2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *f.* [from *master*.]

1. Dominion; rule; power.
2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.*
3. Chief work. *Dryden.*
4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
5. A title of ironical respect. *Shakespeare.*

MASTER-TEETH. *f.* [from *master* and *teeth*.] The principal teeth. *Bacon.*

MA'STERWORT. *f.* A plant.

MA'STERY. *f.* [from *master*.]

1. Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*
2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Skill. *Tillotſon.*
4. Attainment of skill or power. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MASTICA'TION. *f.* [from *maſticatio*, Latin.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY. *f.* [from *maſticatoire*, Fr.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH. *f.* [from *maſtic*, French.]

1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Wiſeman.*
2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*

MA'STICOT. *f.* See *MASSICOT*.

MA'STUFF. *f.* *maſtiffes*, plural. [from *maſtin*, French.] A dog of the largest size; bandog. *Spenser.*

MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *maſt*.] Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *f.* Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye. *Tuſſer.*

MAT. *f.* [from *meatte*, Saxon.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats. *Evelyn.*
2. To twist together; to join like a mat; to weave grossly. *Drayton.*

MATADORE. *f.* [from *matador*, Spanish.] A hand of cards. *Pope.*

MATTACHIN. *f.* [French.] An old dance.

MATCH. *f.* [from *meche*, French.]

1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.*
2. A

M A T

2. A contest; a game. *Shakespeare.*
 3. One equal to another; one able to contest with another. *Rogers.*
 4. One who suits or tallies with another.
 5. A marriage. *Shakespeare.*
 6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*
- To MATCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shew an equal. *South.*
 3. To equal; to oppose. *Milton.*
 4. To suit; to proportion. *Roscommon.*
 5. To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*

- To MATCH.** *v. n.*
1. To be married. *Sidney.*
 2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.
- MA'TCHABLE.** *a.* [from *match*.]
1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.*

2. Correspondent. *Woodward.*
- MA'TCHLESS.** *a.* [from *match*.] Without an equal. *Waller.*
- MA'TCHLESSLY.** *f.* In a manner not to be equalled.
- MA'TCHLESSNESS.** *f.* [from *matchless*.] State of being without an equal.
- MA'TCHMAKER.** *f.* [*match* and *maker*.]
1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
 2. One who makes matches to burn.

- MATE.** *f.* [maca, Saxon.]
1. A husband or wife. *Spenser.*
 2. A companion, male or female. *Milton.*
 3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
 4. One that sails in the same ship. *Roscommon.*
 5. One that eats at the same table.
 6. The second in subordination; as, the master's mate.

- To MATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To match; to marry. *Spenser.*
 2. To be equal to. *Dryden.*
 3. To oppose; to equal. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [*Matter*, French.] To subdue; to conquer; to crush. *Shakespeare.*
- MATE'RIAL.** *a.* [*materiel*, Fr.]
1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.*
 2. Important; momentous; essential. *Whitgift.*

- MATE'RIALS.** *f.* The substance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*
- MATE'RIALIST.** *f.* [from *material*.] One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*
- MATERIA'LITY.** *f.* [*materialité*, Fr.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*
- MATERIALLY.** *ad.* [from *material*.]
1. In the state of matter, *Boyle.*

M A T

2. Not formally.
 3. Importantly; essentially. *South.*
- MATE'RIALNESS.** *f.* [from *material*.] State of being material; importance.
- MATE'RIATE.** *f.* *a.* [*materialis*, Lat.] Consisting of matter.
- MATE'RIATED.** *f.* Consisting of matter.
- MATERIA'TION.** *f.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming of matter.
- MATE'RNAL.** *a.* [*materna*, Fr. *maternalis*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*
- MATE'RNITY.** *f.* [from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.
- MAT-FELON.** *f.* A species of knap-weed.
- MATHEMA'TICAL.** *f.* *a.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*
- MATHEMA'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from *mathematick*.] According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bentley.*
- MATHEMATI'CIAN.** *f.* [*mathematicus*, Latin.] A man versed in the mathematics. *Adisson.*
- MATHEMA'TICKS.** *f.* [*μαθηματικά*.] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*
- MA'THES.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- MATHE'SIS.** *f.* [*μαθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematics.
- MA'TIN.** *a.* [*matine*, French.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*
- MA'TIN.** *f.* Morning. *Shakespeare.*
- MA'TINS.** *f.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worship. *Cleveland.*
- MA'TRASS.** *f.* [*matras*, Fr.] A chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*
- MA'TRICE.** *f.* [*matrix*, Latin.]
1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed. *Bacon.*
 2. A mould; that which gives form to something inclosed. *Woodward.*
- MA'TRICIDE.** *f.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]
1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
 2. A mother-killer.
- To MATRI'ULATE.** *v. a.* [from *matricula*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England. *Walton.*
- MATRI'ULATE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbutnot.*
- MATRICULA'TION.** *f.* [from *matriculate*.] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*
- MATRIMO'NIAL.** *a.* [*matrimonial*, Fr.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; betrothal. *Dryden.*

MATR.

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MATRIMON'IALY. *ad.* [from *matrimonial*.] According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMONY. *f.* [*matrimonium*, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial state. *Com. Prayer.*

MATRIX. *f.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed. *Brown.*

MATRON. *f.* [*matrone*, French.]

1. An elderly lady. *Tatler.*
2. An old woman. *Pope.*

MATRONAL. *a.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bacon.*

MATRONLY. *a.* [*matron and like*.] Elderly; ancient. *L'Estrange.*

MATROSS. *f.* *Matrosses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MATTER. *f.* [*materia*, Latin.]

1. Body; substance extended. *Newton.*
2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon.*
3. Subject; thing treated. *Tillotson.*
4. The whole; the very thing supposed. *South.*
5. Affair; business: in a familiar sense. *Shakespeare.*
6. Cause of disturbance. *Shakespeare.*
7. Subject of suit or complaint. *Aets.*
8. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shakespeare.*
9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Bacon.*
10. Question considered. *South.*
11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Estrange.*
12. Purulent running. *Wijeman.*
13. Upon the **MATTER.** With respect to the main; nearly. *Sanderfon.*

TO MATTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import. *Ben' Johnson.*
2. To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*

TO MATTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect.

MATTERY. *a.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MATTOCK. *f.* [*matruc*, Saxon.]

1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds. *Shakespeare.*
2. A pickaxe. *Krolles.*

MATRESS. *f.* [*matras*, French.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURATION. *f.* [from *matureo*, Lat.]

1. The act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. *Bentley.*
2. The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MATURATIVE. *a.* [from *matureo*, Lat.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

M A Y

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

MATURE. *a.* [*maturus*, Latin.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.*
2. Brought near to a completion. *Shakespeare.*
3. Well disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

TO MATURE. *v. a.* [*matureo*, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.*

MATURELY. *ad.* [from *mature*.]

1. Ripely; completely.
2. With counsel well digested. *Swift.*
3. Early; soon. *Bentley.*

MATURITY. *f.* [*maturitas*, Latin.] Ripeness; completion. *Rogers.*

MA'UDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *South.*

MA'UDLIN. *f.* [*ageratum*, Lat.] A plant.

MA'UGRE. *a.* [*malgré*, French.] In spite of; notwithstanding. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *f.* [*mauvais*, French.] A thrush.

TO MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*

MAUL. *f.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer. *Proverbs.*

MAUND. *f.* [*mand*, Saxon; *mande*, Fr.] A hand basket.

TO MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wijeman.*

MA'UNDERER. *f.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *f.* The Thursday before Good-friday; *dies mandati.*

MAUSOLE'UM. *f.* [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *f.* [*maga*, Saxon.]

1. The stomach of animals. *Sidney.*
2. The craw of birds. *Arbutnot.*

MA'WKISH. *a.* Apt to give satiety. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *f.* [from *mauwish*.] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WMET. *f.* A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *a.* Foolish; idle; nauseous.

MAW-WORM. *f.* Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR. *a.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.]

MA'XILLARY. *f.* Belonging to the jawbone. *Bacon.*

MA'XIM. *f.* [*maximum*, Latin.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Rogers.*

MAY. auxiliary verb. preterite *might*. [*ma-gan*, Saxon.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, *you may do for me all you can.* *Locke.*
2. To be possible; *the ditch may be filled by labour.* *Bacon.*
3. To be by chance; *a blind man may catch a hare.* *Shakespeare.*
4. To have power; *the king may pardon treason.* *Shakespeare.*

M E A

5. A word expressing desire; *may my friend live long.* Dryden.
- MAY *be.* Perhaps. Spenser. *Greech.*
- MAY. *f.* [*Maius*, Latin.]
1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer.
 2. The early or gay part of life.
- To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May* morning. Sidney.
- MAY-BUG. *f.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.
- MAY-DAY. *f.* [*May* and *day*.] The first of *May*. Shakespeare.
- MAY-FLOWER. *f.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant. Bacon.
- MAY-FLY. *f.* [*May* and *fly*.] An insect.
- MAY-GAME. *f.* [*May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of *May*. Bacon.
- MAY-LILY. *f.* The same with *lily of the valley*.
- MAY-POLE. *f.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in *May*. Pope.
- MAY-WEED. *f.* [*May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile. Miller.
- MA'YOR. *f.* [*major*, Latin.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*. Knolles.
- MA'YORALTY. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.
- MA'YORESS. *f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.
- MA'ZARD. *f.* [*maschoire*, French.] A jaw.
- MAZE. *f.*
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. Thomson.
 2. Confusion of thought: uncertainty; perplexity; embarrassment. Sidney.
- To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse. Spenser.
- MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused. Dryden.
- MA'ZER. *f.* [*maeser*, Dutch.] A maple cup.
- M. D. *Medicina Doctor*, doctor of physick.
- ME. The oblique case of *I*. Pope.
- ME'ACOCK. *f.* [*mes coq*, Fr. Skinner.] An uxorious or effeminate man.
- ME'ACOCK. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. Shakespeare.
- MEAD. *f.* [*mædo*, Saxon.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. Dryden.
- MEAD. } *f.* [*mæde*, Saxon.] Ground
- ME'ADOW. } somewhat watery, not plowed. Waller.
- ME'ADOW-SAFFRON. *f.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.
- ME'ADOW-SWEET. *f.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.
- ME'AGER. *a.* [*maigre*, French.]
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved. Dryden.
 2. Poor; hungry. Dryden.

M E A

- To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean. Knolles.
- ME'AGERNESS. *f.* [from *meager*.]
1. Leanness; want of flesh.
 2. Scantiness; barrenness.
- MEAK. *f.* A hook with a long handle.
- MEAL. *f.* [male, Saxon.]
1. The act of eating at a certain time.
 2. A repast. Shakespeare.
 3. A part; a fragment. Bacon.
 4. The flower or edible part of corn. Watson.
- To MEAL. *v. a.* [*meler*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. Shakespeare.
- ME'ALMAN. *f.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.
- ME'ALY. *a.* [from *meal*.]
1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal.
 2. Besprinkled, as with meal. Arbuthnot.
- ME'ALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely. Brown.
- MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *f.* [Balfour.]
- MEAN. *a.* [*mæne*, Saxon.]
1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.
 2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. Smatridge.
 3. Contemptible; despicable. Pope.
 4. Low in the degree of any valuable property; low in worth. Dryden.
 5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without excess. Sidney.
 6. Intervening; intermediate. King.
- MEAN. *f.* [*moyen*, French.]
1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. Shakespeare.
 2. Measure; regulation. Spenser.
 3. Interval; interim; mean time. Spenser.
 4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. Hooker.
 5. By all MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation.
 6. By no MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all. Addison.
 7. Revenue; fortune. Shakespeare.
 8. MEAN-TIME. } In the intervening
 - MEAN-WHILE. } time. Swift.
- To MEAN. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] To have in mind; to intend; to purpose. Milton.
- To MEAN. *v. a.*
1. To purpose; to intend; to design. Milton.
 2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. Dryden.
- MEAN'DER. *f.* Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding. Hale.
- MEANDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding; flexuous.
- ME'ANING. *f.* [from *mean*.]
1. Purpose; intention. Shakespeare.
 2. Habitual.

MEA

MED

2. Habitual intention. *Roscommon.*
3. The sense; the thing understood. *Pope.*

ME'ANLY. *ad.* [from *mean*.]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryden.*
2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.*
3. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously. *Prior.*
4. Without esteem. *Watts.*

ME'ANNESS. *f.* [from *mean*.]

1. Want of excellence. *Hooker.*
2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty. *South.*
3. Lowness of mind.
4. Sordidness; niggardliness.

ME'ANT. *perf.* and *part. pass.* of *to mean*.

MEASE. *f.* A *mease* of herrings is five hundred. *Ainsworth.*

ME'ASLES. *f.*

1. *Measles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known. *Quincy.*
2. A disease of swine. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*

ME'ASLED. *a.* [from *measles*.] Infected with the measles. *Hudibras.*

ME'ASLY. *a.* [from *measles*.] Scabbed with the measles. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE. *a.*

1. Such as may be measured. *Bentley.*
2. Moderate; in small quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS. *f.* [from *measurable*.] Quality of admitting to be measured.

ME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *measurable*.] Moderately. *Ecclus.*

ME'ASURE. *f.* [*mesure*, French.]

1. That by which any thing is measured. *Arbutnot.*
2. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. *More.*
3. Proportion; quantity settled. *Hooker.*
4. A stated quantity; as, a *measure* of wine. *Shakespeare.*
5. Sufficient quantity. *Shakespeare.*
6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Tillotson.*
7. Degree. *Abbot.*
8. Proportionate time; musical time.
9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryden.*
10. A stately dance. *Shakespeare.*
11. Moderation; not excess. *Shakespeare.*
12. Limit; boundary. *Psalms.*
13. Any thing adjusted. *Taylor.*
14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre. *Smalridge.*
15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenser.*
16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Clarendon.*

17. To have hard *measure*; to be hardly dealt by.

MEASURE, *v. a.* [*mesurer*, French.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule. *Bacon.*

2. To pass through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatness. *Milton.*

4. To adjust; to proportion. *Taylor.*

5. To mark out in stated quantities. *Addison.*

6. To allot or distribute by settled proportions. *Matt.*

ME'ASURELESS. *a.* [from *measure*.] Immen-
se; immeasurable. *Shakespeare.*

ME'ASUREMENT. *f.* [from *measure*.] Mensuration; act of measuring.

ME'ASURER. *f.* [from *measure*.] One that measures.

MEAT. *f.* [*met*, French.]

1. Flesh to be eaten. *Bacon.*

2. Food in general. *Shakespeare.*

ME'ATED. *a.* [from *meat*.] Fed; foddered.

MEATHE. *f.* [*medd*, Welsh.] Drink. *Milton.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *a.* [*mechanicus*, Latin.]

MECHA'NICK. } from [*μηχανή*.]

1. Skilled in mechanicks.
2. Constructed by the laws of mechanicks.

3. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

MECHA'NICK. *f.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *South.*

MECHA'NICKS. *f.* [*mechanica*, Latin.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion.

MECHA'NICALY. *ad.* [from *mechanick*.] According to the laws of mechanism.

MECHA'NICALNESS. *f.* [from *mechanick*.]

1. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism.
2. Meanness.

MECHANIC'IAN. *f.* One professing or studying the construction of machines. *Boyle.*

ME'CHANISM. *f.* [*mechanisme*, French.]

1. Action according to mechanick laws. *Arbutnot.*

2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHO'ACAN. *f.* A large root, brought from the province of *Mecboacan* in South America; a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO'NIUM. *f.* [*μικονιον*.]

1. Expressed juice of poppy.
2. The first excrement of children.

ME'DAL. *f.* [*medaille*, French.]

1. An ancient coin. *Addison.*

MED

2. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
MEDA'LLICK. *p.* [from *medal*.] Pertaining to medals. *Addison.*
MEDA'LLION. *f.* [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique stamp or medal. *Addison.*
MEDA'LLIST. *f.* [*medailliste*, French.] A man skilled or curious in medals. *Addis.*
To MEDDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To have to do. *Bacon.*
 2. To interpose; to act in any thing. *Dryden.*
 3. To interpose or intervene importunately or officiously. *Proverbs.*
To MEDDLE. *v. a.* [from *mesler*, French.] To mix; to mingle. *Spenser.*
MEDDLER. *f.* [from *meddle*.] One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*
MEDDLESOME. *a.* Intermeddling; intrusive. *Ainsworth.*
MEDIASTINE. *f.* The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbushnot.*
To MEDIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.]
 1. To interpose as an equal friend to both parties. *Rogers.*
 2. To be between two. *Digby.*
To MEDIATE. *v. a.*
 1. To form by mediation. *Clarendon.*
 2. To limit by something in the middle. *Holder.*
MEDIATE. *a.* [*mediat*, French.]
 1. Interposed; intervening. *Prior.*
 2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
 3. Acting as a means. *Watson.*
MEDIATELY. *ad.* [from *mediate*.] By a secondary cause. *Raleigh.*
MEDIATION. *f.* [*mediation*, French.]
 1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend. *Bacon.*
 2. Agency; an intervenient power. *South.*
 3. Intercession; entreaty for another.
MEDIATOR. *f.* [*mediateur*, French.]
 1. One that intervenes between two parties.
 2. An intercessor; an entreater for another. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour. *Milton.*
MEDIATORIAL. *a.* [from *mediator*.]
MEDIATORY. *a.* Belonging to a mediator. *Fiddes.*
MEDIATORSHIP. *f.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.
MEDIA'TRIX. *f.* [*medius*, Latin.] A female mediator. *Ainsworth.*
MEDIC. *f.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.
MEDICAL. *a.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

MED

MED'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *medical*.] Physically; medicinally.
MEDICAMENT. *f.* [*medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing used in healing; generally to pical applications. *Brown.*
MEDICAMENTAL. *a.* [from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical. *Hammer.*
MEDICAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *medicamentum*.] After the manner of medicine.
To MEDICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Rambler.*
MEDICATION. *f.* [from *medicate*.]
 1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. *Bacon.*
 2. The use of physick. *Brown.*
MEDICINABLE. *a.* Having the power of physick. *Bacon.*
MEDICINAL. *a.*
 1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue. *Milton.*
 2. Belonging to physick. *Bulwer.*
MEDICINALLY. *ad.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically. *Dryden.*
MEDICINE. *f.* [*medicene*, French; *medicina*, Latin.] Any remedy administered by a physician. *Dryden.*
To MEDICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as physick. *Shakspeare.*
MEDITY. *f.* [*mediété*, French.] Middle state; participation of two extremes half.
MEDIOCRITY. *f.* [*mediocritas*, Latin.]
 1. Small degree; middle rate; middle state. *Wotton.*
 2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*
To MEDITATE. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Latin.]
 1. To plan; to scheme; to contrive. *Dryden.*
 2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.
To MEDITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate. *Taylor.*
MEDITATION. *f.* [*meditation*, Latin.]
 1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bemley.*
 2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.
 3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.
MEDITATIVE. *a.* [from *meditate*.]
 1. Addicted to meditation.
 2. Expressing intention or design.
MEDITERRANE. *a.* [*medius* and *terra*, Latin.]
MEDITERRANEAN. *a.*
MEDITERRANEOUS. *a.*
 1. Encircled with land. *Brown.*
 2. Inland; remote from the sea. *Brown.*
MEDIUM. *f.* [*medium*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
 2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion. *Bacon.*

MEE

MEL

3. The middle place or degree ; the
just temperature between extremes.

L'Esrange.

MEDLAR. *f.* [*mespilus*, Latin.]

Miller.

1. A tree.

Cleveland.

2. The fruit of that tree.

MEDLE. *f.*

v. a. To mingle. *Spenser.*

MEDLY. *f.*

MEDLY. *f.* A mixture ; a miscellany ; a mingled mat.

Walsh.

MEDLEY. *a.*

Mingled ; confused.

Dryden.

MEDULLAR. *f.*

a. [*medullaire*, French.]

MEDULLARY. *f.*

Pertaining to the mar-

Cheyne.

row.

MEED. *f.* [*með*, Saxon.]

1. Reward ; recompence.

Milton.

2. Present ; gift.

Shakespeare.

MEEK. *a.* [*minkr*, Islandick.]

Mild of temper ; not proud ; not rough ; soft ; gentle.

MEEKEN. *v. a.* [*from meek.*]

To

make meek ; to soften.

Thomson.

MEEKLY. *ad.* [*from meek.*]

Mildly ;

Stepney.

gently.

MEEKNESS. *f.* [*from meek.*]

Gentleness ;

mildness ; softness of temper. *Atter.*

MEER. *a.* [*See MERE.*]

Simple ; unmix-

ed.

MEER. *f.* [*See MERE.*]

A lake ; a boun-

dary.

MEERED. *a.*

Relating to a boundary,

MEET. *a.*

1. Fit ; proper ; qualified. Now rarely used. *Whitgift.*

2. MEET *with.*

Even with. *Shakesf.*

3. MEET. *v. a.*

pret. *I met ; I have met ;*

particip. *met.*

1. To come face to face ; to encounter.

2. To join another in the same place.

Shakespeare.

3. To find ; to light on.

Pope.

4. MEET. *v. n.*

1. To encounter ; to close face to face.

2. To encounter in hostility.

3. To assemble ; to come together. *Tillot.*

4. To close ; to join. *Addison.*

5. To MEET *with.* To light on ; to find.

6. To MEET *with.* To join. *Shakesf.*

7. To MEET *with.* To encounter ; to engage. *Shakespeare.*

8. A latinism. To obviate. *Bacon.*

9. To advance half way. *South.*

MEETER. *f.* [*from meet.*]

One that accosts

another.

Shakespeare.

MEETING. *f.* [*from meet.*]

1. An assembly ; a convention. *Sprat.*

2. A congress. *Shakespeare.*

3. A conventicle ; an assembly of dissent-

ers.

4. A conflux ; as, the meeting of two rivers.

MEETING-HOUSE. *f.* [*meeting and house.*]

Place where dissenters assemble to worship.

Addison.

MEETLY. *ad.* [*from the adjective.*]

Fully ;

properly.

MEETNESS. *f.* [*from meet.*]

Fitness ; pro-

priety.

ME'GRIM. *f.* [*from Hemigran.*]

Disorder

of the head. *Bacon.*

To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Answorth.*

ME'INY. *f.* [*menixu*, Saxon.]

A retinue ;

domestick servants. *Shakespeare.*

MELANAGO'GUES. *f.* [*from μελαγχολία* and

αἷμα.]

Such medicines as are supposed par-

ticularly to purge off black cholér.

MELANCHO'LY. *a.* [*from melancholy.*]

Disordered with melancholy ; fanciful ;

hypochondriacal. *Clarendon.*

MELANCHOLY. *f.* [*from μελαγχολία* and

χολή.]

1. A disease supposed to proceed from a re-

dundance of black bile. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madness, in which the

mind is always fixed on one object.

Shakespeare.

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented tem-

per. *Taylor.*

MELANCHO'LY. *a.* [*melancholique*, Fr.]

1. Gloomy ; dismal. *Denham.*

2. Diseased with melancholy ; fanciful ;

habitually dejected. *Locke.*

MELICE'RIS. *f.* [*μελιχρης*.]

Meliceris is a

tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting

of matter like honey : it gathers without

pain, and gives way to pessure, but returns

again. *Sharp.*

MELILOT. *f.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Lat.]

A plant. *Miller.*

To MELIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, French.

from *melior*, Lat.]

To better ; to improve ;

to mend ; to exalt. *South.*

MELIORATION. *f.* [*melioration*, French.]

Improvement ; act of bettering. *Bacon.*

MELIORITY. *f.* [*from melior*, Lat.]

State

of being better. *Bacon.*

To MELL. *v. n.* [*meler*, Fr.]

To mix ; to

meddle. *Spenser.*

MELLI'FEROUS. *a.* Productive of honey.

MELLIFICATION. *f.* [*mellifico*, Latin.]

The art or practice of making honey.

Arbutnot.

MELLI'FLUENCE. *f.* [*me'* and *fluo*, Latin.]

A honied flow ; a flow of sweetness.

MELLI'FLUENT. *f.* [*me'* and *fluo*, Latin.]

Flowing with honey.

MELLI'FLUOUS. *f.*

Flowing with honey.

MELLOW. *a.*

1. Soft with ripeness ; full ripe. *Digby.*

2. Soft in sound. *Dryden.*

3. Soft ; unctuous. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk ;

MEM

MEN

4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Roscommon.*
- TO ME'LOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness. *Addison.*
 2. To soften. *Mortimer.*
 3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*
- TO ME'LOW.** *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*
- MELLOWNESS.** *f.* [from *mellow*.]
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity. *Digby.*
 2. Maturity; full age.
- MELOCOT'ION.** *f.* [*melocotone*, Spanish.] A quince.
- MELO'DIOUS.** *a.* [from *melody*.] Musical; harmonious. *Milton.*
- MELO'DIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *melodious*.] Musically; harmoniously.
- MELO'DIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *melodious*.] Harmoniousness; musicalness.
- MELODY.** *f.* [*melodia*.] Musick; harmony of sound. *Hooker.*
- MEL'ON.** *f.* [*melo*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Miller.*
 2. The fruit. *Numbers.*
- MEL'ON-THISTLE.** *f.* A plant.
- TO MELT.** *v. a.* [*mýltan*, Saxon.]
1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat. *Locke.*
 2. To dissolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
 3. To soften to love or tenderness. *Addison.*
 4. To waste away. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MELT.** *v. n.*
1. To become liquid; to dissolve. *Dryden.*
 2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To be subdued by affliction. *Psalms.*
- MELTER.** *f.* [from *melt*.] One that melts metals. *Sidney.*
- MELTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *melting*.] Like something melting. *Sidney.*
- MEL'WEL.** *f.* A kind of fish.
- MEMBER.** *f.* [*membre*, French.]
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.
 2. A part of a discourse or period; a head; a clause. *Watts.*
 3. Any part of an integral. *Addison.*
 4. One of a community. *Addison.*
- MEMBRANE.** *f.* [*membrana*, Latin.] A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up some parts: the fibres give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and grasp the parts they contain.
- MEMBRANA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*membraneux*, French.] Consisting of membranes. *Boyle.*
- MEMBRANE'OUS.**
- MEMBRAN'OUS.**
- MEME'NTO.** *f.* [Latin.] A memorial; notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*
- MEMO'IR.** *f.* [*memoire*, French.]
1. An account of transactions familiarly written. *Prim.*
 2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.
- ME'MORABLE.** *a.* [*memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.
- ME'MORABLY.** *ad.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
- MEMORA'NDUM.** *f.* [Latin.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*
- MEMO'RIAL.** *a.* [*memorialis*, Latin.]
1. Preservative of memory. *Brown.*
 2. Contained in memory.
- MEMO'RIAL.** *f.* A monument; something to preserve memory. *Watts.*
- MEMO'RIALIST.** *f.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials. *Spekter.*
- TO MEMORI'ZE.** *v. a.* [from *memory*.] To record; to commit to memory by writing.
- ME'MORY.** *f.* [*memoria*, Latin.]
1. The power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection. *Locke.*
 2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
 4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addison.*
5. Reflection; attention. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- MEN,** the plural of *man*.
- MEN-PLEASER.** *f.* [*men* and *pleaser*.] One too careful to please others. *Ephesians.*
- TO ME'NACE.** *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threaten. *Shakespeare.*
- MEN'ACE.** *f.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat. *Brown.*
- ME'NACER.** *f.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threatens. *Phillips.*
- MEN'AGE.** *f.* [French.] A collection of animals. *Addison.*
- ME'NAGOGUE.** *f.* [*menage* and *ago*.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.
- TO MEND.** *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. To repair from breach or decay. *Cronista.*
 2. To correct; to alter for the better. *Lucas.*
 3. To help; to advance. *Dryden.*
 4. to improve; to increase. *Pope.*
- TO MEND.** *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good.
- ME'NDABLE.** *a.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended.
- MENDA'CITY.** *f.* [from *mendas*, Latin.] Falshood. *Brown.*
- ME'NDER.** *f.* [from *mend*.] One that makes any change for the better. *Shakespeare.*

ME'NDICANT,

M E R

MENDICANT. *f.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *Fiddes.*
MENDICANT. *f.* [*mendicant*, French.] A beggar; one of some begging fraternity.
MENDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, French.] To beg; to ask alms.
MENDICITY. *f.* [*mendicitas*, Latin.] The life of a beggar.
MENDS for amends. *Shakespeare.*
MENIAL. *a.* [from *meiny*.] Belonging to the retinue, or train of servants. *Dryden.*
MENIAL. *f.* One of the train of servants.
MENINGES. *f.* [*μενινγεα*.] The meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.
MENOLOGY. *f.* [*μενολογιον*.] A register of months. *Stillingfleet.*
MENOW. *f.* commonly minnow. A fish.
MENSAL. *a.* [*mensalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table. *Clarissa.*
MENSTRUAL. *a.* [*menstruus*, Latin.]
 1. Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month. *Bentley.*
 2. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*
MENSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menstruus*, Latin.] Having the catamenia. *Brown.*
MENSTRUUM. *f.* All liquors are called menstrua which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction. *Quincy. Newton.*
MENSURABILITY. *f.* [*mensurabilit  *, Fr.] Capacity of being measured.
MENSURABLE. *a.* [*mensura*, Lat.] Measurable; that may be measured. *Holder.*
MENSURAL. *a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] Relating to measure.
MENSURATE. *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Latin.] To measure; to take the dimension of any thing.
MENSURATION. *f.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring; result of measuring. *Arbutnot.*
MENTAL. *a.* [*mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; existing in the mind. *Milton.*
MENTALLY. *ad.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*
MENTION. *f.* [*mentio*, Latin.] Oral or written recital of any thing. *Rogers.*
MENTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, French.] To write or express in words or writing. *Isaiah.*
MEPHITICAL. *a.* [*mephitis*, Latin.] Ill favoured; stinking. *Quincy.*
MERACIOUS. *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] Strong; racy.
MERCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be sold or bought. *Di  .*

M E R

MERCHANTANT. *f.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakespeare.*
MERCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial.
MERCAT. *f.* [*mercatus*, Latin.] Market & trade; time or place of trade. *Spratt.*
MERCATURE. *f.* [*mercatura*, Latin.] The practice of buying and selling.
MERCENARINESS. *f.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; respect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*
MERCENARY. *a.* [*mercenarius*, Latin.] Venal; hired; sold for money. *Haywood.*
MERCENARY. *f.* [*mercenaire*, French.] A hireling; one retained or serving for pay.
MERCER. *f.* [*mercier*, French.] One who sells silks. *Howel.*
MERCERY. *f.* [*mercerie*, Fr. from *mercier*.] Trade of mercers; dealing in silks. *Graunt.*
TO MERCHAND. *v. n.* [*marcbander*, Fr.] To transact by traffick. *Bacon.*
MERCHANDISE. *f.* [*merchandise*, Fr.]
 1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
 2. Wares; any thing to be bought or sold.
TO MERCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exercise commerce. *Brerew.*
MERCHANT. *f.* [*mercband*, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addison.*
MERCHANTLIKE. } *a.* Like a mer-
MERCHANTLY. } chant. *Ainsw.*
MERCHANT-MAN. *f.* A ship of trade.
MERCHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant*.] Fit to be bought or sold. *Brown.*
MERCIABLE. *a.* The word in *Spenser* signifies merciful.
MERCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy and full*] Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare. *Dent.*
MERCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderly; mildly; with pity. *Atterbury.*
MERCIFULNESS. *f.* [from *merciful*.] Tenderness; willingness to spare. *Hammond.*
MERCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy*.] Void of mercy; pitiless; hard hearted. *Denham.*
MERCILESSLY. *ad.* [from *merciless*.] In a manner void of pity.
MERCILESSNESS. *f.* [from *merciless*.] Want of pity.
MERCURIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.]
 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly. *Bacon.*
 2. Consisting of quicksilver.
MERCURIFICATION. *f.* [from *mercury*.] The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*
MERCURY. *f.* [*Mercurius*, Latin.]
 1. The chemist's name for quicksilver is mercury. *Hill.*
 2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope.*
 3. A

3. A news-paper.
 4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.
- MERCURY.** *f.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] A plant.
- MERCY.** *f.* [*merci*, French.]
 1. Tenderness; goodness; pity; willingness to save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish. *Psalms.*
 2. Pardon. *Dryden.*
 3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.
- MERCY-SEAT.** *f.* [*mercy and seat*.] The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which, with their wings extended forward, seemed to form a throne. *Exodus.*
- MERE.** *a.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; such and nothing else; this only. *Atterbury.*
- MERE or mer.** [*mepe*, Saxon.] A pool or lake. *Gibson.*
- MERE.** *f.* [*mepe*, Saxon.]
 1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake.
 2. A boundary. *Bacon.*
- MERELY.** *ad.* [from *mere*.] Simply; only.
- MERETRICIOUS.** *a.* [*meretricius*, Latin.] Whorish; such as is practised by prostitutes; alluring by false show.
- MERETRICIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *meretricious*.] Whorishly; after the manner of whores.
- MERETRICIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *meretricious*.] False allurements like those of strumpets.
- MERIDIAN.** *f.* [*meridien*, French.]
 1. Noon; mid-day. *Dryden.*
 2. The line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon. *Watts.*
 3. The particular place or state of any thing. *Hale.*
 4. The highest point of glory or power.
- MERIDIAN.** *a.*
 1. At the point of noon. *Milton.*
 2. Extended from north to south. *Boyle.*
 3. Raised to the highest point.
- MERIDIONAL.** *a.* [*meridional*, French.]
 1. Southern. *Brown.*
 2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.
- MERIDIONALITY.** *f.* [from *meridional*.] Position in the south; aspect toward the south.
- MERIDIONALLY.** *ad.* [from *meridional*.] With a southern aspect. *Brown.*
- MERIT.** *f.* [*meritum*, Latin.]
 1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward. *Dryden.*
 2. Reward deserved. *Prior.*
3. Claim; right.
- To MERIT.** *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]
 1. To deserve; to have a right to claim any thing as deserved. *Dryden.*
 2. To deserve; to earn. *South.*
- MERITORIOUS.** *a.* [*meritoire*, Fr. from *merit*.] Deserving of reward; high in desert. *Shakespeare.*
- MERITORIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *meritorious*.] In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Bishop Sanderson.*
- MERITORIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *meritorious*.] The act or state of deserving well. *Wotton.*
- MÉRITOT.** *f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] A kind of play. *Shakespeare.*
- MARLIN.** *f.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*
- MERMAID.** *f.* [*mer*, the sea, and *maid*.] A sea woman. *Down.*
- MERMAID'S-TRUMPET.** *f.* A kind of fish. *Down.*
- MERRILY.** *ad.* [from *merry*.] Gaily; merrily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Graveille.*
- MERRIMAKE.** *f.* [*merry and make*.] A festival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenser.*
- To MERRIMAKE.** *v. n.* To feast; to be jovial. *Gay.*
- MERRIMENT.** *f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter. *Hooker.*
- MERRINESS.** *f.* [from *merry*.] Mirth; merry disposition. *Shakespeare.*
- MERRY.** *a.*
 1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.
 2. Causing laughter. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Prosperous. *Dryden.*
 4. To make MERRY. To feast; to be jovial. *L'Estrange.*
- MERRY-ANDREW.** *f.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Estrange.*
- MERRYTHOUGHT.** *f.* [*merry* and *thought*.] A forked bone on the body of fowls. *Eachard.*
- MESERAYICK.** *f.* [*meserayick*.] Belonging to the mesentery. *Brown.*
- MERSION.** *f.* [*mersio*, Latin.] The act of sinking.
- MESEEMS.** *impersonal verb.* I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*
- MESENTERY.** *f.* [*mesenterium*.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbutnot.*
- MESENTERICK.** *a.* [*mesentericus*, Fr.] Relating to the mesentery. *Cleaveland.*
- MESH.** *f.* [*meshebe*, Dutch.] The interior of a net; the space between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*
- To MESH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to ensnare. *Dryden.*
- MESHY.** *a.* [from *mesh*.] Reticulated; of net-work. *Cowley.*
- MESLIN.** *f.* [for *miscellane*.] Mixed corn as, wheat and-rye. *Hooker.*
- MESO-**

MET

MET

MESOLEUCY'S. *f.* [μεσολεύου.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

MESOLOGARITHMS. *f.* [μεσολογ., λόγος., and αριθμοί.] The logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler.

MESOMELAS. *f.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious stone.

MESPISE. *f.* [probably misprinted for *mespris*; *mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn.

MESS. *f.* [mes, old French.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together.

MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

MESSAGE. *f.* [messager, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER. *f.* [messager, French.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.

MESSIAH. *f.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ.

MESSEURS. *f.* [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

MESSMATE. *f.* [mess and mate.] One who eats at the same table.

MESSUAGE. *f.* [messuagium, low Latin.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET. the preterite and part. of *meet*.

METAGRAMMATISM. *f.* [μετά and γράμμα.] Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.

METABASIS. *f.* [Greek.] In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA. *f.* [μεταβολή.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPUS. *f.* [μετακάρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are jointed to the fingers.

METACARPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus.

METAL. *f.* [metal, French.]

1. Metal is a firm, heavy, and hard substance, opaque, fusible by fire, and concretizing again when cold into a solid body such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. The metals are six in number: 1. gold; 2. silver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead.

2. Courage; spirit.

METALEPSIS. *f.* [μετάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLICAL. *a.* [from *metallum*, Latin.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS. *a.* [metallum and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals.

METALLINE. *a.* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal.

2. Consisting of metal.

METALIST. *f.* [metalliste, French.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY. *f.* [metallum and γράφω.] An account or description of metals.

METALLURGIST. *f.* [metallum and *εργον*.] A worker in metals.

METALLURGY. *f.* [metallum and *εργον*.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

TO METAMORPHOSE. *v. a.* [μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or shape of any thing.

METAMORPHOSE. *f.* [μεταμόρφωσις.] Transformation; change of shape.

METAPHOR. *f.* [μετάφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL. *a.* [metaphoriques, Fr.] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

METAPHRASE. *f.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST. *f.* [μετάφραστής.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL. *a.*

1. Verbed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICK. *a.* [metaphisique, Fr.]

Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

METAPHYSIS. *f.* [μετάφυσις.] Transformation; metamorphosis.

METAPLASM. *f.* [μεταπλάσμις.] A figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

META'S-

M E T

- META'STASIS.** *f.* [*μετάστασις*,] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*
- METATARSAL.** *a.* [*from metatarsus.*] Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*
- METATARSUS.** *f.* [*μετά and τάρσις.*] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wifeman.*
- METATHESIS.** *f.* [*μετάθεσις.*] A transposition.
- TO METE.** *v. a.* [*metior, Latin.*] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Greech.*
- METEWAND.** } *f.* [*mete and wand.*] A staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.
- METEYARD.** } *wand.*
- TO METEMPSYCHO'SE.** *v. a.* [*from metempsychosis.*] To translate from body to body. *Peacock.*
- METEMPSYCHO'SIS.** *f.* [*μετεμψυχωσις.*] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*
- METEOR.** *f.* [*μέτεωρα.*] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Donne.*
- METEOROLOGICAL.** *a.* [*from meteorology.*] Relating to the doctrines of meteors.
- METEOROLOGIST.** *f.* [*from meteorology.*] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Howel.*
- METEOROLOGY.** *f.* [*μέτεωρα and λόγος.*] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*
- METEOROUS.** *a.* [*from meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*
- METER.** *f.* [*from mete.*] A measurer.
- METHEGLIN.** *f.* [*meddyglyn, Welsh.*] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*
- METHINKS.** verb impersonal. I think; it seems to me. *Spenser.*
- METHOD.** *f.* [*methode, Fr. μέθοδος.*] The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order. *Watts.*
- METHODICAL.** *a.* [*methodique, Fr. from method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or just order. *Addison.*
- METHODICALLY.** *ad.* [*from methodical.*] According to method and order. *Suckling.*
- TO METHODISE.** *v. a.* [*from method.*] To regulate; to dispose in order. *Addison.*
- METHODIST.** *f.* [*from method.*]
1. A physician who practises by theory.
 2. One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.
- METHOUGHT.** The pret. of *metinks*.
- METONYMICAL.** *a.* [*from metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for something else.
- METONYMICALLY.** *ad.* [*from metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

M I C

- METONYMY.** *f.* [*metonymia, Fr. μετωνυμία.*] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *be died by steel*, that is by sword.
- METOPOSCOPY.** *f.* [*μετωπος and σκοπεω.*] The study of physiognomy.
- METRE.** *f.* [*μετρον.*] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables. *Alfred.*
- METRICAL.** *a.* [*metricus, Latin.*] Pertaining to metre or numbers.
- METROPOLIS.** *f.* [*μετροπολις and πόλις.*] The mother city; the chief city of any country or district. *Addison.*
- METROPO'LITAN.** *f.* [*metropolitano, Lat.*] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop. *Clarendon.*
- METROPO'LITAN.** *a.* Belonging to metropolis. *Religion.*
- METROPOLITICAL.** *a.* [*from metropolis.*] Chief or principal of cities. *Knight.*
- MET'TLE.** *f.* Spirit; spriteliness; courage.
- MET'TLED.** *a.* Spritely; courageous. *B.*
- MET'TLESOME.** *a.* [*from mettle.*] Sprightly; lively; gay; brisk; airy. *Talbot.*
- MET'TLESOMELY.** *ad.* [*from mettle.*] With spriteliness.
- MEW.** *f.* [*mue, French.*]
1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*
 2. [*Mæp, Saxon.*] A sea-fowl. *Carver.*
- TO MEW.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose. *Spenser.*
 2. To shed the feathers. *Waller.*
 3. To cry as a cat. *Greene.*
- TO MEWL.** *v. n.* [*miauler, French.*] To squall as a child. *Shakespeare.*
- MEZE'REON.** *f.* A species of spurge laurel. *Hill.*
- MEZZOTINTO.** *f.* [*Italian.*] A kind of engraving, so named as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted; it is done by beating the plate into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone.
- MEYNT.** *ad.* Mingled. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- MI'ASM.** *f.* [*from μῆαινα, iniquus, to infect.*] Such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies. *Harvey.*
- MICE,** the plural of *mouse*.
- MI'CHAELEMAS.** *f.* [*Michael and mas.*] The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.
- TO MICHE.** *v. n.* To be secret or covert; to skulk; to lurk. *Hammer.*
- MICHER.** *f.* [*from micke.*] A lazy idler, who skulks about in corners and by-places; hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MITCKLE

M I D

M I L

MICKLE. *a.* [micel, Saxon.] Much ; great. *Camden.*
MICROCO'SM. *f.* [μικρο and κόσμος.] The little world. Man is so called. *Denham.*
MICROGRAPHY. *f.* [μικρο and γραφή.] The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernable only with a microscope. *Grew.*
MICROSCOPE. *f.* [μικρο and σκοπεω.] An optick instrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of objects, which could not otherwise be seen. *Bentley.*
MICROMETER. *f.* [μικρο and μετρον.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces. *Arbutnot.*
MICROSCO'PICAL. } *a.* [from micro-
MICROSCO'PICK. } scope.]
 1. Made by a microscope. *Thomson.*
 2. Assisted by a microscope. *Pope.*
 3. Resembling a microscope.
MID. *a.*
 1. Middle ; equally between two extremes.
 2. It is much used in composition.
MID-COURSE. *f.* [mid and course.] Middle of the way. *Milton.*
MID-DAY. *f.* [mid and day.] Noon ; meridian. *Donne.*
MIDDEST. *superl.* of mid. *Spenser.*
MIDDLE. *a.* [middle, Saxon.]
 1. Equally distant from the two extremes.
 2. Intermediate ; intervening. *Davies.*
 3. Middle finger ; the long finger. *Sharp.*
MIDDLE. *f.*
 1. Part equally distant from two extremities. *Judges.*
 2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*
MIDDLE-AGED. *a.* [middle and age.] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*
MIDDLEMOST. *a.* [from middle.] Being in the middle. *Newton.*
MIDDLELING. *a.* [from middle.]
 1. Of middle rank. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Of moderate size ; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Graunt.*
MIDLAND. *a.* [mid and land.]
 1. That which is remote from the coast.
 2. Surrounded by land ; mediterranean. *Dryden.*
MIDGE. *f.* [mige, Saxon.] A gnat.
MID-HEAVEN. *f.* [mid and heaven.] The middle of the sky. *Milton.*
MIDLEG. *f.* [mid and leg.] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST. *a.* [from mid.] The middle.
MIDNIGHT. *f.* The depth of night ; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*
MI'DRIFF. *f.* [midhripe, Saxon.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*
MID-SEA. *f.* [mid and sea.] The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*
MI'DSHIPMAN. *f.* [Midshipmen are officers aboard a ship, next in rank to lieutenants.]
MIDST. *f.* Middle. *Taylor.*
MIDST. *a.* [from midst.] Midmost ; being in the middle. *Dryden.*
MIDSTRE'AM. *f.* [mid and stream.] Middle of the stream. *Dryden.*
MI'DSUMMER. *f.* [mid and summer.] The summer solstice. *Swift.*
MI'DWAY. *f.* [mid and way.] The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. *Shakespeare.*
MI'DWAY. *a.* Middle between two places.
MI'DWAY. *ad.* In the middle of the passage. *Dryden.*
MI'DWIFE. *f.* A woman who assists women in childbirth. *Donne.*
MI'DWIFERY. *f.* [from midwife.]
 1. Assistance given at childbirth.
 2. Act of production ; help to production.
 3. Trade of a midwife.
MID'WINTER. *f.* [mid and winter.] The winter solstice. *Dryden.*
MIEN. *f.* [mine, Fr.] Air ; look ; manner ; presence ; appearance. *Waller.*
MIGHT. the preterite of may. *Locke.*
MIGHT. *f.* [might, Saxon.] Power ; strength ; force. *Ayliffe.*
MI'GHTILY. *ad.* [from mighty.]
 1. With great power ; powerfully ; efficaciously ; forcibly. *Hooker.*
 2. Vehemently ; vigorously ; violently. *Shakespeare.*
 3. In a great degree ; very much. *Spectator.*
MI'GHTINESS. *f.* [from mighty.] Power ; greatness ; height of dignity. *Shakespeare.*
MI'GHTY. *a.* [from might.]
 1. Powerful ; strong. *Genesis.*
 2. Excellent, or powerful in any act. *Dryden.*
MI'GHTY. *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*
MIGRA'TION. *f.* [migratio, Latin.] Act of changing place. *Woodward.*
MILCH. *a.* [from milk.] Giving milk.
MILD. *a.* [mild, Saxon.]
 1. Kind ; tender ; good ; indulgent ; merciful ; compassionate ; not cruel. *Rogers.*
 2. Soft ; gentle ; not violent. *Pope.*
 3. Not acrid ; not corrosive ; not acrimonious. *Arbutnot.*

MIL

4. Not sharp ; mellow ; sweet ; having no mixture of acidity. *Davies.*
- MILDEW.** *f.* [*milbeape*, Saxon.] *Mildew* is a dewy moisture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant : or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, which preys upon this exudation. A tree greatly affected by this *mildew*, seldom recovers it in two or three years. *Hill.*
- To MILDEW.** *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*
- MILDLY.** *ad.* [*from mild.*]
1. Tenderly ; not severely. *Dryden.*
 2. Gently ; not violently. *Bacon.*
- MILDNESS.** *f.* [*from mild.*]
1. Gentleness ; tenderness ; mercy ; clemency. *Addison.*
 2. Contrariety to acrimony.
- MILE.** *f.* [*mille passus*, Latin.] The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards. *Clarendon.*
- MILESTONE.** *f.* [*mile and stone.*] Stone set to mark the miles.
- MILFOIL.** *f.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the same with yarrow. *Dryden.*
- MILINARY.** *a.* [*milium*, Latin. millet.] Small ; resembling a millet seed. *Cheyne.*
- MILINARY fever.** A fever that produces small eruptions.
- MILICE.** *f.* [French.] Standing force.
- MILITANT.** *a.* [*militans*, Latin.]
1. Fighting ; prosecuting the business of a soldier. *Spenser.*
 2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the church triumphant. *Rogers.*
- MILITAR.** *f.* [*militaris*, Latin.]
- MILITARY.** *f.* [*militaris*, Latin.]
1. Engaged in the life of a soldier ; soldierly. *Hooker.*
 2. Suited to a soldier ; pertaining to a soldier ; warlike. *Prior.*
 3. Effected by soldiers. *Bacon.*
- MILITIA.** *f.* [Latin.] The trainbands ; the standing force of a nation. *Clarendon.*
- MILK.** *f.* [*meelc*, Sax.]
1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast. *Floyer.*
 2. Emulsion made by confusion of seeds : as, milk of almonds. *Bacon.*
- To MILK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To draw milk from the breast by the hand. *Pope.*
 2. To suck. *Shakespeare.*
- MILKEN.** *a.* [*from milk.*] Consisting of milk. *Temple.*

MIL

- MILKER.** *f.* [*from milk.*] One that milks animals. *Dryden.*
- MILKINESS.** *f.* [*from milky.*] Softness like that of milk ; approaching to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*
- MILKLIVERED.** *a.* [*milk and liver.*] Cowardly ; timorous ; faint-hearted. *Shakespeare.*
- MILKMAID.** *f.* [*milk and maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addison.*
- MILKMAN.** *f.* [*milk and man.*] A man who sells milk.
- MILKPAIL.** *f.* [*milk and pail.*] Vessel to which cows are milked. *Warton.*
- MILKPAN.** *f.* [*milk and pan.*] Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*
- MILKPOTTAGE.** *f.* [*milk and pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Latine.*
- MILKSCORE.** *f.* [*milk and score.*] Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. *Addison.*
- MILKSOP.** *f.* [*milk and sop.*] A man mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Spenser.*
- MILKTOOTH.** *f.* [*milk and tooth.*] Milk teeth are those small teeth which come first before when a foal is about three months old. *Farrar's Dict.*
- MILKTHISTLE.** *f.* [*milk and thistle.*] Plants that have a white juice are named milky. An herb.
- MILKTREFOIL.** *f.* An herb.
- MILKVETCH.** *f.* A plant.
- MILKWEED.** *f.* [*milk and weed.*] A plant.
- MILKWHITE.** *a.* [*milk and white.*] White as milk. *Dryden.*
- MILKWORT.** *f.* [*milk and wort.*] *Milkwort* is a bell shaped flower. *Milner.*
- MILKWOMAN.** *f.* [*milk and woman.*] A woman whose business is to serve families with milk. *Arbutnot.*
- MILKY.** *a.* [*from milk.*]
1. Made of milk.
 2. Resembling milk. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Yielding milk. *Roscommon.*
 4. Soft ; gentle ; tender ; timorous. *Shakespeare.*
- MILKY-WAY.** *f.* [*milky and way.*] The galaxy. The *milky way* is a broad white track, encompassing the whole heavens, in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. It consists of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude. The galaxy hath usually been the region in which new stars have appeared ; which have then become invisible again. *Crescent.*

M I L

MILL. *f.* [*μύλη*.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sharp.*

MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; *μύλλω*.]

1. To grind; to comminute.

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To stamp coin in the mints. *Addison.*

MILL-COG. *f.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*

MILL-DAM. *f.* [*mill* and *dam*.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raise it from the mill. *Mortimer.*

MILL-HORSE. *f.* Horse that turns a mill.

MILL-MOUNTAINS. *f.* An herb.

MILL-TEETH. *f.* [*mill* and *teeth*.] The grinders. *Arbutnot.*

MILLENA'RIAN. *f.* [from *millenarius*, Latin.] One who expects the millenium.

MILLENARY, *a.* [*millenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot.*

MILLENIST. *f.* One that holds the millenium.

MILLENNIUM. *f.* [Latin.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection. *Burnet.*

MILLENNIAL. *a.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES. *f.* [*mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Wood-lice so called from their numerous feet. *Mortimer.*

MILLER. *f.* [from *mill*.] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*

MILLER. *f.* A fly.

MILLER'S-THUMB. *f.* A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bulhead.

MILLESIMAL. *a.* [*millesimus*, Latin.] Thousandth. *Watts.*

MILLET. *f.* [*milium*, Latin.]

1. A plant. *Arbutnot.*

2. A kind of fish. *Carew.*

MILLINER. *f.* One who sells ribbands and dresses for women. *Tatler.*

MILLION. *f.* [*millione*, Italian.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. *Shakespeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number. *Locke.*

MILLIONTH. *a.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thousandth. *Bentley.*

MILLSTONE. *f.* [*mill* and *stone*.] The stone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Estrange.*

MILT. *f.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The sperm of the male fish. *Walton.*

2. [*Milt*, Saxon.] The spleen.

M I L

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MILTER. *f.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fish, the she being called spawner. *Walton.*

MILTWORT. *f.* An herb.

MIME. *f.* [*μῖμος*.] A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth. *Ben Johnson.*

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime. *Ben Johnson.*

MIM'ER. *f.* [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon. *Milton.*

MIM'ICAL. *a.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; besitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dryden.*

MIM'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MIM'ICK. *f.* [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

MIM'ICK. *a.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative.

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*mimus* and *γράφω*.] A writer of farces.

MINA'CIOUS. *a.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *f.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY. *a.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening. *Bacon.*

To MINCE. *v. a.* [from *minish*.]

1. To cut into very small parts. *South.*

2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps. *Pope.*

2. To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MIN'INGLY. *ad.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*

MIND. *f.* [*gemind*, Saxon.]

1. Intelligent power. *Shakespeare.*

2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection. *Hooker.*

3. Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.*

4. Opinion. *Granville.*

5. Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*

To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend. *Roscommon.*

2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*

To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Spenser.*

MIND'ED.

MIN

- MINDED.** *a.* [from *mind.*] Disposed; inclined; affected. *Tillotson.*
- MINDFUL.** *a.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; having memory. *Hammond.*
- MINDFULLY.** *ad.* [from *mindful.*] Attentively.
- MINDFULNESS.** *f.* [from *mindful.*] Attention; regard.
- MINDLESS.** *a.* [from *mind.*]
1. Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.*
 2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*
- MIND-STRICKEN.** *a.* [*mind* and *stricken.*] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*
- MINE.** pronoun possessive. [*myn*, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*
- MINE.** *f.* [*mywn* and *mwon*, Welsh.]
1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
 2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it, may be blown up. *Milton.*
- To MINE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows. *Woodward.*
- To MINE.** *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Shakespeare.*
- MINER.** *f.* [*mineur*, French.]
1. One that digs for metals. *Dryden.*
 2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*
- MINERAL.** *f.* [*mineral*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*
- MINERAL.** *a.* Consisting of fossile bodies.
- MINERALIST.** *f.* [from *mineral.*] One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*
- MINERALOGIST.** *f.* [from *mineral* and *λογος.*] One who discourses on minerals.
- MINERALOGY.** *f.* [from *mineral* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of minerals.
- MINEVER.** *f.* A skin with specks of white.
- To MINGLE.** *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Rogers.*
- To MINGLE.** *v. a.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*
- MINGLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass. *Dryden.*
- MINGLER.** *f.* [from *mingle.*] He who mingles.
- MINIATURE.** *f.* [*miniature*, French.] Painting by powders mixed with gum and water; as these paintings are commonly small, the word is improperly used for representation less than the reality. *Phillips.*
- MINIKIN.** *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakespeare.*
- MINIKIN.** *f.* A small sort of pins.
- MINIM.** *f.* [from *minimus*, Lat.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton.*

MIN

- MINIMUS.** *f.* [Latin.] A being of the least size. *Shakespeare.*
- MINION.** *f.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Swift.*
- MINIOUS.** *a.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red or vermillion. *Brown.*
- To MINISH.** *v. a.* [from *diminish.*] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Pojam.*
- MINISTER.** *f.* [*minister*, Latin.]
1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney.*
 2. One who is employed in the administration of government. *Bacon.*
 3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. *Addison.*
 4. A delegate; an official. *Shakespeare.*
 5. An agent from a foreign power.
- To MINISTER.** *v. a.* [*ministro*, Latin.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Orway.*
- To MINISTER.** *v. n.*
1. To attend; to serve in any office. *Cor.*
 2. To give medicines. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance. *South. Smalridge.*
 4. To attend on the service of God. *Roman.*
- MINISTERIAL.** *a.* [from *minister.*]
1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
 2. Acting under superiour authority. *Rogers.*
 3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office. *Hosier.*
 4. Pertaining to ministers of state.
- MINISTRY.** *f.* [*ministerium*, Lat.] Office; service. *Digby.*
- MINISTRAL.** *a.* [from *minister.*] Pertaining to a minister.
- MINISTRANT.** *a.* [from *minister.*] Attendant; acting at command. *Page.*
- MINISTRATION.** *f.* [from *ministro*, Lat.]
1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned. *Taylor.*
 2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.
- MINIUM.** *f.* [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it till it be calcined into a grey powder called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it, and it becomes yellow; put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead. *Hill.*
- MINISTRY.** *f.* [*ministerium*, Latin.]
1. Office; service. *Spratt.*
 2. Office of one set apart to preach: ecclesiastical function. *Lewis.*
 3. Agency; interposition. *Bensley.*
 4. Business. *Dryden.*
 5. Part.

MIN

MIR

3. Persons employed in the publick affairs of a state. *Swift.*

MINNOW. *f.* A very small fish; a pink. The minnow, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black. *Walton.*

MINOR. *a.* [Latin.]

1. Less; smaller. *Clarendon.*
2. Petty; inconsiderable. *Brown.*

MINOR. *f.*

1. One under age. *Davies.*
2. The second or particular proposition in the syllogism. *Arbutnot.*

TO MINORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.]

To lessen. *Glanville.*

MINORATION. *f.* [from *minorate*.] The act of lessening; diminution. *Brown.*

MINORITY. *f.* [from *minor*, Latin.]

1. The state of being under age. *Shakespeare.*
2. The state of being less. *Brown.*
3. The smaller number.

MINOTAUR. *f.* [*minos* and *taurus*, Lat.] A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakespeare.*

MINSTER. *f.* [*minstrepe*, Saxon.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Litchfield.

MINSTREL. *f.* [*menestril*, Spanish.] A musician; one who plays upon instruments. *Sandys.*

MINSTRELSEY. *f.* [from *minstrel*.]

1. Musick; instrumental harmony. *Davies.*
2. A number of musicians. *Milton.*

MINT. *f.* [*minre*, Saxon.] A plant.

MINT. *f.* [*munte*, Dutch.]

1. The place where money is coined. *Addison.*
2. Any place of invention. *Shakespeare.*

TO MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To coin; to stamp money. *Bacon.*
2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*

MINTAGE. *f.* [from *mint*.]

1. That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*
2. The duty paid for coining.

MINTER. *f.* [from *mint*.] Coiner. *Camden.*

MINTMAN. *f.* [*mint* and *man*.] One skilled in coinage. *Bacon.*

MINTMASTER. *f.* [*mint* and *master*.]

1. One who presides in coinage. *Boyle.*
2. One who invents. *Locke.*

MINUET. *f.* [*menuet*, Fr.] A stately regular dance, *Stepney.*

MINUM. *f.*

1. [With printers.] A small sort of printing letter.

2. [With musicians.] A note of slow time. *Bailey.*

MINUTE. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk. *South.*

MINUTE. *f.* [*minutum*, Latin.]

1. The sixtieth part of an hour. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any small space of time. *South.*
3. The first draught of any agreement in writing.

TO MINUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To set down in short hints. *Spektor.*

MINUTE-BOOK. *f.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS. *f.* [*minute* and *glass*.] Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTELY. *ad.* [from *minute*.] To a small point; exactly. *Locke.*

MINUTELY. *ad.* [from *minute*, the substantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*

MINUTENESS. *f.* [from *minute*.] Smallness; exility; inconsiderableness. *Bentley.*

MINUTE-WATCH. *f.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*

MINX. *f.* A young, pert, wanton girl.

Shakespeare.

MIRACLE. *f.* [*miraculum*, Latin.]

1. A wonder; something above human power. *Shakespeare.*

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth. *Bentley.*

MIRACULOUS. *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural. *Herbert.*

MIRACULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*

MIRACULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *miraculous*.]

The state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.

MIRADOR. *f.* [Spanish, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*

MIRE. *f.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt. *Rose.*

TO MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud. *Shakespeare.*

MIRE. *f.* [*mýna*, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.

MIRINESS. *f.* [from *miry*.] Dirtiness; fullness of mire.

MIRKSOME. *a.* Dark; obscure. *Spenser.*

MIRROR. *f.* [*miroir*, French.]

1. A looking-glass; any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection. *Davies.*
2. It

M I S

2. It is used for pattern.
MIRROUR-STONE. *f.* [*selenitel*, Latin.] A kind of transparent stone.
MIRTH. *f.* [*myphde*, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter. *Pope.*
MIRTHFUL. *a.* [*mirtb and full*.] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben Johnson.*
MIRTHLESS. *a.* [*from mirtb*.] Joyless; cheerless.
MIRY. *a.* [*from mire*.]
 1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
 2. Consisting of mire. *Shakespeare.*
MIS, an inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning: as *chance*, luck; *mischance*, ill luck; *to like*, to be pleased; *to dislike*, to be offended.
MISACCEPTATION. *f.* [*mis and acceptation*.] The act of taking in a wrong sense.
MISADVENTURE. *f.* [*mesaventure*, Fr.]
 1. Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune. *Clarendon.*
 2. [In law.] Manslaughter.
MISADVENTURED. *a.* [*from misadventure*.] Unfortunate. *Shakespeare.*
MISADVISED. *a.* [*mis and advised*.] Ill directed.
MISAIMED. *a.* [*mis and aim*.] Not aimed rightly. *Spenser.*
MISANTHROPE. } *f.* [*μισανθρωπος*.]
MISANTHROPOS. } A hater of mankind. *Shakespeare.*
MISANTHROPY. *f.* [*from misanthrope*.] Hatred of mankind.
MISAPPLICATION. *f.* [*mis and application*.] Application to a wrong purpose. *Brown.*
TO MISAPPLY. *v. a.* [*mis and apply*.] To apply to wrong purposes. *Howel.*
TO MISAPPREHEND. *v. a.* [*mis and apprehend*.] Not to understand rightly. *Locke.*
MISAPPREHENSION. *f.* [*mis and apprehension*.] Mistake; not right apprehension.
TO MISASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*mis and ascribe*.] To ascribe falsely. *Boyle.*
TO MISASSIGN. *v. a.* [*mis and assign*.] To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*
TO MISBECOME. *v. a.* [*mis and become*.] Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit. *Sidney.*
MISBEGOT. } *a.* [*begot or begotten*,
MISBEGOTTEN. } with *mis*.] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*
TO MISBEHAVE. *v. n.* [*mis and behave*.] To act ill or improperly. *Young.*
MISBEHAVIOUR. *f.* [*mis and behaviour*.] Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addison.*
MISBELIEF. *f.* [*mis and belief*.] False religion; a wrong belief.

M I S

MISBELIEVER. *f.* [*mis and believer*.] One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*
TO MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis and calculate*.] To reckon wrong. *Arbutnot.*
TO MISCALL. *v. a.* [*mis and call*.] To name improperly. *Glavin.*
MISCARRIAGE. *f.* [*mis and carriage*.]
 1. Unhappy event of an undertaking.
 2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Gran.*
TO MISCARRY. *v. n.* [*mis and carry*.]
 1. To fail; not to have the intended event.
 2. To have an abortion. *Pope.*
MISCELLANE. *f.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mixed corn. *Bacon.*
MISCELLANEOUS. *a.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mingled; composed of various kinds. *Brown.*
MISCELLANEOUSNESS. *f.* [*from miscellaneus*.] Composition of various kinds.
MI'SCELLANY. *a.* [*miscellaneus*, Latin.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*
MI'SCELLANY. *f.* A mass formed out of various kinds. *Pope.*
TO MISCAST. *v. a.* [*mis and cast*.] To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*
MISCHANCE. *f.* [*mis and chance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune. *Sidney.*
MI'SCHIEF. *f.* [*meschief*, old French.]
 1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done. *Rom.*
 2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.
TO MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Spenser.*
MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *f.* [*from mischief and make*.] One who causes mischief.
MISCHIEVOUS. *a.* [*from mischief*.]
 1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious. *Sidney.*
 2. Spiteful; malicious.
MISCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Noxiously; brutally; wickedly. *Dryden.*
MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *f.* [*from mischiefous*.] Hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness. *Sidney.*
MI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*from misceo*, Latin.] Possible to be mingled. *Arbutnot.*
MISCITATION. *f.* [*mis and citation*.] Unfair or false quotation. *Callan.*
TO MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis and cite*.] To quote wrong.
MISCLAIM. *f.* [*mis and claim*.] Mistaken claim. *Bacon.*
MISCONCEIT. } *f.* [*mis and conceit*,
MISCONCEPTION. } and *conception*.] False opinion; wrong notion. *Howel.*
MISCONDUCT. *f.* [*mis and conduct*.] Ill behaviour; ill management. *Regis.*
TO MISCONDUCT. *v. a.* [*mis and conduct*.] To manage amiss.

MIS

MISCONSTRUCTION. *f.* [*mis* and *con-*
struction.] Wrong interpretation of words
or things. *Shakespeare.*

MISCONSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *con-*
strue.] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*

MISCONTINUANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *continu-*
ance.] Cessation, intermission.

MISCREANCE. *f.* [*from miscreance, or*
miscreancy.] *mescreoiance, Fr.* Unbe-
lief; false faith; adherence to a false re-
ligion. *Spenser.*

MISCREANT. *f.* [*mescreant, French.*] *1.*
One that holds a false faith; one who
believes in false gods. *Hooker.*

2. A vile wretch. *Addison.*

MISCREA'TE. *f.* *a.* [*mis* and *created.*] *1.*
MISCREA'TED. *f.* Formed unnaturally or
illegitimately; made as by a blunder of
nature. *Shakespeare.*

MISDEED. *f.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil ac-
tion.

MISDEEM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To
judge ill of; to mistake. *Davies.*

MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] *1.*
To behave ill. *Shakespeare.*

MISDEME'ANOR. *f.* [*mis* and *demean.*] *1.*
Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*

MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do
wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*

MISDO' v. n. To commit faults. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER. *f.* [*from misdo.*] An offender;
a criminal. *Spenser.*

MISDOUBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To
suspect of deceit or danger. *Shakespeare.*

MISDOUBT. *f.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] *1.*
Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shakespeare.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shakespeare.*

MISE. *f.* [*French.*] Issue. Law term.

MISEMPO'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] *1.*
To use to wrong purposes. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPO'YMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *employ-*
ment.] Improper application. *Hale.*

MISER. *f.* [*miser, Latin.*]

1. A wretched person; one overwhelmed
with calamity. *Sidney.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Shakespeare.*

3. A wretch covetous to extremity. *Orway.*

MISERABLE. *a.* [*miserable, French.*]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. *Job.*

2. Wretched; worthless.

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy.

MISERABLENESS. *f.* [*from miserable.*]

State of misery.

MISERABLY. *ad.* [*from miserable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitously. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney.*

MISERY. *f.* [*miseria, Latin.*]

MIS

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.
Shakespeare.

3. [*From miser.*] Covetousness; avarice.
Wotton.

MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*] *1.*
To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

MISFORTUNE. *f.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Ca-
lamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

TO MISGIVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To
fill with doubt; to deprive of confi-
dence.

MISGOVERNMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *govern-*
ment.]

1. Ill administration of publick affairs.

2. Ill management. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.
Shakespeare.

MISGUIDANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] *1.*
False direction. *South.*

TO MISGUIDE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] *1.*
To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.
Locke.

MISHA'P. *f.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill
luck. *Spenser.*

MISHMASH. *f.* *Ains.* A low word. A
mingle.

TO MISINFER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To
infer wrong. *Hooker.*

TO MISINFORM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] *1.*
To deceive by false accounts. *2 Mac.*

MISINFORMATION. *f.* [*from misinform.*] *1.*
False intelligence; false accounts. *South.*

TO MISINTERPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *in-*
terpret.] To explain to a wrong sense.
Ben Johnson.

TO MISJOIN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join
unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*

TO MISJUDGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To
form false opinions; to judge ill. *Pope.*

TO MISLAY. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay
in a wrong place. *Dryden.*

MISLAY'ER. *f.* [*from mislay.*] One that
puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*

TO MISLEAD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To
guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief
or mistake. *Bacon.*

MISLEADER. *f.* [*from mislead.*] One that
leads to ill. *Shakespeare.*

TO MISLIKE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To dis-
approve; to be not pleased with. *Herbert.*

MISLIKE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Disapproba-
tion; distaste. *Fairfax.*

MISLIKER. *f.* [*from mislike.*] One that
disapproves. *Ascham.*

MISLEN. *f.* [*corrupted from miscellane.*] *1.*
Mixed corn. *Mortimer.*

TO MISLIVE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To
live ill. *Spenser.*

TO MISMANAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] *1.*
To manage ill. *Locke.*

2. To manage badly. *MIS-*

MIS

MISMA'NAGEMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *manage-*
ment.] Ill management; ill conduct.

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably. *Southern.*

To MISNA'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*

MISNO'MER. *f.* [*French.*] In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately. *Locke.*

MISO'GAMIST. *f.* [*μίσω* and *γάμος.*] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNY. *f.* [*μίσω* and *γυνή.*] Hatred of women.

To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakespeare.*

MISO'RDER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*

MISO'RDERLY. *a.* [*from misorder.*] Irregular. *Ascham.*

To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* preterite and part. passive *misspent.* [*mis* and *spend.*]

1. To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose. *Ben Johnson.*
2. To waste, with the reciprocal pronoun.

MISPE'NDER. *f.* [*from misspend.*] One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION. *f.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*

To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.*

1. To mistake. *Shakespeare.*
2. To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shakespeare.*

MISPRI'SION. *f.* [*from misprize.*]

1. Scorn; contempt. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mistake; misconception. *Glanville.*
3. [*In common law.*] It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprison* of

treason is the concealment of known treason; for the which the offenders suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profit of their lands. *Misprison* of felony, is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, to go before he be indicted. *Corvel.*

To MISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiously proud. *Shakespeare.*

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsely. *Shakespeare.*

To MISREC'I'TE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.

MIS

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *f.* [*from misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bishop Bramhall.*

To MISREME'MBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*

To MISREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of. *Hobbes.*

MISREPO'RT. *f.* [*from the verb.*] False account; false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRE'SENT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *f.* [*from misrepresent.*]

1. The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*
2. Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*

MISRU'LE. *f.* Tumult; confusion; revel.

MISS. *f.* [*contracted from mistress.*]

1. The term of honour to a young girl.
2. A strumpet; a concubine; a prostitute.

To MISS. *v. a.* [*missen, Dutch.*] *Missed,* preter. *miss* part.

1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake.
2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
3. To fail of obtaining. *Sidney.*
4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *Sam.*
5. To be without. *Shakespeare.*
6. To omit. *Prior.*
7. To perceive want of. *South.*

To MISS. *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
2. Not to succeed. *Bacon.*
3. To fail; to mistake.
4. To be lost; to be wanting. *Milton.*
5. To miscarry; to fail. *Milton.*
6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*

MISS. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Loss; want.
2. Mistake; error. *Ascham.*

MISSAL. *f.* [*missale, Lat. missel, French.*] The mass book. *Stillingfleet.*

To MISSA'Y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*] To say ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*

To MISSE'EM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]

1. To make false appearance. *Speiser.*
2. To misbecome. *Speiser.*

To MISSE'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbutnot.*

To MISSHA'PE. *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.* [*mis* and *shape.*] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Beaumont.*

MISSILE. *a.* [*missilis, Latin.*] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. *Pope.*

MIS

MISSION. *f.* [*missio*, Latin.]

1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton. Atterbury.*
2. Persons sent on any account. *Bacon.*
3. Dismission; discharge. *Bacon.*
4. Faction; party. Not in use.

Shakespeare.

MISSIONARY. } *f.* [*missionaire*, French.]
MISSIONER. } One sent to propagate religion. *Dryden.*

MISSIVE. *a.* [*missive*, French.]

1. Such as may be sent.
2. Used at distance.

Ayliffe.

Dryden.

MISSIVE. *f.* [French.]

1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense. *Bacon.*
2. A messenger. *Shakespeare.*

MISSPEAK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak*.] To speak wrong. *Donne.*

MIST. *f.* [*mīr*, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in drops. *Rescommon.*
2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*

MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shakespeare.*

MISTA'KABLE. *a.* [from *mistake*.] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*

MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take*.] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which is not. *Stillingfleet.*

MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. pass. of *mistake*, for *mistaken*. *Shakespeare.*

To be MISTAKEN. To err. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE. *f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error. *Tillotson.*

MISTA'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

To MISSTATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state*.] To state wrong. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To MISTEACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach*.] To teach wrong. *Bishop Sanderson.*

To MISTEMPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper*.] To temper ill. *Shakespeare.*

MISTER. *a.* [from *meſtier*, trade, French.] What mister, what kind of. *Spenser.*

To MISTERM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term*.] To term erroneously. *Shakespeare.*

To MISTHINK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think*.] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*

To MISTIME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time*.] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS. *f.* [from *misty*.] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*

MISTION. *f.* [from *mistus*, Latin.] The state of being mingled.

MISTLETOE. *f.* [*myrtletan*, Sax. *mīſel*,

MIS

Danish, birdlime, and tan, a twig.] A plant, always produced from seed, not to be cultivated in the earth, but which will always grow upon trees. The *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth convey the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the bird's beak, which he strikes at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: this plant doth most readily take upon the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak hath these plants upon it, it is preserved by the curious in their natural curiosities. *Miller.*

MISTLIKE. *a.* [*mīſt* and *like*.] Resembling a mist. *Shakespeare.*

MISTO'LD. particip. pass. of *mīſell*.

MISTO'OK. particip. pass. of *mīſake*.

MISTRESS. *f.* [*maīſtreſſe*, French.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to subject or to servant. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A woman skilled in any thing. *Addison.*

3. A woman teacher. *Swift.*
4. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*

5. A term of contemptuous address. *Shakespeare.*
6. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST. *f.* [*mis* and *trust*.] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *trust*.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*mīſtruſt* and *full*.] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *f.* [from *mīſtruſtful*.] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *mīſtruſtful*.] With suspicion; with mistrust.

MISTRU'STLESS. *a.* [from *mīſtruſt*.] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carrey.*

MISTY. *a.* [from *mīſt*.]

1. Clouded; overspread with mists. *Wotton.*
2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTAND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *underſtand*.] To misconceive; to mistake.

MISUNDERSTANDING. *f.* [from *mīſunderſtand*.]

1. Difference; disagreement. *Swift.*
2. Error;

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MIX

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2. Error; misconception.
MISU'SAGE. *f.* [from *misuse*.]
 1. Abuse; ill use.
 2. Bad treatment.
To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *use*.] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *South.*
MISU'SE. *f.* [from the verb.] Bad use; bad treatment. *Atterbury.*
To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween*.] To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser.*
To MISWEND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *wend*, Saxon.] To go wrong. *Fairfax.*
MI'SY. *f.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*
MITE. *f.* [*mire*, French; *mijt*, Dutch.]
 1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Phillips.*
 2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.*
 4. A small particle. *Ray.*
MITE'LLA. *f.* A plant.
MI'THRIDATE. *f.* *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*
MI'THRIDATE *mustard.* *f.* A plant.
MITIGANT. *a.* [*mitigans*, Latin.] Lenient; lenitive.
To MITIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, French.]
 1. To soften; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.*
 2. To alleviate; to make mild; to assuage.
 3. To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton.*
 4. To cool; to moderate. *Addison.*
MITIGA'TION. *f.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.
MITRE. *f.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Latin.]
 1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden.*
 2. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts.*
MITRE. *f.* [Among workmen.] A mode of joining two boards together.
MITRED. *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*
MITTENT. *a.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*
MITTENS. *f.* [*mittains*, French.]
 1. Coarse gloves for the winter. *Peach.*
 2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.
MITTIMUS. *f.* [Lat.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.
To MIX. *v. a.* [*misceo*, Latin.]
 1. To unite different bodies into one mass; to put various ingredients together. *Esdras.*
 2. To form out of different considerations.
 3. To join; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*
MIXEN. *f.* [*mixen*, Saxon.] A dunghil; a la, &c.

Bacon. **MI'XTION.** *f.* [*mixture*, French.] Mixture, confusion of one body with another.
MIXTLY. *ad.* [from *mix*.] With collision of different parts into one.
MIXTURE. *f.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]
 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed.
 2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients.
 3. That which is added and mixed.
MI'ZMAZE. *f.* A maze; a labyrinth. *Atterbury.*
MI'ZZEN. *f.* [*mixzen*, Dutch.] The *mixzen* is a mast in the stern of a ship: the length of a *mixzen* mast is half that of the main mast. *Bailey.*
MI'ZZY. *f.* A bog; a quagmire. *Arbutnot.*
MNEMON'NICKS. *f.* [*mnemonics*.] The art of memory.
MO. *a.* [*ma*, Saxon.] Making greater number; more. *Spenser.*
MO. *ad.* Further; longer. *Shakespeare.*
To MOAN. *v. a.* [from *mænan*, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.
To MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Thomas.*
MOAN. *f.* Lamentation; audible sorrow.
MOAT. *f.* [*motte*, French.] A canal of water round a house or castle for defence.
To MOAT. *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Dryden.*
MOB. *f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The croud; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*
MOB. *f.* A kind of female head dress.
To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.
MO'BISH. *a.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.
To MO'BLE. *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shakespeare.*
MO'BBY. *f.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MO'BILE. *f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob. *L'Estrange.*
MOBI'LITY. *f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]
 1. Nimbleness; activity. *Blackmore.*
 2. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dryden.*
 3. Fickleness; inconstancy.
MO'CHO-STONE. *f.* *Mocho-stones* are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*
To MOCK. *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French.]
 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

MOD

MOD

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To defeat; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton.*
 5. **MOCK. v. n.** To make contemptuous sport. *Job.*

- MOCK. f.** [from the verb.]
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer. *Tillotson.*
 2. Imitation; mimicry. *Craspaw.*

- MOCK. a.** False; counterfeit; not real; as, a mock monarch. *Dryden.*
MOCKABLE. a. [from mock.] Exposed to derision. *Shakespeare.*

- MOCK-PRIVET. } f. Plants. Ainsw.**
MOCK-WILLOW. } f. Plants. Ainsw.

- MOCKEL. a.** [the same with mickle.] Much; many. *Spenser.*

- MOCKER. f.** [from mock.]
 1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *Watts.*
 2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

- MOCKERY. f.** [mockerie, French.]
 1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Watts.*
 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

3. Sport; subject of laughter. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Vanity of attempt. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakespeare.*

- MOCKING-BIRD. f.** [mocking and bird.]
 An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

- MOCKINGLY. ad.** [from mockery.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

- MOCKING-STOCK. f.** [mocking and stock.]
 A butt for merriment.

- MODAL. a.** [modale, Fr. modalis, Latin.]
 Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glanville.*

- MODALITY. f.** [from modal.] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*

- MODE. f.** [mode, French; modus, Latin.]
 1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.*
 2. Gradation; degree. *Pope.*
 3. Manner; method; form; fashion. *Taylor.*

4. State; appearance. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [Mode, French.] Fashion; custom.

- MODEL. f.** [modulus, Latin.]
 1. A representation in little of something made or done. *Addison.*
 2. A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.*
 3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses.

4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South.*

- TO MODEL. v. a.** [modeler, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addison.*

- MO'DELLER. f.** [from model.] Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spektor.*

- MODERATE. a.** [moderatus, Latin.]
 1. Temperate; not excessive. *Eveling.*
 2. Not hot of temper. *Swift.*
 3. Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shakespeare.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.*
 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*
 6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*

- TO MODERATE. v. a.** [moderor, Latin; moderor, French.]
 1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.*
 2. To make temperate. *Blackmore.*

- MODERATELY. ad.** [from moderate.]
 1. Temperately; mildly. *Waller.*
 2. In a middle degree.

- MODERATENESS. f.** [from moderate.]
 State of being moderate; temperateness.

- MODERATION. f.** [moderatio, Latin.]
 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence. *Atterbury.*
 2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Milton.*
 3. Frugality in expence.

- MODERATOR. f.** [moderator, Latin.]
 1. The person or thing that claims or restrains. *Walton.*
 2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*

- MODERN. f.** [moderne, French.]
 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Watts.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

- MODERNS. f.** Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. *Boyle.*

- MODERNISM. f.** Deviation from the ancient and classical manner. *Swift.*

- TO MODERNISE. v. a.** To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

- MODERNNESS. f.** [from modern.] Novelty.

- MODEST. a.** [modeste, French.]
 1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous. *Dryden.*
 2. Not impudent; not forward. *Addison.*
 3. Not loose; not unchaste.

- MODESTLY. ad.** [from modest.]
 1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with modesty.
 3. Not loosely; not lewdly.
 4. Not excessively; with moderation.

- MODESTY. f.** [modestie, French, modestia, Latin.]
 1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness. *Watts.*
 2. Not impudence; not forwardness.

3. Moderation; decency. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Chastity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*
MODESTY-PIECE. *f.* [Latin.] A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before. *Addison.*
MO'DICUM. *f.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*
MODIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be diversified by accidental differences or discriminations. *Locke.*
MO'DIFICABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] Diversifiable by various modes.
MODIFICA'TION. *f.* [modification, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences. *Newton.*
To MO'DIFY. *v. a.* [modifier, French.]
 1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton.*
 2. To soften; to moderate. *Dryden.*
MODILLON. *f.* [French.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serving to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*
MO'DISH. *a.* [from *mode.*] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison.*
MO'DISHLY. *ad.* [from *modish.*] Fashionably.
MO'DISHNESS. *f.* [from *modish.*] Affectation of the fashion.
To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [moduler, Latin.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.
MODULA'TION. *f.* [from *modulate*; modulation, French.]
 1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*
 2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony.
MODULATOR. *f.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Derham.*
MO'DULE. *f.* [modulus, Latin.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakespeare.*
MO'DUS. *f.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*
MO'DWALL. *f.* A bird.
MOE. *a.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*
MO'HAIR. *f.* [mohere, French.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope.*
MO'HOCK. *f.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to russians imagined to infest the streets of London. *Dennis.*
MO'IDERED. *a.* Crazed; muddled.
MO'IDORE. *f.* [moede, French.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.
MO'IETY. *f.* [moitié, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.
To MOIL. *v. a.* [mouiller, French.]
 1. To dawb with dirt.
 2. To weary.
To MOIL. *v. n.* [mouiller, French.]
 1. To labour in the mire,
 2. To toil; to drudge.
MOIST. *a.* [moiste, French.]
 1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.
 2. Juicy; succulent.
To MOISTEN. *v. a.* [from *moist.*] To make damp; to make wet to a small degree; to damp. *Shakespeare.*
MO'ISTENER. *f.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens.
MO'ISTNESS. *f.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison.*
MO'ISTURE. *f.* [moiteur, Fr. from *moist.*] Small quantity of water or liquid. *Sidney.*
MOK'S of a net. The meshes.
MO'KY. *a.* Dark.
MOLE. *f.* [mæl, Saxon.]
 1. A mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus. *Quincy.*
 2. A natural spot or discolouration of the body. *Pope.*
 3. A mound; a dyke. *Sandys.*
 4. A little beast that works under ground.
MO'LEBAT. *f.* A fish.
MO'LECAST. *f.* [mole and cast.] Hillock cast up by a mole. *Morimer.*
MO'LECATCHER. *f.* [mole and catcher.] One whose employment is to catch moles.
MO'LEHILL. *f.* [mole and hill.] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground. *Fairfax.*
To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [molester, French.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Lact.*
MOLESTA'TION. *f.* [molestia, Latin.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.
MOLE'STER. *f.* [from *molest.*] One who disturbs.
MO'LETRACK. *f.* [mole and track.] Course of the mole under ground. *Morimer.*
MO'LEWARP. *f.* [mould and peoppan, Sax.] A mole; properly mouldwarp. *Drayton.*
MO'LLIENT. *a.* [molliens, Latin.] Softening; assuaging.
MO'LLIFIABLE. *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.
MOLLIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *mollify.*]
 1. The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon.*
 2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakespeare.*
MO'LLIFIER. *f.* [from *mollify.*]
 1. That which softens; that which appeases. *Bacon.*
 2. He that pacifies or mitigates.
To MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [mollio, Latin.]

MON

MON

To soften; to make soft.

To allwage.

To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or ardenome.

LTEN. part. pass. from melt.

LY. f. [moly, Latin.] Moly or wild. rlick, is of several sorts: as, the great moly of Homer, the Indian moly, the moly of Hungary, serpents moly, the yellow moly.

LO'SSES. } f. [mellazzo, Italian.] Trea-
LA'SSES. } cle; the spume or scum of
the juice of the sugar-cane.

ME. f. A dull, stupid blockhead; a
cock, a post.

MENT. f. [moment, Fr. momentum, La-
tin.]

Consequence; importance; weight;
value.

Force; impulsive weight.

An indivisible particle of time.

MENTALLY. ad. [from momentum,
Latin.] For a moment.

MENTA'NEOUS. } a. [momentaneus,
MENTANY. } Latin.] Lasting
but a moment.

MENTARY. a. [from moment.] Last-
ing for a moment; done in a moment.

MENTOUS. a. [from momentum, Lat.]
important; weighty; of consequence.

MMERY. f. [momerie, French.] An
entertainment in which maskers play fro-
licks.

ONACHAL. a. [μοναχικός.] Monastick;
relating to monks, or conventual orders.

ONACHISM. f. [monachisme, Fr.] The
state of monks; the monastick life.

ONAD. } f. [μονάς.] An indivisible
ONADE. } thing.

ONARCH. f. [μονάρχος.]

1. A governor invested with absolute au-
thority; a king.

2. One superior to the rest of the same
kind.

3. President.

ONARCHAL. a. Suiting a monarch;
regal; princely; imperial.

ONARCHICAL. a. [μοναρχικός.] Vested
in a single ruler.

ONARCHISE. v. n. [from monarch.]
To play the king.

ONARCHY. f. [monarchie, Fr. μοναρχία.]

1. The government of a single person.

2. Kingdom; empire.

ONASTERY. f. [monasterium, Latin.]
House of religious retirement; convent.

MONA'STICK. } a. [monasticus, Latin.]

MONA'STICAL. } Religiously reclude;
monkish; conventual.

MONA'STICALLY. ad. [from monastick.]
Reclusely; in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY. f. [from moon and day.] The
second day of the week.

MONEY. f. [moneta, Lat.] Metal coined
for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG. f. [money and bag.] A large
purse.

MONEYCHANGER. f. [money and change.]
A broker in money.

MONEYED. a. [from money.] Rich in mo-
ney; often used in opposition to those who
are possessed of lands.

MONEYER. f. [from money.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.

MONEYLESS. a. [from money.] Wanting
money; pennyless.

MONEYMATTER. f. [money and matter.]
Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSKRIVENER. f. [money and scri-
vener.] One who raises money for others.

MONEYWORT. f. A plant.

MONEYSWORTH. f. [money and worth.]
Something valuable.

MONGCORN. f. [mang, Saxon, and corn.]
Mixed corn: as wheat and rye.

MONGER. f. [mangere, Saxon, a trader.]
A dealer; a seller: as, a fishmonger.

MONGREL. a. [from mang, Saxon, or
mengen, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed
breed.

MONIMENT. f. [from moneo, Latin.] It
seems to signify inscription in Spenser.

To MONISH. v. a. [moneo, Latin.] To ad-
monish.

MONISHER. f. [from monish.] An admo-
nisher; a monitor.

MONITION. f. [monitio, Latin.]

1. Information; hint.
2. Instruction; document.

MONITOR. f. [Latin.] One who warns
of faults, or informs of duty. It is used
of an upper scholar in a school commissio-
ned by the master to look to the boys.

MONITORY. a. [monitorius, Lat.] Con-
veying useful instruction; giving admo-
nition.

MONITORY. f. Admonition; warning.

MONK. f. [μοναχός.] One of a religious
community bound by vows to certain ob-
servances.

MONKEY. f. [monikin, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An
animal bearing some resemblance of man.

2. A

MON

MON

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
MONKERY. *f.* [from *monk*.] The monastic life. *Hall.*
MONKHOOD. *f.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*
MONKISH. *a.* [from *monk*.] Monastick; pertaining to monks. *Smith.*
MONK'S HOOD. *f.* A plant.
MONK'S RHUBARB. *f.* A species of dock.
MONOCHORD. *f.* [*μόνος* and *χορδή*.] An instrument of one string.
MONOCULAR. *f.* [*μόνος* and *oculus*.]
MONOCULOUS. *f.* One-eyed. *Glanville.*
MONODY. *f.* [*μονωδία*.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.
MONOGAMIST. *f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*.] One who disallows second marriages.
MONOGAMY. *f.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Marriage of one wife.
MONOGRAM. *f.* [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.
MONOLOGUE. *f.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy. *Dryden.*
MONOMACHY. *f.* [*μονομαχία*.] A duel; a single combat.
MONOME. *f.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name. *Harris.*
MONOPETALOUS. *a.* [*μόνος* and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.
MONOPOLIST. *f.* [*monopoleur*, French.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
To MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [*λόγος* and *πωλεῖν*.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbutnot.*
MONOPOLY. *f.* [*μονοπωλία*.] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Shakespeare.*
MONOPTOTE. *f.* [*μονος* and *πῶσις*.] Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.
MONOSTICH. *f.* [*μόνοςτιχον*.] A composition of one verse.
MONOSYLLABICAL. *a.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.
MONOSYLLABLE. *f.* [*μόνος* and *συλλαβή*.] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*
MONOSYLLABLED. *a.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable. *Cleveland.*
MONOTONY. *f.* [*μονωτονία*.] Uniformity of sound; want of various cadence. *Pope.*
MONSIEUR. *f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakespeare.*
MONSOON. *f.* [*monsoon*, French.] *Monsoons* are trade winds in the East Indian

ocean, which blow periodically; some half a year one way, others but for three months, and then blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*
MONSTER. *f.* [*monstrum*, Latin.]
 1. Something out of the common order of nature. *Lake.*
 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *Pope.*
To MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things.
MONSTROSITY. *f.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUS. *a.* [*monstruosus*, Latin.]
 1. Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Lake.*
 2. Strange; wonderful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*
 4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUS. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. *Bacon.*
MONSTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *monstrous*.]
 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly. *Sentib.*
 2. To a great or enormous degree. *Dryden.*
MONSTROUSNESS. *f.* [from *monstrous*.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.
MONTANT. *f.* [French.] A term in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
MONTERO. *f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*
MONTE' TH. *f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *King.*
MONTH. *f.* [*monað*, Saxon.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar *month* is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar *month* is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar *months*, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.
MONTH'S mind. *f.* Longing desire. *Shakespeare.*
MONTHLY. *a.* [from *month*.]
 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*
 2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*
MONTHLY. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*
MONTOIR. *f.* [French.] In horsemanship a stone as high as the stirrups, which riding-masters mount their horses from. *Dick.*
MONUMENT. *f.* [*monument*, French.]
 1. Any

MOO

MOR

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

King Charles.

2. A tomb; a cenotaph.

Sandys. Pope.

MONUMENTAL. *a.* [from monument.]

1. Memorial; preserving memory.

Pope.

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Crashaw.

MOOD. *f.* [modus, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument.

Baker.

2. Style of musick.

Milton.

3. The change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called mood.

Clarke.

4. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition.

Addison.

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind.

Hooker.

MOODY. *a.* [from mood.]

1. Angry; out of humour.

Shakespeare.

2. Mental; intellectual.

Shakespeare.

MOON. *f.* [luna.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

Shakespeare.

2. A month.

MOON-BEAM. *f.* [moon and beam.] Ray of lunar light.

Bacon.

MOON-CALF. *f.* [moon and calf.]

1. A monster; a false conception: supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

Shakespeare.

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

Dryden.

MOON-EYED. *a.* [moon and eye.]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

MOONFERN. *f.* A plant.

MOON-FISH. *f.* Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

Grew.

MO'ONLESS. *a.* [from moon.] Not enlightened by the moon.

Dryden.

MOONLIGHT. *f.* [moon and light.] The light afforded by the moon.

Hooker.

MOONLIGHT. *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

Pope.

MOONSHINE. *f.* [moon and shine.]

1. The lustre of the moon.

Shakespeare.

2. [In burlesque.] A month.

Shakespeare.

MOONSHINE. } *a.* [moon and shine.] Il-

MOONSHINY. } luminated by the moon.

MOONSTONE. *f.* A kind of stone.

MOONSTRUCK. *a.* [moon and struck.] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Milton.

MOON-TREFOIL. *f.* [medicago, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

MOONWORT. *f.* [moon and wort.] Stationflower; honesty.

Miller.

MO'ONY. *a.* [from moon.] Lunated; hav-

ing a crescent resembling the moon.

Philips.

MOOR. *f.* [moer, Dutch; modder, Teuto-nick, clay.]

1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a track of low and watry grounds.

Spenser.

2. A negro; a black-a-moor.

Shakespeare.

To MOOR. *v. a.* [moer, French.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Dryden.

To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed; to be station-

Arbutnot.

To blow a MOOR. To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters.

Ainsworth.

MO'ORCOCK. *f.* [moor and cock.] The male of the moorhen.

MO'ORHEN. *f.* [moor and hen.] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Bacon.

MO'ORISH. *a.* [from moor.] Fenny; marshy; watry.

Hale.

MO'ORLAND. *f.* [moor and land.] Marsh; fen; watry ground.

Swift.

MO'ORSTONE. *f.* A species of granite.

Woodward.

MO'ORY. *a.* [from moor.] Marshy; fenny.

Fairfax.

MOOSE. *f.* A large American deer.

To MOOT. *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was done in the inns of court.

MOOT case or point. A point or case unsettled and disputable.

Locke.

MO'OTED. *a.* Plucked up by the root.

Ainsworth.

MO'OTER. *f.* [from moot.] A disputer of moot points.

MOP. *f.* [moppa, Welsh.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Swift.

2. A wry mouth made in contempt.

Shakespeare.

To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To MOP. *v. n.* [from mock.] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Shakespeare.

To MOPE. *v. n.* To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant daydream.

Rowe.

To MOPE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers.

Locke.

MOPE-EYED. *a.* Blind of one eye.

MO'PPET. } *f.* A puppet made of rags as

MO'PSEY. } a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

Dryden.

MO'PUS. *f.* A drone; a dreamer.

Swift.

MO'RAL. *a.* [moral, Fr. moralis, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad.

Hooker.

2. Rea-

MOR

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakespeare.*
3. Popular; such as is known in general business of life. *Tillotson.*

MORAL. *f.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior.*
2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Swift.*

To MORAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

To moralize; to make moral reflections.

MORALIST. *f.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addison.*

MORALITY. *f.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral*.]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics. *Baker.*
2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment. *South.*

To MORALIZE. *v. a.* [*moralizer*, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *L'Estrange.*

To MORALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER. *f.* [from *moralize*.] He who moralizes.

MORALLY. *ad.* [from *moral*.]

1. In the ethical sense. *Rymer.*
2. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.*
3. Popularly. *L'Estrange.*

MORALS. *f.* The practice of duties; behaviour with respect to others. *South.*

MORA'SS. *f.* [*morais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

MORBID. *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbutnot.*

MORBIDNESS. *f.* [from *morbid*.] State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing diseases.

MORBOSE. *a.* [*morbofus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

MORBO'SITY. *f.* [from *morbofus*, Latin.] Diseased state. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY. *f.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*

MORDICANT. *a.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *f.* [from *mordicant*.] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE. *a.* [*mape*, Saxon.]

1. In greater number; in greater quantity; in greater degree. *Shakespeare.*
2. Greater. *Acts.*

MORE. *ad.*

1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.*
2. The particle that forms the comparative degree: as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*

MOR

3. Again; a second time. *Taylor.*

4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle; *he lives no more*. *Shakespeare.*

MORE. *f.*

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree.
2. Greater thing; other thing; *he did more than his fellows*. *Lucan.*
3. Second time; longer time; *he will come no more*.

MORE'L. *f.* [*solanum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.
2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MOR'ELAND. *f.* [*moelan*, Saxon.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordshire is called the *Mor'elands*.

MOREO'VER. *ad.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned. *Shakespeare.*

MORGLA'Y. *f.* A deadly weapon. *Shakespeare.*

MORI'GEROUS. *a.* [*morigerus*, Latin.] Obedient; obsequious.

MOR'ION. *f.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a calque. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO. *f.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or morrish dance. *Shakespeare.*

MOR'KIN. *f.* A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MOR'LING. } *f.* Wool plucked from a

MORTLING. } dead sheep. *Disfworth.*

MOR'MO. *f.* [*μορμω*.] Bugbear; false terror.

MORN. *f.* [*maene*, Saxon.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Law.*

MOR'NING. *f.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course. *Taylor.*

MOR'NING-GOWN. *f.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MOR'NING-STAR. *f.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Sprenger.*

MORO'SE. *a.* [*morofus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY. *ad.* [from *morofe*.] Sourly; peevishly. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS. *f.* [from *morofe*.] Sourness; peevishness. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY. *f.* [*morofitas*, Lat.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Clarendon.*

MOR'RIS. } *f.* [that is, *morrish*

MORRIS-DANCE. } dance.]

1. A dance in which bells are ginged, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors.

2. *Nine mens MORRIS*. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakespeare.*

MOR'RIS-DANCER. *f.* [*morris* and *dancer*.] One who dances *à la morisco*, the morrish dance. *Temple.*

MOR'PHEW. *f.* [*morpheus* Fr.] A scurf on the face.

MOR'ROW. *f.* [*morrgen*, Saxon.]

1. The

MOR

MOS

1. The day after the present day. *Cowley.*
2. To MORROW. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*

MORSE. *f.* A sea-horse. *Brown.*
MORSEL. *f.* [morsellus, low Lat.]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *South.*

2. A piece; a meal. *L'Estrange.*
3. A small quantity. *Boyle.*

MORSURE. *f.* [morsure, Fr. morsura, Lat.]
The act of biting.

MORT. *f.* [morte, Fr.]

1. A tune sounded at the death of the game. *Shakespeare.*

2. A great quantity.

MORTAL. *a.* [mortalis, Latin.]

1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die. *1 Cor.*

2. Deadly; destructive. *Bacon.*

3. Bringing death. *Pope.*

4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*

5. Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*

MORTAL. *f.* Man; human being. *Ticket.*

MORTALITY. *f.* [from mortal.]

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death. *Watts.*

2. Death. *Shakespeare.*

3. Power of destruction. *Shakespeare.*

4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*

5. Human nature. *Pope.*

MORTALLY. *ad.* [from mortal.]

1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*

MORTAR. *f.* [mortarium, Latin.]

1. A vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Ray.*

2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*

MORTAR. *f.* [morter, Dutch; mortier, French.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*

MORTGAGE. *f.* [mort and gage, French.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbutnot.*

2. The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*

To MORTGAGE. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbutnot.*

MORTGAGEE. *f.* [from mortgage.] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

MORTGAGER. *f.* [from mortgage.] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS. *a.* [mortifer, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*

MORTIFICATION. *f.* [mortification, Fr.]

1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene. *Milton.*

2. Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*

3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations. *Arbutnot.*

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Estrange.*

To MORTIFY. *v. a.* [mortifier, French.]

1. To destroy vital qualities.

2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.*

3. To subdue inordinate passions. *Shakespeare.*

4. To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*

5. To humble; to depress; to vex. *Addison.*

To MORTIFY. *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*

2. To be subdued; to die away.

MORTISE. *f.* [mortaise, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it. *Shakespeare. Ray.*

To MORTISE. *v. a.* To cut to a mortise; to join with a mortise. *Drayton.*

MORTMAIN. *f.* [morte and main, Fr.]

Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable. *Spenser.*

MORTPAY. *f.* [mort and pay.] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

MORTRESS. *f.* A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MORTUARY. *f.* [mortuaire, Fr. mortuari-um, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recom-
pence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK. *a.* [mosaïque, Fr.] Mosaic is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours. *Milton.*

MOSCHATEL. *f.* A plant.

MOSQUE. *f.* [mosche, Turkish.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *f.* [meor, Saxon.] A plant. Moss formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having root, flowers, and seeds; yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art. *Miller.*

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moss. *Shakespeare.*

MOSSINESS. *f.* [from mossy.] The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY. *a.* [from moss.] Overgrown with moss. *Pope.*

MOST. *a.* the superlative of more. [maest, Saxon.] Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity.

MOST. *ad.*

1. The particle noting the superlative degree; as, the most wise.

2. In the greatest degree. *Locke.*

MOST. *f.*

1. The greatest number. *Addison.*

2. The greatest value. *L'Estrange.*

3. The

MOT

3. The greatest degree; the greatest quantity. *Bacon.*
- MO'STICK.** *f.* A painter's staff. *Ainsworth.*
- MO'STLY.** *ad.* [from *most*.] For the greatest part. *Bacon.*
- MO'STWHAT.** *f.* [*most* and *what*.] For the most part. *Hammond.*
- MOTATION.** *f.* Act of moving.
- MOTE.** *f.* [*moet*, Saxon.] A small particle of matter; thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*
- MOTE,** for *might*. *Spenser.*
- MOTH.** *f.* [*moð*, Saxon.] A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings. *Dryden.*
- MOTHER.** *f.* [*moðer*, Saxon; *moeder*, Dutch.]
1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to son or daughter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. That which has produced any thing. *Arbutnot.*
 3. That which has preceded in time: as, a mother church to chapels. *Brown.*
 4. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
 5. Hysterical passion. *Graunt.*
 6. A familiar term of address to an old woman.
 7. **MOTHER in law.** A husband's or wife's mother. *Ainsworth.*
 8. [*Moeder*, Dutch.] A thick substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum concentered. *Dryden.*
- MO'THER.** *a.* Had at the birth; native: as, mother wit. *Shakespeare.*
- To MO'THER.** *v. n.* To gather concretion. *Dryden.*
- MO'THER of pearl.** A kind of coarse pearl; pearl coloured shell. *Hakewill.*
- MOTHERHOOD.** *f.* [from *mother*.] The office or character of a mother. *Dryden.*
- MO'THERLESS.** *a.* [from *mother*.] Destitute of a mother. *Waller.*
- MO'THERLY.** *a.* Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*
- MO'THERLY.** *ad.* [from *mother*.] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*
- MO'THERWORT.** *f.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MO'THERY.** *a.* [from *mother*.] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: used of liquors.
- MOTHMULLEN.** *f.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- MOTHWORT.** *f.* [*moth* and *wort*.] An herb.
- MOTHY.** *a.* [from *moth*.] Full of moths.
- MO'TION.** *f.* [*motio*, Latin.]
1. The act of changing place.

MOV

2. Manner of moving the body; post; gait. *Waller.*
 3. Change of posture; action. *Dryden.*
 4. Tendency of the mind; thought.
 5. Proposal made. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Impulse communicated. *Dryden.*
- To MO'TION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propose. *Blackmore.*
- MO'TIONLESS.** *a.* [from *motion*.] Wanting motion; being without motion.
- MO'TIVE.** *a.* [*motivus*, Latin.]
1. Causing motion; having moment; impellent. *Hooker.*
 2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*
- MO'TIVE.** *f.* [*motif*, French.]
1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mover. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'TLEY.** *a.* Mingled of various colours.
- MO'TOR.** *f.* A mover. *Brown.*
- MO'TORY.** *a.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion. *Ray.*
- MOTTO.** *f.* [*motto*, Italian.] A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addison.*
- To MOVE.** *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]
1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job.*
 2. To give an impulse to. *Deity of Piny.*
 3. To propose; to recommend. *Davies.*
 4. To persuade; to prevail on the mind.
 5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to stir passion. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To make angry. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To put into commotion. *Rub.*
 8. To conduct regularly in change of place. *Milton.*
- To MOVE.** *v. n.*
1. To go from one place to another. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.*
 3. To go forward. *Dryden.*
 4. To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Eftler.*
- MO'VEABLE.** *a.* [from *move*.]
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison.*
 2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*
- MO'VEABLES.** *f.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture; distinguished from real or immoveable possessions. *Shakespeare.*
- MO'VEABLENESS.** *f.* [from *moveable*.] Mobility; possibility to be moved.
- MO'VEABLY.** *ad.* [from *moveable*.] So as it may be moved. *Græc.*
- MO'VELESS.** *a.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*
- MO'VE.**

MOU

MOVEMENT. *f.* [*mouvement*, French.] *Pope.*
 1. Manner of moving.
 2. Motion.
MOVENT. *a.* [*movens*, Latin.] *Mov-*
ing.
MOVENT. *f.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which
 moves another. *Glanville.*
MOVER. *f.* [from *move*.]
 1. The person or thing that gives motion
 to something else. *Wilkins.*
 2. Something that moves, or stands not
 still. *Dryden.*
 3. A proposer. *Bacon.*
MOVING. *part. a.* Pathetick; touch-
 ing; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore.*
MOVINGLY. *a.* [from *moving*.] Pathe-
 tically; in such a manner as to seize the
 passions. *Addison.*
MOUGHT for might.
MOULD. *f.* [*mogel*, Swedish.]
 1. A concretion on the top or outside
 of things kept motionless and damp. *Bacon.*
 2. Earth; soil; ground in which any
 thing grows. *Sandys.*
 3. Matter of which any thing is made.
 4. The matrix in which any thing is cast;
 in which any thing receives its form. *Blackmore.*
 5. Cast; form. *Prior.*
 6. The futures, or contexture of the
 skull.
TO MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bacon.*
TO MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould. *Knolles.*
TO MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To form; to shape; to model. *Wotton.*
 2. To knead; as, to mould bread.
MOULDABLE. *a.* [from *mould*.] What
 may be moulded. *Bacon.*
MOULDER. *f.* [from *mould*.] He who
 moulds.
TO MOULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould*.] To be
 turned to dust; to perish in dust. *Clarendon.*
TO MOULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould*.] To
 turn to dust. *Pope.*
MOULDINESS. *f.* [from *mouldy*.] The
 state of being mouldy. *Bacon.*
MOULDING. *f.* [from *mould*.] Ornamental
 cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon.*
MOULDWARP. *f.* [mold and *peoppan*,
 Saxon.] A mole; a small animal that
 throws up the earth. *Walton.*
MOULDY. *a.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown
 with concretions. *Addison.*
TO MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To

MOU

shed or change the feathers; to lose fea-
 thers. *Suckling.*
TO MOUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat. *Shakespeare.*
TO MAUNCH. }
MOUND. *f.* [*mundian*, Saxon, to defend.]
 Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Milton.*
TO MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 fortify with a mound.
MOUNT. *f.* [*monts*, Latin.]
 1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*
 2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or
 other place. *Knolles.*
 3. A publick treasure; a bank. *Bacon.*
TO MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]
 1. To rise on high. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To tower; to be built up to great ele-
 vation. *Job.*
 3. To get on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [For *amount*.] To rise in value. *Pope.*
TO MOUNT. *v. a.*
 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To ascend; to climb. *Dryden.*
 3. To place on horseback. *Dryden.*
 4. To embellish with ornaments.
 5. *TO MOUNT guard.* To do duty and
 watch at any particular post.
 6. *TO MOUNT a cannon.* To set a piece
 on its wooden frame for the more easy ear-
 riage and management in firing it.
MO'UNTAIN. *f.* [*montaigne*, French.] A
 large hill; a vast protuberance of the
 earth.
MO'UNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found
 on the mountains. *Shakespeare.*
MOUNTAINE'ER. *f.* [from *mountain*.]
 1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*
 2. A savage; a free-booter; a rustick. *Milton.*
MO'UNTAINET. *f.* [from *mountain*.] A
 hillock. *Sidney.*
MO'UNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain*.]
 1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*
 2. Large as mountains; huge. *Prior.*
 3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*
MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *f.* [from *moun-*
tainous.] State of being full of moun-
 tains.
MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *f.* [*oreoselinum*,
 Latin.] A plant.
MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *f.* [*chamærbododen-*
dron, Lat.] A plant.
MO'UNTANT. *a.* [*montans*, Lat.] Rising
 on high. *Shakespeare.*
MO'UNTEBANK. *f.* [*montare in banco*, Ita-
 lian.]
 1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the
 market, and boasts his infallible remedies
 and cures. *Hudibras.*
 2. Any

M O U

3. Any boastful and false pretender.

Shakespeare.
TO MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

Shakespeare.
MO'UNTENANCE. *f.* Amount of a thing.

Shakespeare.
MO'UNTER. *f.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

Drayton.
MO'UNTY. *f.* [*montée*, French.] The rise of a hawk.

Sidney.
TO MOURN. *v. n.* [murnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Bacon.*

2. To wear the habit of sorrow. *Pope.*

3. To preserve appearance of grief. *Samuel.*

Samuel.
TO MOURN. *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament. *Addison.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*

Milton.
MOURNE. *f.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed.

Sidney.
MO'URNER. *f.* [from *mourn.*]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryden.*

3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*

Dryden.
MO'URNFUL. *a.* [from *mourn* and *full*.]

1. Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden.*

2. Causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow. *Prior.*

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief. *Prior.*

Prior.
MO'URNFULLY. *ad.* [from *mournful*.]

Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare.
MO'URNFULNESS. *f.* [from *mournful*.]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

Shakespeare.
MO'URNING. *f.* [from *mourn*.]

1. Lamentation; sorrow. *Esdras.*

2. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*

Dryden.
MO'URNINGLY. *ad.* [from *mourning*.]

With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare.
MOUSE. plural *mice.* *f.* [mur, Saxon.] The

smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields. *Derham.*

Derham.
TO MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice.

Shakespeare.
MO'USEHUNT. *f.* [*mouse* and *bunt*.]

Mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare.
MO'USE-HOLE. *f.* [*mouse* and *hole*.] Small

hole. *Stillington.*

Stillington.
MO'USER. *f.* [from *mouse*.] One that catches mice.

Swift.
MO'USETAIL. *f.* An herb.

Swift.
MO'USE-TRAP. *f.* [*mouse* and *trap*.] A

M O W

snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*

Hale.
MOUTH. *f.* [muð, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. *Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbutnot.*

3. The instrument of speaking. *L'Estrange.*

4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. *Addison.*

5. Cry; voice. *Dryden.*

6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face. *Addison.*

7. Down in the MOUTH. Dejected; clouded. *L'Estrange.*

L'Estrange.
TO MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addison.*

Addison.
TO MOUTH. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shakespeare.*

2. To chew; to eat. *Shakespeare.*

3. To seize in the mouth. *Dryden.*

4. To form by the mouth. *Brown.*

Brown.
MO'UTHED. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Furnished with a mouth. *Pope.*

Pope.
MO'UTH-FRIEND. *f.* [*mouth* and *friend*.]

One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare.
MO'UTHFUL. *f.* [*mouth* and *full*.]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially small quantity. *L'Estrange.*

L'Estrange.
MO'UTH-HONOUR. *f.* [*mouth* and *honour*.]

Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare.
MO'UTHLESS. *a.* [from *mouth*.] Without a mouth.

Shakespeare.
MOW. *f.* [*mope*, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up. *Tusser.*

Tusser.
TO MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*, [mapan, Saxon.]

1. To cut with a scythe. *Spenser.*

2. To cut down with speed and violence. *Spenser.*

Spenser.
TO MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

Spenser.
TO MOW. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.

Spenser.
MOW. *f.* [*mouë*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Common Prayer.*

Common Prayer.
TO MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face. *Alibon.*

Alibon.
TO MO'WBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn*.]

To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*

Mortimer.
MO'WER. *f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe. *Shakespeare.*

Shakespeare.

MOXA.

M U C

MO'XA. *f.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *f.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass. *May.*

MUCH. *a.* [*muccho*, Spanish.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number.

MUCH. *ad.*

1. In a great degree; by far. *Heb.*

2. To a certain degree. *Mark.*

3. To a great degree. *Baker.*

4. Often, or long. *Granville.*

5. Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH. *f.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.*

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden. *Milton.*

3. Any assignable quantity or degree.

4. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Tillotson.*

5. To make **MUCH** of. To treat with regard; to fondle. *Sidney.*

MUCH at one. Of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MUCHWHAT. *ad.* [*much* and *what*.] Nearly. *Atterbury.*

MUCHEL. *a.* [*for muckle or mickle*; *mycel*, Saxon.] Much. *Spenser.*

MUCID. *f.* [*mucidus*, Lat.] Slimy; mufty.

MUCIDNESS. *f.* [*from mucid*.] Sliminess; muftiness. *Ainsworth.*

MUCILAGE. *f.* [*mucilage*, French.] A slimy or viscous body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*

MUCILAGINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. *from mucilage*.] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity. *Greav.*

MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *f.* [*from mucilaginous*.] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK. *f.* [*meox*, Saxon.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenser.*

3. To run a **MUCK**, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Addison.*

To **MUCK.** *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tuffer.*

MUCKENDER. *f.* [*mouchoir*, French.] A handkerchief. *Dorset.*

To **MUCKER.** *v. n.* To scramble for money; to hoard up.

MUCKERER. *f.* [*from mucker*.] One that muckers.

MUCKHILL. *f.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dung-hill. *Burton.*

MUCKINESS. *f.* [*from mucky*.] Nastiness; filth.

M U F

MU'CKLE. *a.* [*mycel*, Saxon.] Much,

MU'CKSWEAT. *f.* Profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM. *f.* [*muck* and *worm*.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.

2. A miser; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MU'CKY. *a.* [*from muck*] Nasty; filthy.

MU'COUS. *a.* [*mucosus*, Latin.] Slimy; viscous. *Brown.*

MU'COUSNESS. *f.* [*from mucous*.] Slime; viscosity.

MU'CRO. *f.* [Latin.] A point. *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED. *a.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Nar-
rowed to a sharp point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *a.* [*from mucus*, Lat.] Vis-
cous; slimy.

MU'CUS. *f.* [Latin.] Is most properly
used for that which flows into the nos-
trils; but is used for any slimy liquor or
moisture. *Arbutnot.*

MUD. *f.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The slime and
uliginous matter at the bottom of still wa-
ter. *Addison.*

To **MUD.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To bury in the slime or mud.

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt. *Shakespeare.*

MU'DDILY. *ad.* [*from muddy*.] Turbidly;
with foul mixture. *Glanville.*

MU'DDINESS. *f.* [*from muddy*.] Turbid-
ness; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or
sediment. *Dryden.*

To **MU'DDLE.** *v. a.* [*from mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or stu-
pify. *Arbutnot.*

MU'DDY. *a.* [*from mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakespeare.*

2. Impure; dark; gross. *Shakespeare.*

3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*

4. Dark; not bright. *Swift.*

5. Cloudy; dull. *Shakespeare.*

To **MU'DDY.** *v. a.* [*from mud*.] To make
muddy; to cloud; to disturb. *Greav.*

MU'DSUCKER. *f.* [*mud* and *suck*.] A sea
fowl. *Derham.*

MUDWA'LL. *f.* [*mud* and *wall*.] A wall
built of clay without mortar. *Soub.*

MUDWA'LLED. *a.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having
a mudwall. *Prior.*

To **MUE.** *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to
change feathers.

MUFF. *f.* [*muff*, Swedish.] A soft cover
for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

To **MUFFLE.** *v. a.*

1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*

2. To blindfold. *Shakespeare.*

3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

To **MUFFLE.** *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*,
Dutch.] To speak inwardly; to speak
without

M U L

without distinct articulation.
MU'FLER. *f.* [from *muffle.*] *Holder.*
 1. A cover for the face. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A part of a woman's dress by which the face was covered. *Shakespeare.*
MUFTI. *f.* [A Turkish word.] The high priest of the Mahometans.
MUG. *f.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*
MU'GGY. } *a.* [a cant word.] Moist;
MU'GGISH. } damp; mouldy. *Mortimer.*
MU'GHOUSE. *f.* [mug and house.] An alehouse; a low house of entertainment.
MU'GIENT. *a.* [mugiens, Latin.] Bellowing. *Brown.*
MULATTO. *f.* [Spanish.] One begot between a white and black.
MULBERRY. } *f.* [morberrig, Sax.]
MULBERRY tree. }
MULCT. *f.* [mulcta, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: used commonly of pecuniary penalty. *Dryden.*
To MULCT. *v. a.* [mulcto, Latin.] To punish with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*
MULE. *f.* [mule, French; mula, Latin.] An animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she ass. *Ray.*
MULETE'ER. *f.* [muletier, French.] Mule-driver; horse boy. *Shakespeare.*
MULIE'BRITY. *f.* [muliebris, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.
To MULL. *v. a.* [mollitus, Latin.]
 1. To soften, as wine when burnt and sweetened. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it. *Gay.*
MU'LLAR. *f.* [mouleur, French.] A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone. *Peacham.*
MULLE'IN. *f.* [verbasum, Latin.] A plant.
MU'LLET. *f.* [mullus, French.] A sea fish.
MU'LLIGRUBS. *f.* Twisting of the guts.
MU'LOCK. *f.* Rubbish. *Ainsworth.*
MULSE. *f.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *DiG.*
MULTA'NGULAR. *a.* [multus and angulus, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.
MULTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from multangular.] Polygonally; with many corners.
MULTA'NGULARNESS. *f.* [from multangular.] The state of being polygonal.
MULTICA'PSULAR. *a.* [multus and capsula, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells.
MULTICA'VOUS. *a.* [multus and cavus, Latin.] Full of holes.

M U L

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [multifarius, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects. *More. Evelyn.*
MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from multifarius.] With multiplicity. *Bellay.*
MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from multifarius.] Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*
MULTI'FIDOUS. *a.* [multipidus, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*
MULTI'FORM. *a.* [multiformis, Latin.] Having various shapes and appearances. *Milton.*
MULTI'FORMITY. *f.* [multiformis, Lat.] Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.
MULTILA'TERAL. *a.* [multus and lateralis, Latin.] Having many sides.
MULTI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [multiloquus, Lat.] Very talkative.
MULTINO'MINAL. *a.* [multus and nomen, Latin.] Having many names.
MULTI'PAROUS. *f.* [multiparus, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*
MULTI'PE'DE. *f.* [multipeda, Latin.] An insect with many feet. *Bailey.*
MULTIPLE. *a.* [multiplex, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times, as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.
MU'LTIPLIABLE. *a.* [multipliable, French; from multiply.] Capable of being multiplied.
MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *f.* [from multipliable.] Capacity of being multiplied.
MU'LTIPPLICABLE. *a.* [from multiplicare, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.
MULTIPLICAND. *f.* [multiplicandus, Lat.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick. *Cocher.*
MULTIPLICA'TE. *f.* [from multiplicare, Latin.] Consisting of more than one.
MULTIPLICATION. *f.* [multiplicatio, Latin.]
 1. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind. *Brown.*
 2. [In arithmetick.] The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the first is increased. *Cocher.*
MULTIPLICA'TOR. *f.* [from multiplicare, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.
MULTIPLICITY. *f.* [multiplicitas, French.]
 1. More than one of the same kind. *South.*
 2. State of being many. *Dryden.*
MULTIPLICIOUS. *f.* [multiplex, Latin.] Manifold. *Brown.*
MULTI-

MUM

MULTIPLIER. *f.* [from *multiply.*]
1. One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The multiplier in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

TO MULTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplico*, Latin.]
1. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, addition.
2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

TO MULTIPLY. *v. n.*
1. To grow in number. *Wisdom.*
2. To increase themselves. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIPOTENT. *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIPRESENCE. *f.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. *Hall.*

MULTISCIOUS. *a.* [*multiscius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILIQUOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *siliqua*, Latin.] The same with corniculate: used of plants, whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE. *f.* [*multitudo*, Latin.]
1. The state of being many; the state of being more than one.
2. Number; many; more than one. *Hale.*

3. A great number, loosely and indefinitely. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar. *Addison.*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *a.* [from *multitude.*]
1. Having the appearance of a multitude.
2. Manifold. *Shakespeare.*

MULTIVAGANT. } *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.]

MULTIVAGOUS. } That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTOCULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two. *Derbam.*

MUM. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence; hush. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *f.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

TO MUMBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]
1. To speak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter. *Shakespeare.*

2. To chew; to bite softly. *Dryden.*

TO MUMBLE. *v. a.*
1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Shakespeare.*

2. To mouth gently. *Pope.*

3. To slubber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MUMBLER. *f.* [from *mumble.*] One that speaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

MUN

TO MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Danish.] To mask; to frolick in disguise. *Spenser.*

MU'MMER. *f.* [*mumme*, Danish.] A masker; one who performs frolicks in a personated dress. *Milton.*

MU'MMERY. *f.* [*momerie*, French.] Masking; frolick in masks; foolery. *Bacon.*

MU'MMY. *f.* [*mumie*, Fr. *numea*, Latin; from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.*

2. Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

TO MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelin*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Orway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

MU'MPER. *f.* A beggar.

MUMPS. *f.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *f.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*

TO MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shakespeare.*

TO MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*

MUNCHER. *f.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND. *f.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmond, all peace. *Gibson.*

MUNDA'NE. *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*

MUNDA'TION. *f.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

MUN'DATORY. *a.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] Having the power to cleanse.

MUN'DICK. *f.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in the tin mines.

MUNDIFICA'TION. *f.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing any body. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE. *a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*

TO MUN'DIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Har.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *a.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS. *f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*

MU'NERARY. *a.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL. *f.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. *Shakespeare.*

MU'NGREL. *a.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. *Shakespeare.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *a.* [*municipalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*

MUNI-

MUR

- MUNIFICENCE.** *f.* [*munificentia*, Latin.]
 Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.*
- MUNIFICENT.** [*munificus*, Latin.] Li-
 beral; generous. *Atterbury.*
- MUNIFICENTLY.** *ad.* [from *munificent*.]
 Liberally; generously.
- MUNIMENT.** *f.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold.
 2. Support; defence.
- TO MUNITE.** *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To
 fortify; to strengthen. *Bacon.*
- MUNITION.** *f.* [*munition*, Latin.]
 1. Fortification; strong hold. *Hale.*
 2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax.*
- MUNNION.** *f.* *Munnions* are the upright
 posts, that divide the lights in a window
 frame. *Moxon.*
- MURAGE.** *f.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money
 paid to keep walls in repair.
- MURAL.** *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a
 wall. *Evelyn.*
- MURDER.** *f.* [*mordōn*, Saxon.] The act
 of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MURDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to put an end to. *Shakespeare.*
- MURDERER.** *f.* [from *murder*.] One who
 has shed human blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*
- MURDERESS.** *f.* [from *murderer*.] A wo-
 man that commits murder. *Dryden.*
- MURDERMENT.** *f.* [from *murder*.] The
 act of killing unlawfully. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
- MURE.** *f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall.
 Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MURE.** *v. a.* To inclose in walls. *Knolles.*
- MUR'ENGER.** *f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An over-
 fear of a wall.
- MURIA'TICK.** *a.* Partaking of the taste
 or nature of brine. *Arbutnot.*
- MURK.** *f.* [*mork*, Danish.] Darkness; want
 of light. *Shakespeare.*
- MURK.** *f.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*
- MURKY.** *a.* [*mork*, Danish.] Dark;
 cloudy; wanting light. *Addison.*
- MURMUR.** *f.* [*murmur*, Latin.]
 1. A low shrill noise. *Pope.*
 2. A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*
- TO MURMUR.** *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin.]
 1. To give a low shrill sound. *Pope.*
 2. To grumble; to utter secret discontent.
- MURMURER.** *f.* [from *murmur*.] One
 who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Blackmore.*
- MURNIVAL.** *f.* Four cards.
- MURRAIN.** *f.* The plague in cattle.

MUS

- MURRE.** *f.* A kind of bird. *Covell.*
- MURREY.** *a.* [*moree*, Fr. *morello*, Italian.]
 from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red. *Boyle.*
- MURRION.** *f.* [often written *marion*.] A
 helmet, a casque. *King.*
- MURTH** of Corn. *f.* Plenty of grain.
- MUSCADEL.** } *a.* [*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr.]
MUSCADINE. } [*moscatello*, Italian.] A
 kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet
 pear.
- MUSCLE.** *f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Latin.]
 1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel
 plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by
 one common membrane: all the fibres of
 the same plate are parallel to one another,
 and tied together at extremely little dis-
 tances by short and transverse fibres: the
 fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller
 fibres, inclosed likewise by a common mem-
 brane: each lesser fibre consists of very
 small vesicles or bladders, into which we
 suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to
 open. *Quincy.*
 2. A bivalve shell fish. *Hakevill.*
- MUSCOSITY.** *f.* [*muscosus*, Latin.] Moll-
 ness.
- MUSCULAR.** *a.* [from *musculus*, Latin.]
 Performed by muscles. *Arbutnot.*
- MUSCULARITY.** *f.* [from *muscular*.] The
 state of having muscles. *Green.*
- MUSCULOUS.** *a.* [*musculeux*, Fr. *musculo-*
sus, Latin.]
 1. Full of muscles; brawny.
 2. Pertaining to a muscle. *Mars.*
- MUSE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Deep thought; close attention; absence
 of mind. *Milton.*
 2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*
- TO MUSE.** *v. n.* [*musar*, French.]
 1. To ponder; to think close; to study in
 silence. *Hooker.*
 2. To be absent of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakespeare.*
- MUSEFUL.** *a.* [from *muse*.] Deep thinking.
- MUSER.** *f.* [from *muse*.] One who muses;
 one apt to be absent of mind.
- MUSET.** *f.* [in hunting.] The place through
 which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*
- MUSEUM.** *f.* [*musæum*.] A repository of
 learned curiosities.
- MUSHROOM.** *f.* [*moussheron*, French.]
 1. *Mushrooms* are by naturalists esteemed
 perfect plants, though their flowers and
 seeds have not been discovered. *Miller.*
 2. An upstart; a wretch risen from the
 dunghill. *Bacon.*
- MUSHROOMSTONE.** *f.* [*mushroom* and
stone.] A kind of fossil.
- MUSICK.** *f.* [*μουσική*.]
 1. The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryden.*
 2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*

M U S

MUSICAL. *a.* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick*.]
1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to musick. *Addison.*

MUSICALLY. *ad.* [from *musical*.] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*

MUSICALNESS. *f.* [from *musical*.] Harmony.

MUSICIAN. *f.* [*musicus*, Latin.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*

MUSK. *f.* [*muschio*, Italian; *musc*, French.] *Musk* is a light and friable substance of a dark colour, with some tinge of a purplish colour in it, feeling somewhat unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies: the animal which produces it is of the size of a common goat. *Hill.*

MUSK. *f.* [*musca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower. *Miller.*

MUSKAPPLE. *f.* A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT. *f.* [*musk* and *cat*.] The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY. *f.* A sort of cherry.

MUSKET. *f.* [*musquet*, French.]

1. A soldier's handgun. *Bacon.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind. *Shakespeare.*

MUSKETEER. *f.* [from *musket*.] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETOON. *f.* [*mousqueton*, French.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS. *f.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.

MUSKMELOON. *f.* [*musk* and *melon*.] A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MUSKPEAR. *f.* [*musk* and *pear*.] A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE. *f.* [*musk* and *rose*.] A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance.

MUSKY. *a.* [from *musk*.] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MUSLIN. *f.* A fine stuff made of cotton.

MUSROL. *f.* [*muserole*, French.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *f.* A scramble. *Shakespeare.*

MUSSITATION. *f.* [*musfio*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MUSSULMAN. *f.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*musfen*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things. *Greene.*

MUST. *f.* [*musum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*maws*, Welsh, stinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES. *f.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenser.*

Vol. II,

M U T

MU'STARD. *f.* [*mustard*, Welsh; *monstard*, French.] A plant. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a crest.

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*monstere*, Dutch.]

1. To review forces. *Locke.*

2. To bring together. *Shakespeare. Woodrow.*

MU'STER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces. *Ben Johnson.*

2. A register of forces mustered. *South.*

3. A collection: as, a muster of peacocks.

4. *To pass MUSTER.* To be allowed.

MU'STERBOOK. *f.* [*muster* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shakespeare.*

MU'STERMASTER. *f.* [*muster* and *master*.]

One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *f.* [*muster* and *roll*.] A register of forces. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *ad.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *f.* [from *musty*.] Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MU'STY. *a.* [from *must*.]

1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.*

2. Stale; spoiled with age. *Harvey.*

3. Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*

MUTABILITY. *f.* [*mutabilité*, French.]

1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Suckling. Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shakespeare.*

MU'TABLE. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS. *f.* [from *mutable*.]

Changeableness; uncertainty.

MU'TATION. *f.* [*mutation*, French; *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *a.* [*mut*, Fr. *mutus*, Latin.] Silent; not vocal; not having voice. *Dryden.*

MUTE. *f.*

1. One that has no power of speech. *Shakespeare.*

2. A letter which can make no sound. *Holder.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds. *Top.*

MU'TELY. *ad.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*

To MU'TILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of some essential part; to maim. *Addison.*

MU'TILATION. *f.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutila-*

MYR

MYS

- is*, Latin.] Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part; mayhem. *Clarendon.*
- MU'TINE.** *f.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer.
- MUTINE'ER.** *f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedition. *Dryden.*
- MU'TINOUS.** *a.* [*mutin*, French.] Seditious; busy in insurrection; turbulent.
- MU'TINOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbulently. *Sidney.*
- MU'TINOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; turbulence.
- To MU'TINY.** *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To rise against authority; to make insurrection. *Scarb.*
- MU'TINY.** *f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition. *Temple.*
- To MU'TTER.** *v. n.* [*mutire*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur. *Burton. Dryden.*
- To MU'TTER.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation. *Greech.*
- MU'TTER.** *f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*
- MU'TTERER.** *f.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.
- MU'TTERINGLY.** *ad.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice.
- MU'TTON.** *f.* [*mouton*, French.]
1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food. *Swift.*
 2. A sheep; in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*
- MUTTONF'IST.** *f.* [*mutton* and *fist*.] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*
- MU'TUAL.** *a.* [*mutuel*, French.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other. *Pope.*
- MU'TUALLY.** *ad.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*
- MUTUAL'ITY.** *f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation. *Shakespeare.*
- MU'ZZLE.** *f.* [*musseau*, French.]
1. The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*
 2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*
- To MU'ZZLE.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Estrange.*
- To MU'ZZLE.** *v. a.*
1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*
 2. To fondle with the mouth close. *L'Estrange.*
- MY.** *pronoun possessive.* Belonging to me.
- MY'NCHEN.** *f.* [*mynchen*, Saxon.] A nun.
- MY'OGRAPHY.** *f.* [*μυογραφία*.] A description of the muscles.
- MY'OLOGY.** *f.* [*myologie*, French.] The description and doctrine of the muscles.
- MY'OPY.** *f.* Shortness of sight.
- MY'RIAD.** *f.* [*μύριας*.]
1. The number of ten thousand.
 2. Proverbially any great number, *Milton.*
- MY'R MIDON.** *f.* [*μυρμιδών*.] Any ruffian; so named from the soldiers of Achilles.
- MYRO'BALAN.** *f.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are dried fruit, of five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees in the East Indies. *Hill.*
- MYRO'POLIST.** *f.* [*μύρον* and *πωλίν*.] One who sells unguents.
- MYRRH.** *f.* [*myrrha*, Latin.] Myrrh is gum resin, in loose granules from the bark of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous; its smell is strong, but not disagreeable; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill.*
- MYRRHINE.** *a.* [*myrrhynus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine stone. *Milton.*
- MYRTIFORM.** *f.* [*myrtus*, Lat. and form.] Having the shape of myrtle.
- MYRTLE.** *f.* [*myrtus*, Latin.] A fragrant tree. *Shakespeare.*
- MYSE'LF.** *f.* [*my* and *self*.] An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it*; that is, not *I* by proxy; not another. *Shakespeare.*
- MY'STAGOGUE.** *f.* [*μυσταγωγός*.] One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shews them to strangers.
- MYSTERIARCH.** *f.* [*μυστήριον* and *ἀρχή*.] One presiding over mysteries.
- MYSTERIOUS.** *f.* [*mysterieux*, French.]
1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure. *Denham.*
 2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*
- MYSTERIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *mysterious*.]
1. In a manner above understanding.
 2. Obscurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*
- MYSTERIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *mysterious*.]
1. Holy obscurity. *Taylor.*
 2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.
- To MY'STERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *mystery*.] To turn to enigmas. *Brown.*
- MY'STERY.** *f.* [*μυστήριον*.]
1. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure. *Taylor.*
 2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A trade; a calling: in this sense it should, according to *Warburton*, be written *mistry*, from *mestier*, French, a trade.
- MY'STICAL.** *a.* [*mysticus*, Latin.]
- MY'STICK.** *a.*
1. Sacredly obscure. *Hooker.*
 2. *Id.*

MYT

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor.*
3. Obscure; secret. *Dryden.*
- MYSTICALLY. *ad.* [from *mystical*.] In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning. *Donne.*
- MYSTICALNESS. *f.* [from *mystical*.] Involvement of some secret meaning.
- MYTHOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *mythology*.] Relating to the explication of fabulous history. *Brown.*

MYT

- MYTHOLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *mythological*.] In a manner suitable to the system of fables.
- MYTHOLOGIST. *f.* [from *mythology*.] A relator or expofitor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Creech. Norris.*
- To MYTHOLOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology*.] To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.
- MYTHOLOGY. *f.* [*μῦθος* and *λόγος*.] System of fables. *Bentley.*

N.

NAK

- N**, A semivowel, has in English an invariable sound: as, *no, name, net*; it is sometimes after *m* almost lost; as, *condemn, condemn*.
- To NAB. *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swedish.] To catch unexpectedly.
- NADIR. *f.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith. *Creech.*
- NAFF. *f.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.
- NAG. *f.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A small horse. A horse in familiar language. *Prior.*
- NAIL. *f.* [*nægl*, Saxon.]
1. The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
 2. The talons of birds or beasts.
 3. A spike of metal by which things are fastened together.
 4. A stud; a boss.
 5. A kind of measure; two inches and a quarter.
 6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*
- To NAIL. *v. a.*
1. To fasten with nails. *Milton.*
 2. To stud with nails. *Dryden.*
- NAILER. *f.* [from *nail*.] A nail-maker.
- NAKED. *a.* [*nacod*, Saxon.]
1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.
 2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Mere; simple; abstracted. *Hooker.*
- NAKEDLY. *ad.*
1. Without covering.
 2. Simply; merely. *Holder.*
 3. Discoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*
- NAKEDNESS. *f.* [from *naked*.]

NAP

1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.*
 2. Want of provision for defence. *Gen.*
 3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakespeare.*
- NAME. *f.* [*nama*, Saxon.]
1. The discriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The term by which any species is distinguished.
 3. Person. *Dryden.*
 4. Reputation; character.
 5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
 6. Power delegated. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Fictitious, or real imputation; fake. *Dryden.*
 8. Appearance; not reality. *Shakespeare.*
 9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*
- To NAME. *v. a.*
1. To discriminate by a particular appellation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To mention by name. *Ecclesi.*
 3. To specify; to nominate. *Locke.*
 4. To utter; to mention. *Genesis.*
- NAMELESS. *a.* [from *name*.]
1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation. *Denham.*
 2. One of which the name is not known.
 3. Not famous.
- NAMELY. *ad.* [from *name*.] Particularly; specially. *Hooker. Addison.*
- NAMER. *f.* [from *name*.] One who calls any by name.
- NAMESAKE. *f.* One that has the same name with another. *Addison.*
- NAP. *f.* [*hnæppan*, Saxon.]
1. Slumber; a short sleep. *Sidney.*
 2. [*hnoppa*, Saxon.] Down; villous substance. *Spenser.*

N A R

N A T

TO NAP. *v. a.* [hneppan, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure. *Hudibras. Carew.*

NAPE. *f.* The joint of the neck behind.

NAPERY. *f.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table-linen.

NAPHEW. *f.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NAPHTHA. *f.* [*naphtha*, Latin.] *Naphtha* is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral acid, of a very pale yellow; soft and oily to the touch; of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and of a penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind; extremely ready to take fire. It is principally used externally in paralytick cases.

NAPPINES. *f.* [from *nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN. *f.* [from *nap*.]

1. Clothes used at table to wipe the hands.

2. A handkerchief. *Obsolete.*

NAPLESS. *a.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakespeare.*

NAPPY. *a.* [from *nap*.] Frothy; pumy. *Shakespeare.*

NARCISSUS. *f.* [Latin; *narcisse*, French.] A daffodil. *Thomson.*

NARCO-TICK. *a.* [*ναρκωτο*; *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or stupefaction. *Brown.*

NARD. *f.* [*nardus*, Latin.]

1. Spikenard.

2. An odorous shrub. *Ben Johnson.*

NARE. *f.* [*naris*, Latin.] A nostril. *Hudibras.*

NA'REWHALE. *f.* A species of whale.

NA'RRABLE. *f.* [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told.

NARRA'TION. *f.* [*narratio*, Latin.] Account; relation; history. *Abbot.*

NA'RRATIVE. *a.* [*narratif-ve*, Fr. from *narro*, Latin.]

1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

NARRATIVE. *f.* A relation; an account.

NA'RRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *narrative*.] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR. *f.* [*narrateur*, French.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*

NARROW. *a.* [*nearu*, Saxon.]

1. Not broad or wide. *Shakespeare.*

2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown.*

3. Covetous; avaritious. *Sidney.*

4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Spratt.*

5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.*

6. Close; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

TO NA'RRROW. *v. a.*

1. To diminish with respect to breadth.

2. To contract; to impair in dignity.

3. To contract in sentiment.

4. To confine; to limit.

5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to narrow, when he does not take ground enough.

NA'RRONLY. *ad.* [from *narrow*.]

1. With little breadth or wideness.

2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*

3. Closely; vigilantly. *Shakespeare.*

4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*

5. Avaritiously; sparingly.

NARROWNESS. *f.* [from *narrow*.]

1. Want of breadth. *Addison.*

2. Want of comprehension. *Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness. *Denham.*

4. Meanness; poverty. *South.*

5. Want of capacity. *Burns.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not*.] *Spenser.*

NA'SAL. *a.* [*nasus*, Latin.] Belonging to the nose. *Holder. Brown.*

NA'STY. *a.* [*nast*, *nat*, German, wet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous; polluted. *Swift.*

2. Obscene; leud.

NA'STILY. *ad.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauseously. *Bacon.*

2. Obscenely; grossly.

NA'STINESS. *f.* [from *nasty*.]

1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas. *South.*

NA'TAL. *a.* [*natal*, French.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden. Prior.*

NATA'TION. *f.* [*nataio*, Latin.] The act of swimming. *Brown.*

NA'THLESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is, *not*, *the less*, Saxon.] Nevertheless. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE. *ad.* [*na the more*.] Never the more. *Spenser.*

NA'TION. *f.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.] A people distinguished from another people.

NA'TIONAL. *a.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation*.]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addison.*

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *national*.] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *f.* [from *national*.] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *a.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, French.]

1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Devin.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; not affected. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth. *Denham.*

4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Milton.*

5. Original.

NA'TIVE. *f.*

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*

2. Offspring.

NATIVE.

N A T

- NATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *native*.] State of being produced by nature.
- NATIVITY.** *f.* [*nativité*, French.]
1. Birth; issue into life. *Bacon.*
 2. State or place of being produced. *Milton.*
- NATURAL.** *a.* [*naturel*, French.]
1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.*
 2. Consonant to natural notions. *Temple.*
 3. Illegitimate. *Swift.*
 4. Bestowed by nature. *Wotton.*
 5. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature.
 6. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addison.*
 8. Opposed to violent; as, a natural death.
- NATURAL.** *f.* [from *nature*.]
1. An idiot; a fool. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
 2. Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh.*
 3. Gift of nature; quality. *Wotton.*
- NATURALIST.** *f.* [from *natural*.] A student in physicks. *Addison.*
- NATURALIZATION.** *f.* [from *naturaliza*.] The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects. *Bacon.*
- TO NATURALIZE.** *v. a.* [from *natural*.]
1. To invest with the privileges of native subjects. *Davies.*
 2. To make easy like things natural. *South.*
- NATURALLY.** *ad.* [from *natural*.]
1. According to unaffisted nature.
 2. Without affectation. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Spontaneously.
- NATURALNESS.** *f.* [from *natural*.]
1. The state of being given or produced by nature. *South.*
 2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*
- NATURE.** *f.* [*natura*, Latin.]
1. An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world. *Cowley.*
 2. The native state or properties of any thing. *Hale.*
 3. The constitution of an animated body. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Disposition of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The regular course of things. *Shakespeare.*
 6. The compass of natural existence. *Glanville.*
 7. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.*
 8. The state or operation of the material world. *Pope.*
 9. Sort; species. *Dryden.*
 10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature. *Addison.*

N A U

11. The constitution and appearance of things.
 12. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things. *Pope.*
- NATURITY.** *f.* [from *nature*.] The state of being produced by nature. *Brown.*
- NAVAL.** *a.* [*naval*, French.]
1. Consisting of ships. *Waller.*
 2. Belonging to ships. *Temple.*
- NAVE.** *f.* [*nav*, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church distinct from the aisles or wings. *Ayliffe.*
- NAVEL.** *f.* [*napela*, *navela*, Saxon.]
1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.*
 2. The middle; the interior part. *Milton.*
- NAVELGALL.** *f.* *Navelgall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.
- NAVELWORT.** *f.* An herb. *Miller.*
- NA'VEW.** *f.* [*napus*, Lat. *naveau*, Fr.] An herb. *Miller.*
- NAUGHT.** *a.* [*nahrt*, *naphiht*, Saxon.] Bad; corrupt; worthless. *Hooker.*
- NAUGHT.** *f.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. *Shakespeare.*
- NA'UGHTILY.** *ad.* [from *naughtly*.] Wick- edly; corruptly.
- NA'UGHTINESS.** *f.* [from *naughtly*.] Wick- edness; badness. *Sidney.*
- NA'UGHTY.** *a.* [from *naught*.] Bad; wicked; corrupt. *Sidney.*
- NA'VIGABLE.** *a.* [*navigable*, French.] Ca- pable of being passed by ships or boats. *Raleigh.*
- NA'VIGABLENESS.** *f.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be passed in vessels.
- TO NA'VIGATE.** *v. a.* [*navigo*, Lat.] To sail; to pass by water. *Arbutnot.*
- TO NA'VIGATE.** *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats. *Arbutnot.*
- NAVIGATION.** *f.* [*navigation*, French.]
1. The act or practice of passing by water.
 2. Vessels of navigation. *Shakespeare.*
- NAVIGATOR.** *f.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] Sail- or; seaman; traveller by water. *Brerewood.*
- NA'ULAGE.** *f.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of passengers in a ship.
- NAU'MACHY.** *f.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *nauma- chia*, Latin.] A mock sea fight.
- TO NAU'SEATE.** *v. a.* [from *nauseo*, Lat.] To grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust. *Watts.*
- TO NAU'SEATE.** *v. a.*
1. To loath; to reject with disgust. *Swift.*
 2. To strike with disgust. *NAU'.*

NEA

NAU'SEOUS. *a.* [from *nausea*, Lat. *nausee*, French.] Loathsome; disgustful. *Denham.*
NAU'SEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomely; disgustfully. *Dryden.*
NAU'SEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *nauseous*.] Loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.
NAUTICAL. *a.* [nauticus, Latin.] Pertaining to sailors. *Camden.*
NAUTICK. *a.* [nauticus, Latin.] Pertaining to sailors. *Camden.*
NAUTILUS. *f.* [Latin; *nautila*, French.] A shell fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *Pope.*
NAVY. *f.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An assembly of ships; a fleet. *Clarendon.*
NAY. *ad.* [*na*, Saxon. or *ne aye*.]
 1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
 2. Not only so but more; *he is eighteen—nay, twenty-one.* *Ben Johnson.*
 3. Word of refusal. *Acts.*
NAYWORD. *f.* [*nay* and *word*.]
 1. The saying nay. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A proverbial reproach; a bye-word. *Shakespeare.*
NE. *ad.* [Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenser.*
NEAF. *f.* [*nef*, Islandick.] A fist. *Shakespeare.*
TO NEAL. *v. a.* [oncelan, Saxon.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat, *Moxon.*
TO NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*
NEAP. *a.* [*nepplo*, Saxon; *neppig*, poor.] Low; decreescent. Used only of the tide.
NEAR. *prep.* [*neap*, Saxon.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh. *Dryden.*
NEAR. *ad.*
 1. Almost. *Dryden.*
 2. At hand; not far off. *Bacon.*
 3. Within a little. *Bacon.*
NEAR. *a.*
 1. Not distant. *Genesis.*
 2. Advanced toward the end of an enterprise or disquisition. *Hooker.*
 3. Close; not rambling: as, *a near resemblance.* *Dryden.*
 4. Closely related. *Leviticus.*
 5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.
 7. Direct; straight.
 8. Parsimonious, inclining to covetousness.
NEAR-band. Closely.
NEARLY. *ad.* [from *near*.]
 1. At no great distance. *Atterbury.*
 2. Closely; pressing. *Milton. Swift.*
 3. In a niggardly manner.
NEARNESS. *f.* [from *near*.]
 1. Closeness; not remoteness. *Duppa.*
 2. Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.*
 3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence. *Bacon.*
NEAT. *f.* [*neat*, *nyren*, Saxon.]
 1. Black cattle; *oxen.* *Shakespeare. May.*
 2. A cow or ox. *Shakespeare.*

NEC

NEAT. *a.* [*net*, French.]
 1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.*
 2. Cleanly. *Milton.*
 3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapman.*
NE'ATHERD. *f.* [*neathyr*, Saxon.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black cattle. *Dryden.*
NEATLY. *ad.* [from *neat*.]
 1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Cleanly.
NEATNESS. *f.* [from *neat*.]
 1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.
 2. Cleanliness.
NEB. *f.* [*nebbe*, Saxon.]
 1. Nose; beak; mouth. Retained in the north. *Shakespeare.*
 2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.
NE'BULA. *f.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as to films upon the eyes.
NE'BULOUS. *a.* [*nebulosus*, Latin.] Misty; cloudy.
NECESSARIES. *f.* [from *necessary*.] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hamm.*
NECESSARILY. *ad.* [from *necessary*.]
 1. Indispensably. *Hooker.*
 2. By inevitable consequence. *Hooker.*
NECESSARINESS. *f.* [from *necessary*.] The state of being necessary.
NECESSARY. *a.* [*necessarius*, Latin.]
 1. Needful; indispensably requisite. *Tillot.*
 2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.
 3. Conclusive; decisive by inevitable consequence. *Tillot.*
TO NECESSITATE. *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Latin.] To make necessary; not to leave free. *Duppa.*
NECESSITATION. *f.* [from *necessitas*.] The act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Bramhall.*
NECESSITATED. *a.* [from *necessitas*.] In a state of want. *Shakespeare.*
NECESSITOUS. *a.* [from *necessitas*.] Pressed with poverty. *Clarendon.*
NECESSITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *necessitous*.] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*
NECESSITUDE. *f.* [*necessitudo*, Latin.]
 1. Want; need. *Hale.*
 2. Friendship.
NECESSITY. *f.* [*necessitas*, Latin.]
 1. Cogency; compulsion; fatality. *Milton.*
 2. State of being necessary; indispensable-ness. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon.*
 4. Things necessary for human life. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Cogency of argument; inevitable consequence. *Raleigh.*
NECK. *f.* [*hneca*, Saxon; *nack*, Dutch.]
 1. The

NEE

1. The part between the head and body. *Bacon.*
2. A long narrow part.
3. On the neck; immediately after. *Shakespeare.*
4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.
- NECKBEEF. *f.* [neck and beef.] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*
- NECKCLOTH. *f.* [neck and cloth.] That which men wear on their neck. *Gay.*
- NECKERCHIEF. } *f.* A gorget; hand-kerchief for a woman's neck.
- NECKATEE. }
- NECKLACE. *f.* [neck and lace.] An ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their neck. *Arbutnot.*
- NECKWEED. *f.* [neck and weed.] Hemp. *Cant.*
- NECROMANCER. *f.* [νεκρός and μάγισ.] One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead. *Swift.*
- NECROMANCY. *f.* [νεκρός and μάγισ; necromance, French.]
 1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. *Brown.*
 2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*
- NECTARED. *a.* [from nectar.] Tinged with nectar. *Milton.*
- NECTAREOUS. *a.* [nectareus, Latin.] Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar. *Pope.*
- NECTARINE. *a.* [from nectar.] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*
- NECTARINE. *f.* [nectarine, French.] A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer. *Miller.*
- NEED. *f.* [need, Saxon; nood, Dutch.]
 1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.
 2. Want; distressful poverty. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Want; lack of any thing for use. *Baker.*
- To NEED. *v. a.* To want; to lack. *Matt.*
- To NEED. *v. n.*
 1. To be wanted; to be necessary. *Spenser.*
 2. To have necessity of any thing. *Locke.*
- NEEDER. *f.* [from need.] One that wants any thing. *Shakespeare.*
- NEEDFUL. *a.* [need and full.] Necessary; indispensably requisite. *Common Prayer.*
- NEEDFULLY. *ad.* [from needful.] Necessarily. *Ben Johnson.*
- NEEDFULNESS. *f.* [from needful.] Necessity.
- NEEDILY. *ad.* [from needy.] In poverty; poorly.
- NEEDINESS. *f.* [from needy.] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*
- NEEDLE. *f.* [nædl, Saxon.]
 1. A small instrument pointed at one end

NEG

- to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread. *Dryden.*
2. The small steel bar which in the mariners compass stands regularly north and south. *Burnet.*
- NEEDLE-FISH. *f.* [needle and fish.] A kind of sea fish. *Woodward.*
- NEEDLE-FUL. *f.* [needle and full.] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
- NEEDLER. } *f.* [from needle.] He who makes needles.
- NEEDLEMAKER. }
- NEEDLEWORK. *f.* [needle and work.]
 1. The business of a sempstress.
 2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addisot.*
- NEEDLESSLY. *ad.* [from needlessly.] Unnecessarily; without need. *Holder.*
- NEEDLESSNESS. *f.* [from needlessly.] Unnecessariness. *Locke.*
- NEEDLESS. *a.* [from need.] Unnecessary; not requisite. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*
- NEEDMENT. *f.* [from need.] Something necessary. *Spenser.*
- NEEDS. *ad.* [neber, Saxon, unwilling.] Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably; inevitably. *Davies.*
- NEEDY. *a.* [from need.] Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty. *Spenser.*
- NEER. [for never.] *Hudibras.*
- To NEESE. *v. n.* [nyse, Danish; niesen, Dutch.] To sneeze; to discharge flatulencies by the nose. *Kings.*
- NEF. *f.* [old French, from nave.] The body of a church. *Addison.*
- NEFARIOUS. *a.* [nefarius, Latin.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
- NEGATION. *f.* [negatio, Latin; negation, French.]
 1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation. *Rogers.*
 2. Description by negative. *Watts.*
- NEGATIVE. *a.* [negatif, Fr. negativus, Latin.]
 1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.
 2. Implying only the absence of something; not positive; privative. *South.*
 3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*
- NEGATIVE. *f.*
 1. A proposition by which something is denied. *Tillotson.*
 2. A particle of denial; as, not. *Cleavel.*
- NEGATIVELY. *ad.* [from negative.]
 1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
 2. In form of speech implying the absence of something. *Hooker.*
- To NEGLECT. *v. a.* [neglectus, Latin.]
 1. To omit by carelessness. *Matthew.*
 2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.
 3. To postpone. *Shakespeare.*
- NEGLECT. *f.* [neglectus, Latin.]

NEI

1. Instance of inattention.
2. Careless treatment. *Shakespeare.*
3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.*
4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*
- NEGLECTER.** *f.* [from *neglect*.] One who neglects.
- NEGLECTFUL.** *a.* [*neglect* and *full*.]

 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*

- NEGLECTION.** *f.* [from *neglect*.] The practice of being negligent.
- NEGLECTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *neglectful*.] With heedless inattention.
- NEGLECTIVE.** *a.* [from *neglect*.] Inattentive to, or regardless of. *King Charles.*
- NEGLECT.** *f.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.] Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly. *Shakespeare.*
- NEGLECT.** *f.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]

 1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. *Chron.*
 2. Careless of any particular. *Baruch.*
 3. Scornfully regardless. *Swift.*

- NEGLECTLY.** *ad.* [from *negligent*.]

 1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. *Bacon.*
 2. With scornful inattention.

- TO NEGOTIATE.** *v. n.* [*negocier*, French.] To have intercourse of business; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
- NEGOTIATION.** *f.* [*negotiation*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] Treaty of business. *How.*
- NEGOTIATOR.** *f.* [*negotiateur*, Fr. from *negotiate*.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
- NEGOTIATING.** *a.* [from *negotiate*.] Employed in negotiation.
- NEGRO.** *f.* [Spanish; *negre*, French.] A blackmore. *Brown.*
- NEIF.** *f.* [*neff*, Islandick; *neef*, Scottish.] Fift.
- TO NEIGH.** *v. n.* [*hnagan*, Saxon.] To utter the voice of a horse. *Smith.*
- NEIGH.** *f.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horse. *Shakespeare.*
- NEIGHBOUR.** *f.* [*nehgebryn*, Saxon.]

 1. One who lives near to another. *Clarend.*
 2. One who lives in familiarity with another. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing next or near. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Intimate; confidant. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices. *Spratt.*

- TO NEIGHBOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakespeare.*
- NEIGHBOURHOOD.** *f.* [from *neighbour*.]

 1. Place adjoining. *Addison.*
 2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*

NES

3. Those that live within reach of communication.
- NEIGHBOURLY.** *ad.* [from *neighbour*.] Behaving as a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbutnot.*
- NEIGHBOURLY.** *ad.* [from *neighbour*.] With social civility.
- NEITHER.** *conjunct.* [*napðer*, Saxon; *neither*.]
1. Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*: as, fight *neither* with small nor great. *King.*
 2. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence: as, ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it. *Genesis.*
- NEITHER.** *pronoun.* Not either; not one nor other. *Dryden.*
- NEOPHYTE.** *f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *neo*; and *phite*.] One regenerated; a convert.
- NEOTERIC.** *a.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late. *Green.*
- NEP.** *f.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.
- NEPENTHE.** *f.* [*νῆ and πένθε*.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
- NEPHEW.** *f.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, Fr.]
1. The son of a brother or sister. *Lucian.*
 2. The grandson. Out of use. *Holbrooke.*
 3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.
- NEPHRITICK.** *a.* [*νεφρίτις*; *nephritis*, French.]
1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
 2. Troubled with the stone. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Good against the stone. *Woodward.*
- NEPOTISM.** *f.* [*nepotisme*, French.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
- NERVE.** *f.* [*nervus*, Latin.]
1. The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.
 2. It is used by the poets for finew or tendron. *Pope.*
- NERVELESS.** *a.* [from *nerve*.] Without strength. *Dunciado.*
- NERVOUS.** *a.* [*nervosus*, Latin.]
1. Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope.*
 2. Relating to the nerves.
 3. Having weak or diseased nerves. *Clermont.*
- NERVY.** *a.* [from *nerwa*.] Strong; vigorous. *Shakespeare.*
- NE'SCIENCE.** *f.* [from *nescia*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Glanville.*
- NESH.** *a.* [*nerc*, Saxon.] Soft; easily hurt.
- NESS.** *a.* hurt.
1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*; as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; from *nisse*, Saxon.
 2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory.

NEU

NEX

montory; from *nege*, Saxon, a head-land.
NEST, *f.* [*nett*, Saxon.]
 1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation.
Deuteronomy.
 2. Any place where animals are produced.
 3. An abode; place of residence.
Shakespeare.
 4. A warm close habitation.
Spenser.
 5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.
NEST, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests.
Howel.
NESTEGG, *f.* [*nest* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest.
Hudibras.
NESTLE, *v. n.* [from *nest*.] To settle; to harbour.
Bacon.
NESTLE, *v. a.*
 1. To house, as in a nest.
Dayne.
 2. To cherish, as a bird her young.
Chapman.
NESTLING, *f.* [from *nestle*.] A bird just taken out of the nest.
NET, *f.* [*nati*, Gothick; *net*, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interstices or meshes.
Taylor.
NETHER, *a.* [*neöen*, Sax. *neder*, Dut.]
 1. Lower; not upper.
Peacbam. Dryden.
 2. Being in a lower place.
Milton.
 3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.
Dryden.
NETHERMOST, *f.* [superl. of *netber*.] Lowest.
Psalms.
NETTLE, *f.* [*netel*, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.
NETTLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate.
Bentley.
NETWORK, *f.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances.
Spenser.
NEVER, *ad.* [*ne ever*; *næfne*, Saxon.]
 1. At no time.
 2. In no degree.
South.
 3. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective. Not any.
Matthew.
 4. It is much used in composition; as, *never ending*, having no end.
Milton.
NEVERTHELESS, *ad.* [*never the less*.] Notwithstanding that.
Bacon.
NEUROLOGY, *f.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*.] A description of the nerves.
NEUROTOMY, *f.* [*νεῦρον* and *τέμνω*.] The anatomy of the nerves.
NEUTER, *a.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.]
 1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.
 2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex.
Dryden.
NEUTER, *f.* One indifferent and unengaged.
Addison.

VOL. II.

NEUTRAL, *a.* [*neutral*, Fr.]
 1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.
 2. Neither good nor bad.
Davies.
 3. Neither acid nor alkaline.
Arbutnot.
NEUTRAL, *f.* One who does not act nor engage on either side.
Bacon.
NEUTRALITY, *f.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]
 1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility.
Addison.
 2. A state between good and evil.
Donne.
NEUTRALLY, *ad.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently.
NEW, *a.* [*newyd*, Welsh; *neop*, Saxon; *neuf*, French.]
 1. Not old; fresh.
Burnet.
 2. Modern; not ancient.
Temple.
 3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.
Pope.
 4. Not habituated.
Hooker.
 5. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.
Bacon.
 6. Fresh after any thing.
Dryden.
 7. Not of antient extraction.
Addison.
NEW, *ad.* This is used in composition for *newly*.
Sidney. Cowley.
NEWFANGLED, *a.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.
NEWFANGLEDNESS, *f.* [from *newfangled*.] Vain and foolish love of novelty.
Sidney.
NEWEL, *f.*
 1. The compass round which the staircase is carried.
Bacon.
 2. Novelty.
Spenser.
NEWING, *f.* Yest.
Ainsworth.
NEWLY, *ad.* [from *new*.] Freshly; lately.
Spenser.
NEWNESS, *f.* [from *new*.] Freshness; lateness; novelty; recentness; state of being new.
Sidney. South.
NEWS, *f.* without the singular. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.]
 1. Fresh account of any thing.
Waller.
 2. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.
Pope.
NEWS-MONGER, *f.* [*news* and *monger*.] One whose employment is to hear and to tell news.
Shakespeare.
NEWT, *f.* [*Newt* is supposed by Skinner to be contracted from *an ewet*.] A small lizard.
Shakespeare.
NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, *f.* Present made on the first day of the year.
Stillingfleet.
NEXT, *a.* [*next*, Saxon.]
 1. Nearest in place.
Bacon.
 2. Nearest in any gradation.
Clarendon.
NEXT, *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.
Addison.

N I C

NI'AS. *f.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, silly, and foolish. *Bailey.*

NIB. *f.* [*nebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird. *Derham.*
2. The point of a pen. *Derham.*

NIBBED. *a.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To NIBBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Shakespeare. Cleweland.*
2. To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay.*

To NIBBLE. *v. n.*

1. To bite at. *Shakespeare.*
2. To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotson.*

NIBBLER. *f.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *a.* [*nepe*, Saxon, soft.]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Shakespeare.*

3. Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.*
4. Easily injured; delicate.
5. Formed with minute exactness. *Addison.*

6. Refined. *Milton.*

NICELY. *ad.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.
2. Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NICENESS. *f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.*
2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidney.*

NICETY. *f.* [from *nice*.]

1. Minute accuracy. *Prior.*
2. Accurate performance. *Addison.*
3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.
4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty. *Locke.*
5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*
6. Effeminate softness.
7. Niceties in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHAR. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. *f.* [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK. *f.* [*nicke*, Teutonic, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Suckling.*
2. A notch cut in any thing.
3. A score; a reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
4. A winning throw. *Prior.*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice. *Hudibras.*
2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shakespeare.*

N I G

3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Cand.*

4. To defeat or coneh. *Shakespeare.*

NICKNA'ME. *f.* [*nom de nique*, French.] A name given in scoff or contempt. *Ben Jonson.*

To NICKNAME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*

To NICTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink. *Reyn.*

NIDE. *f.* [*nidus*, Latin.] A brood; a nest of peafants.

NIDGET. *f.* [corrupted from *nibbling* or *niding*.] A dastard. *Cand.*

NIDIFICATION. *f.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building nests. *Derham.*

NIDING. *a.* [from *nid*, Saxon, vilence.] *Niding*, an old English word signifying abject, base minded; coward. *Carew.*

NIDOROUS. *a.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nidor*, Latin.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDOROSITY. *f.* [from *nidorous*.] Eroction with the taste of undigested meat. *Floyer.*

NIDULATION. *f.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*

NIECE. *f.* [*niece*, *niepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Waller.*

NIGGARD. *f.* [*ninggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*

NIGGARD. *a.* Sordid; avaritious; parsimonious. *Dryden. Shakespeare.*

To NIGGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint. *Shakespeare.*

NIGGARDISH. *a.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS. *f.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Addison.*

NIGGARDLY. *a.* [from *niggard*.] Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious. *Hall. Sidney.*

NIGGARDLY. *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously. *Shakespeare.*

NIGGARDNESS. *f.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [*nyh*, Saxon.] At no great distance from. *Garth.*

NIGH. *ad.*

1. Not at a great distance. *John.*
2. To a place near. *Milton.*

NIGH. *a.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior.*
2. Allied closely by blood. *Kneller.*

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenser.*

NIGHLY. *ad.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NIGH. *ad.*

NIGH. *ad.*

NIG

NIGHNESS. *f.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.
NIGHT. *f.* [*nahts*, Gothick; *nihtr*, Saxon.] The time of darkness; the time from sunset to sun-rise. *Shakespeare. Crashaw.*
TO-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Josbua.*
NIGHTBRA'WLER. *f.* [*night* and *bravol-er*.] One who raises disturbances in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTCAP. *f.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undress. *Swift.*
NIGHTCROW. *f.* [*night* and *crow*.] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTDEW. *f.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*
NIGHTDOG. *f.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTDRESS. *f.* The dress worn at night.
NIGHTED. *a.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTFAREING. *f.* [*night* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night. *Gay.*
NIGHTFIRE. *f.* [*night* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wisp. *Herbert.*
NIGHTFLY. *f.* [*night* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTFOUNDERED. *f.* [from *night* and *founder*.] Lost or distressed in the night.
NIGHTGOWN. *f.* [*night* and *gown*.] A loose gown used for an undress. *Pope.*
NIGHTHAG. *f.* [*night* and *bag*.] Witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*
NIGHTINGALE. *f.* [from *night* and *gale*, Saxon, to sing.]
 1. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.
Shakespeare.
 2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *night*.]
 1. By night. *Addison.*
 2. Every night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTLY. *a.* [from *night*.] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*
NIGHTMAN. *f.* [*night* and *man*.] One who carries away ordure in the night.
NIGHTMARE. *f.* [*night*, and according to Temple, *maras*, a spirit.] A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast. *Arbutnot.*
NIGHTPIECE. *f.* [*night* and *piece*.] A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle light. *Addison.*
NIGHTRAIL. *f.* [*night* and *negl*, Saxon, a gown.] A loose cover thrown over the dress at night. *Addison.*
NIGHTRAVEN. *f.* [*night* and *raven*.] A bird supposed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenser.*

NIN

NIGHTRULE. *f.* [*night* and *rule*.] A rule used in the night. *Shakespeare.*
NIGHTSHADE. *f.* [*nihtr scada*, Saxon.] A plant of two kinds, common and deadly night-shade. *Millers.*
NIGHTSHINING. *a.* [*night* and *shine*.] Shewing brightness in the night.
NIGHTWALK. *f.* [*night* and *walk*.] Walk in the night.
NIGHTWALKER. *f.* [*night* and *walk*.] One who roves in the night upon ill designs. *Afcham.*
NIGHTWARBLING. *a.* [*night* and *warble*.] Singing in the night. *Milton.*
NIGHTWARD. *a.* [*night* and *ward*.] Approaching toward night. *Milton.*
NIGHTWATCH. *f.* [*night* and *watch*.] A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch. *Psalms.*
NIGRESCENT. *a.* [*nigrescens*, Latin.] Growing black.
NIGRIFICATION. *f.* [*niger* and *fatio*, Lat.] The act of making black.
NIHILITY. *f.* [*nihilité*, Fr. *nihilum*, Lat.] Nothingness. *Watts.*
TO NILL. *v. a.* [from *ne will*.] Not to will; to refuse. *Ben Johnson.*
NILL. *f.* The shining sparks of bras in trying and melting the ore.
TO NIM. *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To steal. *Hudibras.*
NIMBLE. *a.* [from *nim*.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenser.*
NIMBLENESS. *f.* [from *nimble*.] Quickness; activity; speed. *Hooker.*
NIMBLEWITTED. *a.* [*nimble* and *wit*.] Quick; eager to speak. *Bacon.*
NIMBLY. *ad.* [from *nimble*.] Quickly; speedily; actively. *Davies. Boyle.*
NIMBLESS. *f.* Nimbleness. *Spenser.*
NIMMIETY. *f.* [*nimietas*, school Latin.] The state of being too much.
NIMMER. *f.* [from *nim*.] A thief; a pilferer.
NINCOMPOOP. *f.* [corruption of the Lat. *non compos*.] A fool; a trifler. *Addison.*
NINE. *f.* [*nigon*, Sax.] One more than eight.
NINEFOLD. *f.* [*nine* and *fold*.] Nine times.
NINEPINS. *f.* [*nine* and *pin*.] A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacbam.*
NINESCORE. *a.* [*nine* and *score*.] Nine times twenty. *Addison.*
NINETEEN. *a.* [*nigonryne*, Sax.] Nine and ten.
NINETEENTH. *a.* [*nigonteoða*, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.
NINETIETH. *a.* [*hundnigonteoða*, Saxon.] The tenth nine times told.
NINETY.

NIT

NINETY. *a.* [*hunnigontig*, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

NINTH. *a.* [*negōða*, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth. *Brown.*

NINNY. *f.* [*ninno*, a child, Spanish.] A fool; a simpleton. *Swift.*

NINNYHAMMER. *f.* [from *ninny*.] A simpleton. *Addison.*

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nippen*, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*

2. To cut off by any slight means. *Mortimer.*

3. To blast; to destroy before full growth. *Shakespeare.*

4. To pinch as frost. *Spenser.*

5. To vex; to bite. *Ascham.*

6. To satirise; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Ascham.*

NIP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*

2. A small cut. *Shakespeare.*

3. A blast. *Spenney.*

4. A taunt; a sarcasm. *Ascham.*

NIPPER. *f.* [from *nip*.] A satirist.

NIPPERS. *f.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY. *ad.* [from *nip*.] With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE. *f.* [*nypele*, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

NIPPLEWORT. *f.* [*lampsana*, Latin.] A weed.

NISI PRIUS. *f.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lies in case where the inquest is panelled, and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of their country. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*.

NIT. *f.* [*hnætu*, Saxon.] The egg of a louse. *Derham.*

NITENCY. *f.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; clear brightness.

2. [From *nitro*, Lat.] Endeavour; spring; effort; struggle. *Boyle.*

NITING. *f.* A coward, dastard, poltroon.

NITID. *a.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle.*

NITRE. *f.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Latin.] Nitre or salt-petre, is a crystalline pellucid, whitish substance, of an acid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt affords, by fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing, yet manifests no sign of it in its crude state. Nitre is naturally

NOB

blended in particles in earths, as the particles of metals in their ores. The earth from which nitre is made, in Persia, is a kind of yellowish marl found in the bare cliffs exposed to the northern and eastern winds. From this marl the salt is separated by water. Earths of whatever kind, moistened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford nitre, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, they make it from old mortar and plaster. A manufactory of nitre might be established in England. The nitrum or nitre of the ancients, is a salt, extremely different from our nitre, and from all other native salts; being a fixed alkali.

NITROUS. *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore.*

NITRY. *a.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous. *Gey.*

NITILY. *ad.* [from *nitry*.] Lousily. *Hayward.*

NITTY. *a.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL. *a.* [*nivialis*, Latin.] Abounding with snow. *Ditt.*

NIVEOUS. *a.* [*niveus*, Latin.] Snowy. *Brown.*

NIZY. *f.* A dunce; a simpleton.

NO. *ad.* [*na*, Saxon.]

1. The word of refusal. *Calamy.*

2. The word of denial. *Bacon.*

3. It sometimes strengthens a following negative; *no not*. *Walker.*

NO. *a.*

1. Not any; none.

2. No one; none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

To NOBILITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To make noble.

NOBILITY. *f.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with riches. *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. Nobility in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

3. The persons of high rank. *Shakespeare.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney.*

NOBLE. *a.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Latin.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.

3. Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; stately.

6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital: as, *the heart is one of the noble parts*.

NOBLE. *f.*

1. One of high rank. *Bacon.*

2. A

N O D

4. A coin rated at six shillings and eightpence. *Camden. Bacon.*
NOBLE *herewort. f. [hepatica.]* A plant.
NOBLEMAN. *f. [noble and man.]* One who is ennobled. *Dryden.*
NOBLENES. *f. [from noble.]*
 1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
 2. Splendour of descent.
NOBLESS. *f. [noblesse, Fr.]*
 1. Nobility. This word is not now used.
 2. Dignity; greatness. *Ben Johnson.*
 3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakespeare.*
NOBLY. *ad. [from noble.]*
 1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.
 2. Greatly; illustriously. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Grandly; splendidly. *Addison.*
NOBODY. *f. [no and body.]* No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*
NOCENT. *a. [nocens, Latin.]*
 1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.*
 2. Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton.*
NOCK. *f. [nochia, Italian.]*
 1. A hit; a nick; a notch.
 2. The fundament. *Hudibras.*
NOCTAMBULO. *f. [nox and ambulo, Lat.]*
 One who walks in his sleep. *Arbutnot.*
NOCTIDIAL. *a. [noctis and dies, Latin.]*
 Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*
NOCTIFEROUS. *a. [nox and fero, Latin.]*
 Bringing night.
NOCTIVAGANT. *a. [noctivagus, Latin.]*
 Wandering in the night.
NOCTUARY. *f. [from noctis, Latin.]* An account of what passes by night. *Spectator.*
NOCTURN. *f. [nocturne, Fr. nocturnus, Latin.]* An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfleet.*
NOCTURNAL. *a. [nocturnus, Latin.]*
 Nightly; done or doing by night. *Dryden.*
NOCTURNAL. *f.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night.
TO NOD. *v. a. [Of uncertain derivation.]*
 1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To pay a slight bow. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To bend downward with quick motion.
 4. To be drowsy. *Addison.*
NOD. *f. [from the verb.]*
 1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke.*
 2. A quick declination. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.
 4. A slight obeisance. *Shakespeare.*
NOTATION. *f. [from nodo, Latin.]* The act of making knots.
NODDER. *f. [from nod.]* One who makes nods. *Pope.*

N O M

NO'DDLE. *f. [hnol, Saxon.]* A head, in contempt. *Ben Johnson. Stillingfleet.*
NO'DDY. *f. [from naudin, French.]* A sim-pleton; an idiot. *L'Estrange.*
NODE. *f. [nodus, Latin.]*
 1. A knot; a knob.
 2. A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman.*
 3. An intersection. *Holder.*
NODO'SITY. *f. [from nodosus, Lat.]* Com-plexion; knot. *Brown.*
NO'DOUS. *a. [nodosus, Lat.]* Knotty; full of knots. *Brown.*
NODULE. *f. [nodulus, Latin.]* A small lump. *Woodward.*
NO'GGEN. *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. *Escape of King Charles.*
NO'GGIN. *f. [noffel, German.]* A small mug. *Arbutnot.*
NO'ANCE. *f. [See ANNOIANCE.]* Mis-chief; inconvenience. *Shakespeare.*
TO NOIE. *v. n.* To annoy. An old word difused. *Tupper.*
NOI'ER. *f. [from noie.]* One who an-noys.
NOI'OUS. *a. [noioso, Italian.]* Hurtful; mischievous. *Spenser.*
NOISE. *f. [noise, French.]*
 1. Any kind of sound. *Bacon.*
 2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importu-nate talk. *Baker.*
 3. Occasion of talk. *Addison.*
TO NOISE. *v. n. [from the noun.]* To sound loud. *Milton.*
TO NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report. *Luke. Walton. Bentley.*
NOISEFUL. *a. [noise and full.]* Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*
NOISELESS. *a. [from noise.]* Silent; without sound.
NOI'SINESS. *f. [from noisy.]* Loudness of sound.
NOI'SEMAKER. *f. [noise and maker.]* Cla-mourer. *L'Estrange.*
NOI'SOME. *a. [noioso, Italian.]*
 1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.
 2. Offensive; disgusting. *Shakespeare.*
NOI'SOMELY. *ad. [from noioso.]* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.
NOI'SOMENESS. *f. [from noioso.]* Apt-ness to disgust; offensiveness. *Soubh.*
NOI'SY. *a. [from noise.]*
 1. Sounding loud.
 2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*
NOLL. *f. [hnol, Saxon.]* A head; a noddle. *Shakespeare.*
NO'LI *me tangere. [Lat.]*
 1. Kind of cancerous swelling.
 2. A plant. *Mortimer.*
NOLITION. *f. [nolitio, Lat.]* Unwilling-ness. *Hale.*
NO'MBLES. *f.* The entrails of a deer.
NOMEN.

NON

NOMENCLATOR. *f.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison.*

NOMENCLATURE. *f.* [*nomenclature*, Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.]

1. The act of naming. *Bacon.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NOMINAL. *a.* [*nominalis*, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things. *Locke.*

NOMINALLY. *ad.* [from *nominal*.] By name; titularly.

TO NOMINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]

1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*

2. To entitle. *Spenser.*

3. To set down; to appoint by name. *Shakespeare.*

NOMINATION. *f.* [*nomination*, Fr. from *nominate*.]

1. The act of mentioning by name. *Wotton.*

2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*

NOMINATIVE. *f.* [*nominatif*, Fr.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing.

NON. [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

NONAGE. *f.* [*non* and *age*.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Hale.*

NONCE. *f.* [The original of this word is uncertain.] Purpose; intent; design. *Cleveland.*

NONCONFORMITY. *f.* [*non* and *conformity*.]

1. Refusal of compliance. *Watts.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion. *South.*

NONCONFORMIST. *f.* [*non* and *conformist*.] One who refuses to join in the established worship. *Swift.*

NONE. *a.* [*ne* and *ane*, Saxon.]

1. Not one. *Addison.*

2. Not any. *Fenton.*

3. Not other. *Genesis.*

4. *None* of sometimes signifies only emphatically not. *Psalms.*

NONE'NTITY. *f.* [*non* and *entity*.]

1. Nonexistence. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing. *South.*

NONEXISTENCE. *f.* [*non* and *existence*.] Inexistence; state of not existing. *Brown.*

NONJU'RING. *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.]

Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR. *f.* [from *non* and *juror*, Lat.]

One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to wear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NOP

NONNATURAL. *f.* [*non naturalis*, Lat.]

Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Brown.*

NONPARE'IL. *f.* [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.]

1. Excellence unequalled. *Shakespeare.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS. *f.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.]

Puzzle; inability to say or do more. *South.*

TO NONPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *Hudibras.*

NONRESIDENCE. *f.* [*non* and *residence*.] Failure of residence. *Swift.*

NONRESIDENT. *f.* [*non* and *resident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*

NONRESISTANCE. *f.* [*non* and *resistance*.] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENSE. *f.* [*non* and *sense*.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL. *a.* [from *nonsense*.] Unmeaning; foolish. *Ray.*

NONSENSICALNESS. *f.* [from *nonsense*.] Ungrammatical jargon.

NONSOLVENT. *f.* [*non* and *solvent*.] One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION. *f.* [*non* and *solution*.] Failure of solution. *Brown.*

NONSPARING. *a.* [*non* and *sparing*.] Merciless; all-destroying. *Shakespeare.*

TO NONSUIT. *v. a.* [*non* and *suit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in management. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE. *f.* [from *noddle* and *noddy*.] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK. *f.* [from *een boeck*, German.] A corner. *Davis.*

NOON. *f.* [*non*, Saxon.]

1. The middle hour of the day. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*

NOONDAY. *f.* [*noon* and *day*.] Mid-day.

NOONDAY. *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*

NOO'NING. *f.* [from *noon*.] Repose at noon.

NOO'NTIDE. *f.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Mid-day.

NOO'NTIDE. *a.* Meridional. *Shakespeare.*

NOOSE. *f.* [*nosada*, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer. *Sandy.*

TO NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose. *Government of the Tongue.*

NOPE. *f.* A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

N O S

N O T

NOR. conjunct. [*ne or.*]

1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; as, *neither poor nor rich.* *Shakespeare.*

2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill; *I have not done it, nor I know not when I shall do it.*

3. *Nor* is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as,
I nor love myself, nor thee.

Ben Johnson.

NORTH. *f.* [*noth*, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

Shakespeare.

NORTH. *a.* Northern.

Numbers.

NORTHEAST. *f.* [*noordooft*, Dutch.] The point between the north and east.

Arbutnot.

NORTHERLY. *a.* [*from north.*] Being toward the north.

Derbam.

NORTHERN. *a.* [*from north.*] Being in the north.

Shakespeare.

NORTHSTAR. *f.* [*north* and *star.*] The polestar.

Shakespeare.

NORTHWARD. *a.* [*north* and *peard*, Saxon.] Being toward the north.

NORTHWARD. } *ad.* [*north* and
NORTHWARDS. } *peard*, Saxon.]

Toward the north.

Shakespeare.

NORTHWEST. *f.* [*north* and *west.*] The point between the north and west.

Milton.

NORTHWIND. *f.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north.

Milton.

NOSE. *f.* [*noze*, *noza*, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain.

Locke.

2. The end of any thing.

Holder.

3. Scent; sagacity.

Collier.

4. *To lead by the NOSE.* To drag by force; as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.

5. *To thrust one's NOSE into the affairs of others.* To be a busy body.

6. *To put one's NOSE out of joint.* To put one out of the affections of another.

NO NOSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To scent; to smell.

Shakespeare.

2. To face; to oppose.

NO NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.

NOSEBLEED. *f.* [*nose* and *bleed.*] A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY. *f.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A posie; a bunch of flowers.

Shakespeare. Pope.

NOSELESS. *a.* [*from nose.*] Wanting a nose.

Shakespeare.

NOSESMART. *f.* [*nose* and *smart.*] The herb cresses.

NOSE. *f.* [*from nose.*] The extremity of a thing; as, the nose of a pair of bellows.

NO SOLOGY. *f.* [*noze* and *logy.*] Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPHETICK. *a.* [*noze* and *noze.*] Producing diseases.

Arbutnot.

NO STRIL. *f.* [*nose*, and *stynl*, a hole, Sax.] The cavity in the nose.

Bacon.

NO STRUM. *f.* [*Latin.*]

1. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

Stillington.

2. Something peculiar.

NOT. *ad.* [*ne auht*, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation or refusal.

Spenser.

2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.

Job.

NOTABLE. *a.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable.

Sidney. Clarendon.

2. Careful; bustling.

Addison.

NOTABLENESS. *f.* [*from notable.*] Appearance of business.

As.

NOTABLY. *ad.* [*from notable.*]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

Bacon.

2. With consequence; with shew of importance.

Addison.

NOTARIAL. *ad.* [*from notary.*] Taken by a notary.

Ayliffe.

NOTARY. *f.* [*notaire*, Fr. *from notarius*, Latin.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

Hooker.

NOTATION. *f.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as, by figures or letters.

Cocker.

2. Meaning; signification.

Hammond.

NOTCH. *f.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.

Grew.

TO NOTCH. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To cut in small hollows.

Grew.

NOTCHWEED. *f.* [*notch* and *weed.*] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [*for ne mote.*] May not.

Spenser.

NOTE. *f.* [*nota*, Lat. *note*, Fr.]

1. Mark; token.

Hooker.

2. Notice; heed.

Shakespeare.

3. Reputation; consequence.

Abbot.

4. Reproach; stigma.

Shakespeare.

5. Account; information; intelligence.

Hooker.

6. Tune; voice.

Dryden.

7. Single sound in musick.

Bacon.

8. State of being observed.

Shakespeare.

9. Short hint; small paper.

Baker.

10. Abbreviation; symbol.

Dryden.

11. A small letter.

Swift.

12. Written paper.

Felton.

13. A paper given in confession of a debt.

14. Explanatory annotation; something added to the text.

NOTEBOOK. *f.* [*note* and *book.*] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

Shakespeare.

To

NOT

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*note*, Latin; *noter*, Fr.]
 1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend. *Addison.*

2. To deliver; set down. *Hooker.*

3. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*

4. [*In musick.*] To set down the notes of a tune.

NOTED. *part. a.* [*from note.*] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*

NOTER. *f.* [*from note.*] He who takes notice.

NOTHING. *f.* [*no and thing; natbing, Scottish.*]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation; opposed to *something*. *Benl.*

2. Nonexistence. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Addison.*

4. No other thing. *Wake.*

5. No quality or degree. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no use. *Spenser.*

7. No possession or fortune. *Shakespeare.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*

9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*

10. Trifle; something of no consideration.

11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; as, *he was nothing moved.* *Knolles.*

NOTHINGNESS. *f.* [*from nothing.*]

1. Nihility; nonexistence. *Donne.*

2. Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*

NOTICE. *f.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.]

1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

2. Information; intelligence given or received. *Shakespeare.*

NOTIFICATION. *f.* [*notification*, French; *from notify.*] Act of making known. *Hold.*

To NOTIFY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known. *Whitgift.*

NOTION. *f.* [*notion*, French.]

1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind. *Newton.*

2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury.*

NOTIONAL. *a.* [*from notion.*]

1. Imaginary; ideal. *Prior.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*

NOTIONALITY. *f.* [*from notional.*] Empty; ungrounded opinion. *Glanville.*

NOTIONALLY. *ad.* [*from notional.*] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*

NOTORIETY. *f.* [*notoriété*, Fr. *from notorius.*] Publick knowledge; publick exposure. *Addison.*

NOTORIOUS. *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift.*

NOTORIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from notorious.*] Publickly; evidently. *Clarendon.*

NOTORIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from notorious.*] Publick fame.

To NOTT. *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth.*

NOU

NOTWHEAT. *f.* [*not and wheat.*] Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil; and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING. *conj.* [*This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of not and withstanding, and answers exactly to the Latin non obstante.*]

1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.

2. Although. *Addison.*

3. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker.*

NOTUS. *f.* [*Latin.*] The southwind. *Milton.*

NOVATION. *f.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR. *f.* [*Latin.*] The introducer of something new.

NOVEL. *a.* [*novellus*, Latin.]

1. New; not ancient. *King Charles.*

2. [*In the civil law.*] Appendant to the code, and of later enactment. *Ayliffe.*

NOVEL. *a.* [*nouvelle*, French.]

1. A small tale. *Dryden.*

2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*

NOVELIST. *f.* [*from novel.*]

1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Bacon.*

2. A writer of novels.

NOVELTY. *f.* [*nouveauté*, French.] Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*

NOVEMBER. *f.* [*Latin.*] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NOVENARY. *f.* [*novenarius*, Latin.] Number of nine. *Brown.*

NOVE'RCAL. *a.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manners of a step-mother. *Derham.*

NOUGHT. *f.* [*ne aught*, Saxon.]

1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*

2. To set at nought; not to value; to slight; it were better written *naught*. *Proverbs.*

NOVICE. *f.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE. *f.* [*noviciat*, Fr.]

1. The state of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.*

2. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY. *f.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newness; novelty. *Brown.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See *NOIL*.

NOULD. He would; would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN. *f.* [*noun*, old French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*

To NOURISH. *v. a.* [*nourrier*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To encrease or support by food. *Thomson.*

2. To support; to maintain. *Shakespeare.*

NUB

NUM

3. To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.*
 4. To train, or educate. *Tim.*
 5. To promote growth or strength, as food. *Bacon.*
TO NOURISH. *v. n.* To gain nourishment. *Bacon.*
 Unusual. *Bacon.*
NOURISHABLE. *a.* [from *nourish*.] Sus-
 ceptive of nourishment. *Grew.*
NOURISHER. *f.* [from *nourish*.] The per-
 son or thing that nourishes. *Bacon.*
NOURISHMENT. *f.* [*nourissement*, Fr.]
 1. That which is given or received, in or-
 der to the support or encrease of growth or
 strength; food; sustenance. *Newton.*
 2. Nutrition; support of strength. *Milton.*
 3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.
NOURSLING. *f.* The nurse; the nurs-
 ling.
NOURITURE. *f.* [*nouriture*, French.]
 Education; institution. *Spenser.*
TO NOURSEL. *v. a.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*
NOW. *ad.* [nu, Saxon.]
 1. At this time; at the time present. *Tillotson.*
 2. A little while ago. *Shakespeare.*
 3. At one time; at another time; *now*
 up; *now* down. *Pope.*
 4. It is sometimes a particle of connection;
 as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this
 is true, therefore he is guilty. *Rogers.*
 5. After this; since things are so, in fa-
 miliar speech. *L'Estrange.*
 6. *Now and then*; at one time and ano-
 ther; uncertainly. *Dryden.*
NOW. *f.* Present moment. *Cowley.*
NO'WADAYS. *ad.* In the present age. *Garrick.*
NO'WED. *a.* [*noué*, French.] Knotted; in-
 wreathed. *Brown.*
NO'WES. *f.* [from *nou*, old French.] The
 marriage knot. *Craslow.*
NO'WHERE. *ad.* [no and *where*.] Not in
 any place. *Tillotson.*
NO'WISE. *f.* Not any manner or degree.
NO'XIOUS. *a.* [*noxius*, Latin.]
 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.*
 2. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall.*
NO'XIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *noxious*.] Hurt-
 fulness; infalubrity. *Hammond.*
NO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *noxious*.] Hurt-
 fully; perniciously. *Hudibras.*
NO'ZLE. *f.* [from *nose*.] The nose; he
 snout; the end. *Hudibras.*
TO NUBBLE. *v. a.* To bruise with handy-
 cuffs. *Ainsworth.*
NUBIFEROUS. *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bring-
 ing clouds.
TO NUBILATE. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To
 cloud.
NUBILE. *a.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Latin.]
 Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

VOL. II.

- NUCIFEROUS.** *a.* [*nucis* and *fero*, Lat.]
 Nutbearing.
NUCLEUS. *f.* [Latin.] A kernel; any
 thing about which matter is gathered or
 conglobated. *Woodward.*
NUDA'TION. *f.* [from *nudo*, Lat.] The act
 of making bare or naked.
NU'DITY. *f.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nudus*, Latin.]
 Naked parts. *Dryden.*
NU'EL. See *NEWEL*.
NUGA'CITY. *f.* [*nugacis*, Latin.] Futili-
 ty; trifling talk or behaviour.
NUGA'TION. *f.* [*nugar*, Latin.] The act
 or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*
NU'GATORY. *a.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] Tri-
 fling; futile. *Bentley.*
NUISANCE. *f.* [*nuisance*, French.]
 1. Something noxious or offensive. *South.*
 2. [In law.] Something that incommodes
 the neighbourhood.
TO NULL. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To an-
 nul; to annihilate. *Milton.*
NULL. *a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no
 force; ineffectual. *Swift.*
NULL. *f.* Something of no power, or no
 meaning. *Bacon.*
NULLIB'ETY. *f.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.]
 The state of being nowhere.
TO NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.]
 To annul; to make void.
NU'LLITY. *f.* [*nullité*, French.]
 1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.*
 2. Want of existence. *Bacon.*
NUMB. *a.* [*benumen*, Saxon.]
 1. Torpid; chill; motionless. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Producing chillness; benumbing. *Shakespeare.*
TO NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to
 deaden; to stupify. *Shakespeare.*
NU'MBEDNESS. *f.* [from *numbed*.] Inter-
 ruption of sensation. *Wise.*
TO NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*numbrer*, Fr. *numero*,
 Latin.]
 1. To count; to tell; to reckon how
 many. *Numbers.*
 2. To reckon as one of the same kind. *Ishab.*
NU'MBER. *f.* [*nombre*, French.]
 1. The species or quantity by which it is
 computed how many. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any particular aggregate of units: as,
 even or odd. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Many; more than one. *Addison.*
 4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.*
 5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon.*
 6. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.*
 7. Harmony; proportions calculated by
 number. *Milton.*
 8. Verses; poetry. *Pope.*
 9. In the noun is the variation or change

NUN

of termination to signify a number more than one. *Clarke.*

NUMBERER. *f.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS. *a.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES. *f.* [*nombres*, French.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NUMBNESS. *f.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*

NUMERABLE. *a.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL. *a.* [*numeral*, French.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke.*

NUMERALLY. *ad.* [from *numeral.*] According to number. *Brown.*

NUMERARY. *a.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Any thing belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERATION. *f.* [*numeration*, French.]

1. The art of numbering. *Locke. Brown.*

2. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers and method of reading number regularly noted.

NUMERATOR. *f.* [Latin.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [*Numerateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL. *a.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]

1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*

2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South.*

NUMERICALLY. *ad.* [from *numerical.*] Respecting sameness in number. *Boyle.*

NUMERIST. *f.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*

NUMEROUSITY. *f.* [from *numerosus*, Lat.]

1. Number; the state of being numerous.

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NUMEROUS. *a.* [*numerosus*, Latin.]

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few. *Waller.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Waller.*

NUMEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *numerous*]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden.*

NUMMARY. *a.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Arbutnot.*

NUMSKULL. *f.* [*numb* and *skull.*]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a block-head.

2. The head. In burlesque.

NUMSKULLED. *a.* [from *numskull.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

NUN. *f.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world. *Addison.*

NUN. *f.* A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*

NU'NCIATURE. *f.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NUR

NU'NCIO. *f.* [Italian; from *nuncius*, Latin.]

1. A messenger; one that brings tidings.

2. A kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

NU'NCHION. *f.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*

NUNCUPATIVE. } *a.* [*nuncupativus*, Fr.]

NUNCUPATORY. } Publicly or solemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.

NU'NDINAL. } *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from

NU'NDINARY. } *nundina*, Latin.] Bo-

longing to fairs.

NU'NNERY. *f.* [from *nun.*] A convent of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion. *Dryden.*

NUPTIAL. *a.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS. *f.* [*nuptiae*, Latin.] Marriage.

NURSE. *f.* [*nourrice*, French.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Shakespeare.*

2. A woman that has care of a sick person. *Shakespeare.*

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

4. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore.*

5. The state of being nursed. *Cleaveland.*

6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Waller.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French.]

1. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exodus.*

2. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addison.*

4. To tend the sick.

5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage.

NURSER. *f.* [from *nurse.*]

1. One that nurses. *Shakespeare.*

2. A promoter; a fomentor.

NURSERY. *f.* [from *nurse.*]

1. The act or office of nursing. *Shakespeare.*

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.*

3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Bacon. Addison.*

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon.*

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Shakespeare.*

NURSLING. *f.* [from *nurse.*] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*

NURTURE. *f.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]

1. Food; diet. *Milton.*

2. Education; institution. *Spenser.*

To NURTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up. *Watson.*

2. To

NUT

NYS

2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*
 3. *NUSTLE*. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish.
NUT. *f.* [hnut; Saxon.]
 1. The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. *Ray.*
NUTBROWN. *a.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*
NUTCRACKERS. *f.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them. *Addison.*
NUTGALL. *f.* [nut and gall.] Excrecence of an oak. *Brown.*
NUTHATCH. } *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
NUTJOBBER. }
NUTPECKER. }
NUTHOOK. *f.* [nut and book.] A stick with a hook at the end. *Shakespeare.*
NUTMEG. *f.* [nut and muguét, Fr.] The nutmeg is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat, or as a curiosity. The nutmeg is roundish, of a compact texture, and its surface furrowed; it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromattick taste. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its

leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. *Hill.*
NU'TSHELL. *f.* [nut and shell.] The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.
NU'TTREE. *f.* [nut and tree.] A tree that bears nuts; commonly a hazle. *Dryden.*
NUTRICATION. *f.* [nutricatio, Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*
NU'TRIMENT. *f.* [nutrimentum, Latin.] Food; aliment. *Soutb.*
NUTRIMENTAL. *a.* [from nutriment.] Having the qualities of food. *Arbutnot.*
NUTRITION. *f.* [nutrition, French.] The act or quality of nourishing. *Glanville.*
NUTRITIOUS. *a.* [from nutritio, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing. *Arbutnot.*
NU'TRITIVE. *a.* [from nutritio, Lat.] Nourishing; nutrimental.
NU'TRITURE. *f.* [from nutritio, Lat.] The power of nourishing. *Harvey.*
To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from nurse.]
 1. To nurse; to foster. *Sidney.*
 2. To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arbutnot.*
NYMPH. *f.* [νύμφη.]
 1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies.*
 2. A lady. In poetry. *Waller.*
NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is; is not. *Spenser.*

O.

OAK

OAR

O Has in English, a long sound; as, *drone*, *groan*, *stone*; or short, *got*, *knot*, *shot*. It is usually denoted long by a fervile *a* subjoined; as, *moan*; or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone*.
 1. O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. O is used by *Shakespeare* for a circle or oval; as, within this wooden O.
OAF. *f.* [for oaph.]
 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton.*
 2. A dolt; a blockhead; an ideot.
OAFISH. *a.* [from oaf.] Stupid; dull; doltish.
OAFISHNESS. *f.* [from oafish.] Stupidity; dullness.
OAK. *f.* [ac, æc, Saxon.] The oak tree hath

male flowers. The embryos afterward become acorns in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*
OAK. [Evergreen.] The wood of this tree is very good for many sorts of tools; the ilex. *Miller.*
OAKAPPLE. *f.* [oak and apple.] A kind of spongy excrecence on the oak. *Bacon.*
OAK'EN. *a.* [from oak.] Made of oak; gathered from oak. *Arbutnot.*
OAK'ENPIN. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
OAK'UM. *f.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh.*
OAR. *f.* [ape, Saxon.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Wilkins.*
To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

OBE

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

Shakespeare.

O'ARY. *a.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or use of oars. *Milton.*

OAST. *f.* A kiln. Not in use. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *f.* [oat and cake.] Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

OAT'EN. *a.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats. *Shakespeare.*

OATH. *f.* [að, Saxon.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being. *Bacon.*

OATHABLE. *a.* [from *oath*.] A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered. *Shakespeare.*

OATHBREAKING. *f.* [oath and break.] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakespeare.*

OATMALT. *f.* [oat and malt.] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

OATMEAL. *f.* [oat and meal.] Flower made by grinding oats. *Arbutnot.*

OATMEAL. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OATS. *f.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain generally given to horses. *Swift.*

OATTHISTLE. *f.* [oat and thistle.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OBAMBULA'TION. *f.* [obambulatio, from *obambulo*, Latin.] The act of walking about.

To OBDUCE. *v. a.* [obduco, Latin.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*

OBDUCTION. *f.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *f.* [from *obdurate*.] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. *South.*

OBDU'RATE. *a.* [obduratus, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hardened; firm; stubborn. *South.*

3. Harsh; rugged. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY. *ad.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly.

OBDU'RATENESS. *f.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION. *f.* [from *obdurate*.] Hardness of heart. *Hooker.*

OBDU'RED. *a.* [obduratus, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible. *Milton.*

OBEDIENCE. *f.* [obedientia, Latin.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority. *Bacon.*

OBE'DIENT. *a.* [obediens, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. *Tillotson.*

OBE'DIENTIAL. *a.* [obedientiel, Fr. from *obedient*.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*

OBE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *obedient*.] With obedience. *Tillotson.*

OBJ

OBE'ISANCE. *f.* [obeissance, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence. *Shakespeare.*

O'BELISK. *f.* [obeliscus, Latin.]

1. A high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upward by degrees. *Harri.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger [†]. *Grew.*

OBEQUITA'TION. *f.* [from *obsequio*, Lat.] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION. *f.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE. *a.* [obesus, Latin.] Fat; loaded with flesh.

OBE'SENESS. } *f.* [from *obese*.] Morbid

OBE'SITY. } fatness. *Grew.*

To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [obeir, French.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with. *Roman.*

2. To yield to; to give way to.

O'BJECT. *f.* [objet, French.]

1. That which any power or faculty is employed to attain. *Hammond.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

3. Something offered to sense or notice.

4. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clarke.*

O'BJECTGLASS. *f.* Glass remotest from the eye. *Newton.*

To OBE'CT. *v. a.* [objecter, Fr. *objecin*, *objectum*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition. *Bacon.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal. *Whigist.*

3. To propose as an argument adverse.

OBJECTION. *f.* [objection, Fr. *objectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge. *Shakespeare.*

3. Adverse argument. *Burns.*

4. Fault found. *Walsh.*

OBJECTIVE. *a.* [objectif, French.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object.

OBJECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *objective*.]

1. In manner of an object. *Locke.*

2. In a state of opposition. *Brown.*

OBJECTIVENESS. *f.* [from *objective*.]

The state of being an object. *Hale.*

OBJE'CTOR. *f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*

O'BIT. *f.* [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obit*, Latin.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*

To OBJU'RGATE. *v. a.* [objurgo, Latin.]

To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGATION. *f.* [objurgatio, Latin.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*

OBJURGATORY. *a.* [objurgatorius, Lat.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding. *Oblate.*

O B L

OBLATE. *a.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*
OBLATION. *f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*
OBLIGATION. *f.* [*obligatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleasure.
OBLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGATION. *f.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin.]
 1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*
 2. An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*
 3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*
OBLIGATORY. *a.* [from *oblige*.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*
OBLIGE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Latin.]
 1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*
 2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*
 3. To please; to gratify. *South.*
OBLIGEE. *f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
OBLIGEMENT. *f.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation. *Dryden.*
OBLIGER. *f.* He who binds by contract.
OBLIGING. *part. a.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging; courteous. *Pope.*
OBLIGINGLY. *ad.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly. *Addison.*
OBLIGINGNESS. *f.* [from *obliging*.]
 1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Civility; complaisance.
OBLIGATION. *f.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*
OBLIQUE. *a.* [*obliquus*, Latin.]
 1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
 2. Not direct. Used of sense. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.
OBLIQUELY. *ad.* [from *oblique*.]
 1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
 2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*
OBLIQUENESS. *f.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from *oblique*.]
OBLIQUITY. *f.* [*oblique*.]
 1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Milton.*
 2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*
OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [*ob* and *littera*, Latin.]

O B S

1. To efface any thing written.
 2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.
OBLITERATION. *f.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*
OBLIVION. *f.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]
 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.
 2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*
OBLIVIOUS. *a.* [*obliviosus*, Latin.] Causing forgetfulness. *Phillips.*
OBLONG. *a.* [*oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*
OBLONGLY. *ad.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong direction. *Cheyne.*
OBLONGNESS. *f.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.
O'BLOQUY. *f.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]
 1. Cenurious speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.*
 2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakesp.*
OBLUTE SCENCE. *f.* [from *obmutesco*, Latin.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*
OBNOXIOUS. *a.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]
 1. Subject; accountable. *Bacon.*
 2. Liable to punishment. *Calamy.*
 3. Liable; exposed. *Hayward.*
OBNOXIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obnoxius*.] Subjection; liability to punishment.
OBNOXIOUSLY. *a.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.
TO OBNUBILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.
O'BOLE. *f.* [*abolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*
O'BREPTION. *f.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping on.
TO O'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.
OBSCE'NE. *a.* [*obsceenus*, Latin.]
 1. Immodest; not agreeably to chastity of mind. *Milton.*
 2. Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*
 3. Inauspicious; ill omened. *Dryden.*
OBSCE'NELY. *ad.* [from *obsceene*.] In an impure and unchaste manner.
OBSCE'NENESS. *f.* [from *obsceene*.] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*
OBSCURATION. *f.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of obscuring. *Burner.*
 2. A state of being darkened.
OBSCURER. *a.* [*obscurus*, Latin.]
 1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hindering sight. *Milton.*
 2. Living in the dark. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.*
 4. Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury.*
TO OBSCURE. *v. a.* [*obscurro*, Latin.]
 1. To

OBS

1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
2. To make less visible. *Brown.*
3. To make less intelligible. *Holder.*
4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.*

OBSCURELY. *ad.* [from *obscurus*.]

1. Not brightly; not luminously.
2. Out of sight; privately; without notice. *Addison.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly.

OBSCURENESS. } *f.* [*obscuritas*, Latin.]

OBSCURITY. }

1. Darkness; want of light. *Donne.*
2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*
3. Darkness of meaning. *Boyle. Locke.*

OBSECRATION. *f.* [*obsecratio*, Latin.]

Intreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*

OBSERQUIES. *f.* [*obseques*, French.]

1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.*
2. It is found in the singular, perhaps more properly. *Crashaw.*

OBSEQUIOUS. *a.* [from *obsequium*, Lat.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.
2. In *Shakespeare*, funeral.

OBSEQUIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obsequious*.]

1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obsequious*.]

Obedience; compliance. *South.*

OBSERVABLE. *a.* [from *observo*, Latin.]

Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*

OBSERVABLY. *ad.* [from *observable*.] In

a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OBSERVANCE. *f.* [*observance*, French.]

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*
3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
4. Rule of practice. *Shakespeare.*
5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
6. Observation; attention. *Hale.*
7. Obedient regard. *Wotton. Roscommon.*

OBSERVANT. *a.* [*observans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.*
2. Respectfully attentive. *Pope.*
3. Meantly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*

OBSERVANT. *f.* A slavish attendant. *Shakespeare.*

OBSERVATION. *f.* [*observatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers.*
2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark. *Watts.*

OBSERVATOR. *f.* [*observateur*, Fr. from *observo*, Latin.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden.*

OBSERVATORY. *f.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.

TO OBSERVE. *v. a.* [*observo*, Latin.]

1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*

OBS

2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
3. To regard or keep religiously. *Exodus.*
4. To obey; to follow.
5. To remark in writing or conversation.

TO OBSERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be attentive. *Watts.*
2. To make a remark. *Pope.*

OBSERVER. *f.* [from *observe*.]

1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things. *Swift.*
2. One who looks on; the beholder.
3. One who keeps any law or custom or practice. *Bacon.*

OBSERVINGLY. *ad.* [from *observing*.]

Attentively; carefully. *Shakespeare.*

OBSSESSION. *f.* [*obsessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of besieging.
2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSIDIONAL. *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Be-

longing to a siege. *Dick.*

OBSOLETE. *a.* [*obsoletus*, Latin.] Worn

out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift.*

OBSOLETENESS. *f.* [from *obsoleto*.] State

of being worn out of use; unfashionable-

ness.

OBSTACLE. *f.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Latin.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction. *Collier.*

OBSTETRICATION. *f.* [from *obstetricer*, Latin.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK. *a.* [from *obstetrice*, Latin.]

Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the

midwife's office. *Pope.*

OBS TINACY. *f.* [*obstinatio*, Lat.] Stub-

bornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persist-

ency. *Locke.*

OBS TINATE. *a.* [*obstinatus*, Lat.] Stub-

born; contumacious; fixed in resolution.

OBS TINATELY. *ad.* [from *obstinatus*.]

Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*

OBS TINATENESS. *f.* [from *obstinatus*.]

Stubbornness.

OBS TIPATION. *f.* [from *obstipo*, Latin.]

The act of stopping up any passage.

OBS TREPEROUS. *a.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.]

Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vo-

ciferous. *Dryden.*

OBS TREPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *obstrepe-*

rous.] Loudly; clamorously.

OBS TREPEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *obstrepe-*

rous.] Loudness; clamour; noise.

OBS TRITION. *f.* [from *obstrictus*, Lat.]

Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

TO OBSTRU CT. *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Latin.]

1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to

block up; to bar. *Arbutnot.*

2. To oppose; to retard.

OBS TRUCTER. *f.* [from *obstruere*.] One

that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRU CT.

O B T

OBSTRUCTION. *f.* [*obstructio*, Latin.]

1. Hindrance; difficulty. *Denham.*
2. Obstacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
3. [In physick.] The blocking up of any canal in the body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.*
4. In *Shakespeare* it once signifies something heaped together.

OBSTRUCTIVE. *a.* [*obstruſif*, Fr. from *obstruſt.*] Hindering; causing impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *f.* Impediment; obstacle.

OBSTRUENT. *a.* [*obstruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION. *f.* [*obstupeſacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *obstupeſacio*, Latin.] Obstructing the mental powers. *Abbot.*

TO OBTAIN. *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Latin.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Epb.*
2. To impetrate; to gain by concession.

TO OBTAIN, *v. n.*

1. To continue in use. *Baker.*
2. To be established. *Dryden.*
3. To prevail; to succeed well. *Bacon.*

OBTAINABLE. *a.* [from *obtain*.] To be procured. *Arbutnot.*

OBTAINER. *f.* [from *obtain*.] He who obtains.

TO OBTEMPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, French; *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey.

TO OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtiendo*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENE'BRATION. *f.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; the state of being darkened. *Bacon.*

OBTENSION. *f.* [from *obte'nd*.] The act of obte'nding.

TO OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Latin.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

OBTESTATION. *f.* [*obtestatio*, Lat. from *obtest*.] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRACTATION. *f.* [*obtracto*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

TO OBTRUDE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture. *Hall.*

OBTRU'DER. *f.* [from *obtrude*.] One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION. *f.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude*.] Inclined to force one's self or any thing else, upon others. *Milton.*

TO OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION. *f.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.]

The act of stopping up any thing with something smeared over it.

OBTU'SANGULAR. *a.* [from *obtuse* and *angle*.] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *a.* [*obtusus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; stupid. *Milton.*
3. Not shrill; obscure: as, an *obtuse* sound.

OBTU'SELY. *ad.* [from *obtuse*.]

1. Without a point.
2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *f.* [from *obtuse*.] Bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION. *f.* [from *obtuse*.]

1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBVENTION. *f.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenser.*

TO OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn toward. *Boyle.*

TO O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. *Milton.*
2. Open; exposed. *Milton.*
3. Easily discovered; plain; evident. *Dryden.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obvious*.] Evidently; apparently. *Locke.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *obvious*.] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

TO OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud.

OBUMBRA'TION. *f.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *f.* [*occafio*, Latin.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident. *Hooker.*
2. Opportunity; convenience. *Genesis.*
3. Accidental cause. *Spenser.*
4. Reason not cogent, but opportune. *Shakespeare.*
5. Incidental need; casual exigence. *Baker.*

TO OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cause casually. *Atterbury.*
2. To cause; to produce. *Temple.*
3. To influence. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *a.* [from *occasion*.]

1. Incidental; casual.
2. Producing by accident. *Brown.*
3. Producing by occasion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *occasional*.] According to incidental exigence. *Woodward.*

OCCA'SIONER. *f.* [from *occasion*.] One that causes or promotes by design or accident. *Saunderson.*

OCC-

OCC

OCCECA'TION. *f.* [*occæcatio*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanders.*

O'CCIDENT. *f.* [from *occidens*, Lat.] The West. *Shakespeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Western. *Hoswel.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *a.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Western.

OCCI'PITAL. *a.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. *f.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head. *Builer.*

OCC'ISION. *f.* [from *occiso*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To O'CCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To shut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *a.* [*occlusus*, Latin.] Shut up; closed. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION. *f.* [*occlusio*, Lat.] The act of shutting up.

OCCU'LT. *a.* [*occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable. *Newton.*

OCCULTA'TION. *f.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *f.* [from *occulte*.] Secretness; state of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *f.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking possession. *Warburton.*

O'CCUPANT. *f.* [*occupans*, Lat.] He that takes possession of any thing. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] To take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION. *f.* [*occupatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; business. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakespeare.*

O'CCUPIER. *f.* [from *occupy*.]

1. A possessor; one who takes into his possession. *Raleigh.*

2. One who follows any employment. *Ezekiel.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Latin.]

1. To possess; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*

2. To busy; to employ. *Ecclij.*

3. To follow as business. *Common Prayer.*

4. To use; to expend. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow business. *Luke.*

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be presented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.*

2. To appear here and there. *Locke.*

3. To clash; to strike against; to meet.

4. To obviate; to make opposition to. *Bentley.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *f.* [*occurrence*, French.]

1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*

OCT

2. Occasional presentation.

OCCU'RRENT. *f.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Watts.*

OCCU'RSION. *f.* [*occursum*, Lat.] Clash; mutual blow. *Boyle.*

O'CEAN. *f.* [*oceanus*, Latin.]

1. The main; the great sea. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any immense expanse. *Locke.*

O'CEAN. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK. *a.* [from *ocean*.] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dier.*

OCE'LLATED. *a.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Resembling the eye. *Derham.*

O'CHRE. *f.* [*oxyra*.] Ochres have rough or dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine argillaceous particles readily diffusable in water. The yellow sort are called ochres of iron, and the blue, ochres of copper. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS. *a.* [from *ochre*.] Consisting of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY. *a.* [from *ochre*.] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHIMY. *f.* A mixed base metal.

O'CTAGON. *f.* [*oktō* and *gonia*.] In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *octagon*.] Having eight angles and sides.

OCTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*okto* and *angular*, Latin.] Having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *f.* [from *octangular*.] The quality of having eight angles.

O'CTANT. } *a.* Is, when a planet is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.

O'CTILE. }

OCTA'VE. *f.* [*octave*, French.]

1. The eighth day after some peculiar festival.

2. [In music.] An eighth or an interval of eight sounds.

3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsworth.*

OCTA'VO. *a.* [Latin.] A book is said to be in octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves. *Boyle.*

OCTE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years. *Pearson.*

OCTO'BER. *f.* [Latin.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

OCTOE'DRICAL. *a.* Having eight sides.

OCTO'GENARY. *a.* [*octogeni*, Latin.] Of eight years of age.

O'CTONARY. *a.* [*octonarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTON.

OCTONOCULAR. *a.* [*oſto* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*ὀκτώ* and *πέλαλον*.] Having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTYLE. *f.* [*ὀκτώ* and *στυλή*, Gr.] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

OCTUPLE. *a.* [*octuplus*, Latin.] Eight fold.

OCULAR. *a.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*

OCULARLY. *ad.* [from *ocular*.] To the observation of the eye. *Brown.*

OCULATE. *a.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

OCULIST. *f.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

OCULUS *beli.* [Latin.] An accidental variety of the agat kind. *Woodward.*

ODD. *a.* [*udda*, Swedish.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.*

2. More than a round number. *Burnet.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary.

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shakespeare.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Swift.*

6. Uncommon; particular; not to be matched. *Ascham.*

7. Unlucky. *Shakespeare.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Addison.*

ODDLY. *ad.* [from *odd*.]

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*

ODDNESS. *f.* [from *odd*.]

1. The state of being not even.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness. *Dryden. Collier.*

ODDS. *f.* [from *odd*.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hooker.*

2. More than an even wager. *Swift.*

3. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute. *Shakespeare.*

ODE. *f.* [*ὕδν*.] A poem written to be sung to musick: a lyrick poem. *Milton.*

ODIBLE. *a.* [from *odi*, Lat.] Hateful.

ODIOUS. *a.* [*odiosus*, Latin.]

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

2. Exposed to hate. *Clarendon.*

3. Causing hate; insidious. *Milton.*

ODIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *odious*.]

1. Hatfulness. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated. *Sidney.*

ODIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*

ODONTALGICK. *a.* [*ὀδών* and *άλγος*.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

ODORATE. *a.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fœtid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORIFEROUS. *a.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] Giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORIFEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

ODOROUS. *a.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed. *Cbeayne.*

ODOUR. *f.* [*odor*, Latin.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clar.*

OECONOMICKS. *f.* [*οἰκονομικός*.] Management of household affairs. *L'Estrange.*

OECUMENICAL. *a.* [*οἰκουμένης*.] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillington.*

OEDEMA. *f.* [*οἰδεμα*.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *oedema*.]

OEDEMATOUS. } Pertaining to an oedema. *Wiseman.*

OE'LAID. *f.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token. *Shakespeare.*

O'ER. contracted from *over*. *Addison.*

OE'SOPHAGUS. *f.* [from *οἷοςδε*, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part to the contexture of that; and *φάγω*, to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OF. *prep.* [or, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction; as, *of* these parts were slain.

2. It is put after comparative and superlative adjectives; as, *the most dismal and unseasonable time of all other*. *Tillotson.*

3. From; as, *one that I brought up of a puppy*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Concerning; relating to; as, *all have this sense of war*. *Smalridge.*

5. Out of; as, *yet of this little be had some to spare*. *Dryden.*

6. Among; as, *any clergyman of my own acquaintance*. *Swift.*

7. By; as, *I was entertained of the consul*. *Sandys.*

8. According to; as, *they do of right belong to you*. *Tillotson.*

9. Noting power or spontaneity; as, *of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty*. *Stephens.*

10. Noting properties or qualities; as, *a man of a decayed fortune; a body of no colour*. *Clarendon. Boyle.*

11. Noting

OFF

11. Noting extraction; as, *a man of an ancient family.* Clarendon.
 12. Noting adherence, or belonging; as, *a Hebrew of my tribe.* Shakspeare.
 13. Noting the matter; as, *the chariot was of cedar.* Bacon.
 14. Noting the thing made; as, *the gold of the crown.*
 15. Noting the motive; as, *of my own choice I undertook this work.* Dryden.
 16. Noting preference, or postponence; as, *I do not like the tower of any place.* Shakspeare.
 17. Noting change of; as, *O miserable of happy!* Milton.
 18. Noting causality; as, *good nature of necessity will give allowance.* Dryden.
 19. Noting proportion; as, *many of an hundred.* Locke.
 20. Noting kind or species; as, *an affair of the cabinet.* Swift.
- OFF. ad. [af, Dutch.]**
 1. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs; as, *to come off; to fly off; to take off.* Dryden.
 2. It is generally opposed to *on*; as, *to lay on; to take off.* Dryden.
 3. It signifies distance; *ten miles off.* Shak.
 4. In painting or statuary, it signifies projection or relief; *the figures stand off.* Shak.
 5. It signifies evanescence; absence or departure; *the scent goes off.* L'Estrange.
 6. It signifies any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; as, *the affair is off.*
 7. From; not toward. Sidney.
 8. Off hand; not studied. L'Estrange.
- OFF. interject. Depart.** Smith.
OFF. prep.
 1. Not on. Temple.
 2. Distant from. Addison.
- OFFAL. f. [off fall, Skinner.]**
 1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table. Arbuthnot.
 2. Carrion; coarse flesh. Milton.
 3. Refuse; that which is thrown away.
 4. Any thing of no esteem. Shakspeare.
- OFFENCE. f. [offensa, Latin.]**
 1. Crime; act of wickedness. Fairfax.
 2. A transgression. Locke.
 3. Injury. Dryden.
 4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal. Bacon.
 5. Anger; displeasure conceived. Sidney.
 6. Attack; act of the assailant; contrary to defence. Sidney.
- OFFENCEFUL. a. [offence and full.]** Injurious. Shakspeare.
OFFENCELESS. a. [from offence.] Unoffending; innocent. Shakspeare.
- To OFFEND. v. a. [offendo, Latin.]**
 1. To make angry. Knolles.
 2. To assail; to attack. Sidney.

OFF

3. To transgress; to violate.
 4. To injure. Dryden.
- To OFFEND. v. n.**
 1. To be criminal; to transgress the law.
 2. To cause anger. Shakspeare.
- OFFENDER. f. [from offend.]**
 1. A criminal; one who has committed crime; transgressor. Isaiah.
 2. One who has done an injury. Shakspeare.
- OFFENDRESS. f. [from offender.]** A woman that offends. Shakspeare.
- OFFENSIVE. a. [offensis, Fr. from offendere Latin.]**
 1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.
 2. Causing pain; injurious. Bacon.
 3. Assailant; not defensive. Bacon.
- OFFENSIVELY. ad. [from offendere.]**
 1. Mischievously; injuriously. Hoole.
 2. So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.
 3. By way of attack; not defensively.
- OFFENSIVENESS. f. [from offendere.]**
 1. Injuriousness; mischief. Green.
 2. Cause of disgust.
- To OFFER. v. a. [offero, Latin.]**
 1. To present to any one; to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received.
 2. To sacrifice; to immolate. Dryden.
 3. To bid, as a price or reward. Dryden.
 4. To attempt; to commence. Mac.
 5. To propose. Locke.
- To OFFER. v. n.**
 1. To be present; to be at hand; to present itself. Sidney.
 2. To make an attempt. Bacon.
- OFFER. f. [offre, Fr. from the verb.]**
 1. Proposal of advantage to another. Pope.
 2. First advance. Shakspeare.
 3. Proposal made. Daniel.
 4. Price bid; act of bidding a price. South.
 5. Attempt; endeavour.
 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.
- OFFERER. f. [from offer.]**
 1. One who makes an offer.
 2. One who sacrifices or dedicates in worship. South.
- OFFERING. f. [from offer.]** A sacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worship. Dryden.
- OFFERTORY. f. [offertoire, Fr.]** The thing offered; the act of offering. Bacon.
- OFFERTURE. f. [from offer.]** Offer; proposal of kindness. Not in use. King Charles.
- OFFICE. f. [office, French.]**
 1. A publick charge or employment.
 2. Agency; peculiar use. Newton.
 3. Business; particular employment. Milton.
 4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tempered. 5. A

OFF

OLD

5. Act of worship. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
 7. Room in a house appropriated to particular business. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Place where business is transacted. *Bacon.*
TO OFFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge. *Shakespeare.*
OFFICER. *f.* [officier, French.]
 1. A man employed by the publick. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
 3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakespeare.*
OFFICERED. *a.* [from officer.] Commanded; supplied with commanders. *Addison.*
OFFICIAL. *a.* [official, Fr. from office.]
 1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown.*
 2. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shakespeare.*
OFFICIAL. *f.* Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*
OFFICIALTY. *f.* [officialité, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*
TO OFFICIATE. *v. a.* [from office.] To give in consequence of office. *Milton.*
TO OFFICIATE. *v. n.*
 1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson.*
 2. To perform an office for another.
OFFICIAL. *a.* Used in a shop: thus, official plants are those used in the shops.
OFFICIOUS. *a.* [officiosus, Latin.]
 1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.*
 2. Importunely forward. *Shakespeare.*
OFFICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from officious.]
 1. Importunely forward. *Dryden.*
 2. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*
OFFICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from officious.]
 1. Forwardness of civility, respect, or endeavour. *South.*
 2. Overforwardness.
 3. Service. *Brown.*
OFFING. *f.* [from off.] The act of steering to a distance from the land.
OFFSET. *f.* [off and set.] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Ray.*
OFFSCOURING. *f.* [off and scour.] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Lam.*
OFFSPRING. *f.* [off and spring.]
 1. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*
 2. The thing propagated or generated; children. *Davies.*
 3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*
TO OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [offusco, Latin.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION. *f.* [from offuscate.] The act of darkening.
OFT. *ad.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely. *Hammond.*
OFTEN. *ad.* [from oft, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison.*
OFTENTIMES. *ad.* [often and times.] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*
OFTTIMES. *ad.* [oft and times.] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*
GGE'E. } *f.* A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*
OGIVE. }
TO O'GLE. *v. a.* [oegb, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness.
O'GLER. *f.* [oegbeler, Dutch.] A sly gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbutnot.*
O'GLIO. *f.* [from olla, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley. *Suckling.*
OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Walton.*
OIL. *f.* [oel, Saxon.]
 1. The juice of olives expressed. *Exodus.*
 2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Derham.*
 3. The juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the still.
TO OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Wotton.*
OILCOLOUR. *f.* [oil and colour.] Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
OILINESS. *f.* [from oily.] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil. *Brown.*
OILMAN. *f.* [oil and man.] One who trades in oils and pickles.
OILSHOP. *f.* [oil and shop.] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.
OILY. *a.* [from oil.]
 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
 2. Fat; greasy. *Shakespeare.*
OILYGRAIN. *f.* A plant.
OILYPALM. *f.* A tree.
TO OINT. *v. a.* [oint, Fr.] To anoint; to smear. *Dryden.*
OINTMENT. *f.* [from oint.] Unguent; unctuous matter. *Spenser.*
O'KER. *f.* [See OCHRE.] A colour yellow or blue. *Sidney.*
OLD. *a.* [eald, Saxon.]
 1. Past the middle part of life; not young.
 2. Of long continuance; begun long ago; having lasted long. *Camden.*
 3. Not new. *Bacon.*
 4. Ancient; not modern. *Addison.*
 5. Of any specified duration; as, two years old; fifty years old. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Sub-

6. Subsisting before something else. *Swift.*
 7. Long practised. *Ezekiel.*
 8. Of old; long ago; from ancient times.
- OLDEA'SHIONED.** *a.* [old and fashion.]
 Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dry.*
- O'LDEN.** *a.* Ancient. *Shakespeare.*
- O'LDNESS.** *f.* [from old.] Old age; antiquity; not newness. *Shakespeare.*
- OLEA'GINOUS.** *a.* [oleaginus, Lat.] Oily; unctuous. *Arbutnot.*
- OLEA'GINOUSNESS.** *f.* [from oleaginous.] Oiliness. *Boyle.*
- OLE'ANDER.** *f.* [oleandre, Fr.] The plant rosebay.
- OLE'ASTER.** *f.* [Latin.] Wild olive.
- OLE'OSE.** *a.* [oleosus, Lat.] Oily. *Floyer.*
- To OLFA'CT.** *v. a.* [olfactus, Lat.] To smell. *Hudibras.*
- OLFA'CTORY.** *a.* olfactoire, Fr. from olfactio, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.
- O'OLID.** *a.* [olidus, Lat.] Stinking;
O'LOUDOUS. } fetid. *Boyle.*
- OLIGA'RCHY.** *f.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy. *Burton.*
- O'LIO.** *f.* [olla, Span.] A mixture; a medley. *Congreve.*
- O'LITORY.** *f.* [olitor, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*
- OLIVA'STER.** *a.* [olivastre, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*
- O'LIVE.** *f.* [olive, Fr. olea, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace. *Shak.*
- OMBRE.** *f.* [bombre, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*
- O'MEGA.** *f.* [ὠμέγα.] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last. *Revelation.*
- O'MELET.** *f.* [omelette, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.
- O'MEN.** *f.* [omen, Latin.] A sign good or bad; a prognostick. *Dryden.*
- O'MENED.** *a.* [from omen.] Containing prognosticks. *Pope.*
- OME'NTUM.** *f.* [Latin.] The cawl covering the guts, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. *Quincy.*
- OMER.** *f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Bailey.*
- To O'MINATE.** *v. a.* [ominor, Lat.] To fortoken; to shew prognosticks. *Dec. of P.*
- OMINATION.** *f.* [from ominor, Latin.] Prognostick. *Brown.*
- O'MINOUS.** *a.* [from omen.]
 1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; fore-shewing ill; inauspicious. *Hayward.*
 2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*
- O'MINCUSLY.** *ad.* [from ominous.] With good or bad omen.
- OMI'NOUSNESS.** *f.* [from ominous.] The quality of being ominous.
- OMI'SSION.** *f.* [omissus, Lat.]
 1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done. *Rogers.*
 2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Shakespeare.*
- To O'MIT.** *v. a.* [omitto, Lat.]
 1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*
 2. To neglect to practise. *Addison.*
- OMI'TTANCE.** *f.* [from omit.] Forbearance. *Shakespeare.*
- OMNIFA'RIOUS.** *a.* [omnifarum, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Phillips.*
- OMNI'FEROUS.** *a.* [omnis and fero, Lat.] All-bearing. *Dis.*
- OMNI'FICK.** *a.* [omnis and facio, Latin.] All-creating. *Milton.*
- OMNI'FORM.** *a.* [omnis and forma, Latin.] Having every shape. *Dis.*
- OMNI'GENOUS.** *a.* [omnigenus, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dis.*
- OMNI'POTENCE.** } *f.* [omnipotentia,
OMNI'POTENCY. } Latin.] Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotson.*
- OMNI'POTENT.** *a.* [omnipotens, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*
- OMNIPRE'SENCE.** *f.* [omnis and present, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence. *Milton.*
- OMNIPRE'SENT.** *a.* [omnis and present, Latin.] Ubiquitary; present in every place. *Prior.*
- OMNI'SCIENCE.** } *f.* [omnis and scientia,
OMNI'SCIENCY. } Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom. *King Charles.*
- OMNI'SCIENT.** *a.* [omnis and scio, Latin.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds.
- OMNI'SCIOUS.** *a.* [omnis and scio, Latin.] All-knowing.
- OMNI'VOROUS.** *a.* [omnis and voro, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dis.*
- OMO'PLATE.** *f.* [ὀμοπλάτη and πλάτη.] The shoulder blade.
- OMPHALO'PTICK.** *f.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτική.] An optick glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.
- ON.** *prep.* [aen, Dutch; an, German.]
 1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Milton.*
 2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action; at work on a picture. *Dryden.*
 3. Noting addition or accumulation; as, mischief on mischief. *Dryden.*

ONE

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4. Noting a state of progression; as, *whither on thy way?* Dryden.
 5. It sometimes notes elevation; *on a hill,* not in a valley. Dryden.
 6. Noting approach or invasion; *luxury came on us.* Dryden.
 7. Noting dependance or reliance; as, *on God's providence their hopes depend.* Smalr.
 8. At, noting place; *the house stands on the right hand.* Shakespeare.
 9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; *on this provocation he grew angry.* Dryden.
 10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens; as, *this happened on the first day.*
 11. It is put before the object of some passion; *have pity on him.* Shakespeare.
 12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; *hence on thy life.* Dryden.
 13. Noting imprecation; *sorrow on you.* Shakespeare.
 14. Noting invocation; *be called on God.*
 15. Noting stipulation or condition; *live on any terms.* Dryden.
 16. Noting distinction or opposition; *some were on one part, some on the other.* Knolles.
 17. In many senses it is more frequently upon.
ON. ad.
 1. Forward; in succession. South.
 2. Forward; in progression. Daniel.
 3. In continuance; without ceasing. Crasb.
 4. Not off.
 5. Upon the body, as part of dress. Sid.
 6. It notes resolution to advance. Denb.
ON. interject. A word of incitement or encouragement. Shakespeare.
ONCE. ad. [from one.]
 1. One time. Bacon.
 2. A single time. Locke.
 3. The same time. Dryden.
 4. At a point of time indivisible. Dryden.
 5. One time, though no more. Dryden.
 6. At the time immediate; *in the phrase at once.* Atterbury.
 7. Formerly; at a former time. Addison.
ONE. a. [an, æne, Saxon; een, Dutch.]
 1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unit. Raleigh.
 2. Indefinitely, any. Shakespeare.
 3. Different; diverse: opposed to another.
 4. One of two: opposed to the other. Smalr.
 5. Particularly one; *he was musing one evening.* Spenser.
 6. Some future. Davies.
ONE. f.
 1. A single person. Hooker.
 2. A single mass or aggregate. Blackmore.

3. The first hour. Shakespeare.
 4. The same thing. Locke.
 5. A person. Watts.
 6. A person by way of eminence. Shakespeare.
 7. A distinct or particular person. Bacon.
 8. Persons united. Shakespeare.
 9. Concord; agreement; one mind. Till.
 10. Any person; any man indefinitely. Atterbury.
 11. A person of particular character. Shakespeare.
 12. One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, *the great ones of the world.* Glanville.
O'NEEYED. a. [one and eye.] Having only one eye. Dryden.
ONEIROCRITICAL. a. [ὄνειρον κρίσις, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. Addison.
ONEIROCRITICK. f. [ὄνειρον κρίσις, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. Addison.
O'NENESS. f. [from one.] Unity; the quality of being one. Hammond.
O'NERARY. a. [onerarius, Latin.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.
To O'NERATE. v. a. [onero, Latin.] To load; to burthen.
ONERATION. f. [from onerate.] The act of loading. Diff.
O'NEROUS. a. [onereux, Fr. onerosus, Lat.] Burthensome; oppressive. Ayliffe.
O'NION. f. [oignon, French.] A plant.
O'NLY. a. [from one; only, or onelike.]
 1. Single; one and no more. Dryden.
 2. This and no other. Locke.
 3. This above all other: as, *he is the only man for musick.*
O'NLY. ad.
 1. Simply; singly; merely; barely. Till.
 2. So and no otherwise. Genesis.
 3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*
O'NOMANCY. f. [ὄνομα and μαντεία, Gr.] Divination by the name. Camden.
ONOMA'NTICAL. a. [ὄνομα and μαντεία, Gr.] Predicting by names. Camden.
O'NSET. f. [on and set.]
 1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.
 2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. Not used. Shakespeare.
To O'NSET. v. a. [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Carew.
O'NSLAUGHT. f. [on and slay.] Attack; storm; onset. Hudibras.
ONTOLOGIST. f. [from ontology.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.
ONTOLOGY. f. [ὄντα and λογος, Gr.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. Watts.
O'NWARD. ad. [onðweard, Saxon.]
 1. Forward; progressively. Pope.
 2. In

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2. In a state of advanced progression.

Sidney.

3. Somewhat farther.

Milton.

O'NYCHA. *f.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it in scripture by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura.

Calmet.

O'NYX. *f.* [ὄνυξ.] The onyx is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem.

Hill. Sandys.

OOZE. *f.* [eaux, waters, French.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.

Carew.

2. Soft flow; spring.

Prior.

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently.

Thomson.

O'OZY. *a.* [from ooze.] Miry; muddy; slimy.

Pope.

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [opaco, Latin.] To shade; to cloud; to darken.

Boyle.

OPA'CITY. *f.* [opacité, Fr. opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Newton.

OPA'COUS. *a.* [opacus, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

Digby.

O'PAL. *f.* The opal hardly comes within the pellucid gems, being more opaque, and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light.

Hill.

OPA'QUE. *a.* [opacus, Latin.] Not transparent.

Milton.

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; op, Islandick; Gr. ὀπν, a hole.]

To O'PEN. } 1. To unclofe; to unlock. The contrary to shut.

2. To show; to discover.

Abbot.

3. To divide; to break.

Addison.

4. To explain; to disclose.

Collier.

5. To begin.

Dryden.

To OPE. } *v. n.*

To O'PEN. } 1. To unclofe; not to remain shut.

Dryd.

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

Dryden.

OPE. } *a.*

O'PEN. } 1. Unclofed; not shut.

Nebem. Cleveland.

2. Plain; apparent; evident.

Daniel.

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

Addison.

4. Not clouded; clear.

Pope.

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

Locke.

6. Not precluded; not refused.

Atis.

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

Bacon.

8. Uncovered.

Dryden.

9. Exposed; without defence.

Shakespeare.

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10. Attentive; applied to ears and eyes.

Jeremias.

O'PENER. *f.* [from open.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unclofes.

Milton.

2. Explainer; interpreter.

Shakespeare.

3. That which separates; disuniter.

Boyle.

OPENEY'ED. *a.* [open and eye.]

watchful.

Vigilant.

OPENHA'NDED. *a.* [open and hand.]

Generous; liberal.

Rowe.

OPENHEARTED. *a.* [open and heart.]

Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

Dryd.

OPENHEARTEDNESS. *f.* [open and heart.]

Liberality; munificence; generosity.

O'PENING. *f.* [from open.]

1. Aperture; breach.

Woodward.

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

O'PENLY. *ad.* [from open.]

1. Publickly; not secretly; in fight.

Hooker.

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Dryden.

OPENMOU'THED. *a.* [open and mouth.]

1. Greedy; ravenous.

L'Estrange.

2. Clamorous; vociferous.

O'PENNESS. *f.* [from open.]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Shakespeare.

2. Freedom from disguise.

Felton.

O'PERA. *f.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick.

Dryden.

O'PERABLE. *a.* [from operor, Latin.] To be done; practicable.

Brown.

O'PERANT. *a.* [operant, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect.

Shakespeare.

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [operor, Latin.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects.

Atterbury.

OPERA'TION. *f.* [operatio, Lat.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

Hooker.

2. Action; effect.

Bentley.

3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE. *a.* [from operate.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency.

Norris.

OPERA'TOR. *f.* [opérateur, Lat. from operate.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

Add.

OPERO'SE. *a.* [operosus, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble.

Burns.

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [ὄφις; and φαγν.] Serpenteating.

Brown.

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OPHITES. *f.* A stone. *Opbites* has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green. *Woodward.*

OPHTHALMICK. *a.* [*ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY. *f.* [*ophtalmie*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels.

OPIATE. *f.* A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick. *Bacon.*

OPIFICE. *f.* [*opificium*, Latin.] Workmanship; handiwork.

OPIFICER. *f.* [*opifex*, Latin.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*

OPINABLE. *a.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought.

OPINATION. *f.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion.

OPINATOR. *f.* [*opinor*, Latin.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

TO OPINE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge. *Pope.*

OPINIATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion*.]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIATOR. *f.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible. *Clar.*

OPINIATRE. *a.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn. *Locke.*

OPINIATRETY. } *f.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.]

OPINIATRY. } Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind. *Brown.*

OPINION. *f.* [*opinio*, Latin.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof.
2. Sentiments; judgement; notion. *South.*
3. Favourable judgment. *Bacon.*

TO OPINION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. *Glanville.*

OPINIONATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions. *Burnet.*

OPINIONATIVELY. *ad* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS. *f.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinacy.

OPINIONIST. *f.* [*opinioniste*, French; from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

OPIPAROUS. *a.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Diſt.*

OPITULATION. *f.* [*opitulatio*, Latin.] An aiding; a helping.

OPIUM. *f.* A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy. It is brought to us in flat cakes; its smell is very unpleasant; and its taste very bitter and very acrid; it is produced from the poppy. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns

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more violent; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are subject to relaxations and weaknesses, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

O'PLE-TREE. *f.* [*ople* and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM. *f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX. *f.* [Latin.] A gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and bitter taste. We are ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating, and gently purgative. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN. *f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

TO OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn. *Bacon.*

TO O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPILATION. *f.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE. *a.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TED. *a.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT. *a.* [*opponens*, Latin.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT. *f.* [*opponens*, Latin.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*

OPPORTU'NITY. *f.* [*opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end. *Denham.*

TO OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*opposere*, Fr.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shakespeare*
2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.*
3. To place as an obstacle. *Dryden.*
4. To place in front. *Shakespeare.*

TO OPPO'SE. *v. n.*

1. To act adversely. *Shakespeare.*
2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties.

OPPO'SELESS. *a.* [from *oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakespeare.*

OPPO'SER.

OPPO'SER. *f.* [from *oppose*.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy. *Blackmore.*

O'PPPOSITE. *a.* [*oppositus*, Lat.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

Milton.

2. Adverse; repugnant. *Dryden. Rogers.*

3. Contrary. *Tillotson.*

O'PPPOSITE. *f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist. *Hooker.*

O'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

2. Adversely.

May.

O'PPOSITENESS. *f.* [from *opposite*.] The state of being opposite.

O'POSITION. *f.* [*oppositio*, Lat.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed.

2. Hostile resistance.

Milton.

3. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of conduct.

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning. *Hooker.*

To OPPRESS. *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*

OPPRESSION. *f.* [*oppression*, Fr.]

1. The art of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*

4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbuthnot.*

OPPRESSIVE. *a.* [from *oppress*.]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Rowe.

OPPRESSOR. *f.* [from *oppress*.] One who harasses others with unjust severity. *Sandys.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *a.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy. *Addison.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *opprobrious*.] Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shakesp.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *opprobrious*.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

To OPPU'GN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *f.* [from *oppugn*.] Opposition. *Shakespeare.*

OPPU'GNER. *f.* [from *oppugn*.] One who opposes or attacks. *Beyle.*

OPSIMATHY. *f.* [*ὀψιμαθία*,] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONATION. *f.* [*opsonatio*, Lat.] Catering; abuying provisions.

O'PTABLE. *a.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.

O'PTATIVE. *a.* [*optativus*, Latin.]: Expressive of desire.

O'PTICAL. *a.* [*ὀπτικός*.] Relating to the science of optics.

OPTICIAN. *f.* [from *optick*.] One skilled in optics. *Bayle.*

O'PTICK. *a.* [*ὀπτικός*.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision. *Newton.*

2. Relating to the science of vision. *Wallis.*

O'PTICK. *f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*

O'PTICK. *f.* [*ὀπτική*.] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*

O'PTIMACY. *f.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Harvey.*

O'PTIMITY. *f.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] The state of being best.

O'PTION. *f.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election; power of choosing. *Smalridge.*

O'PULENCE. *f.* [*opulentia*, Latin.]

O'PULENCY. *f.* Wealth; riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*

O'PULENT. *a.* [*opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *ad.* [from *opulent*.] Richly; with splendor.

OR. *conjunct.* [*oder*, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.

2. It corresponds to *either*; he must *either* fall or fly.

3. Before: *or ever*, is before *ever*. *Fisher.*

OR. *f.* [French.] Gold. *Phillips.*

O'RACH. A plant.

O'RACLE. *f.* [*oraculum*, Lat.]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.*

2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of Heaven are enquired.

3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wisdom.

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. *Milton.*

ORA'CLAR. *f.* [*oraculum*, Lat.] Utter-

ORA'CULOUS. *f.* ing oracles; resembling oracles. *Walker.*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *oraculus*.] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *oraculus*.] The state of being oracular.

O'RAISON. *f.* [*oraison*, French.] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden.*

O'RAL. *a.* [*oral*, Fr.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison.*

O'RALLY. *ad.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*

O'RANGE. *f.* [*orange*, Fr.] The leaves have two lobes like ears, cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and

ORC

and of a yellow colour when ripe.

Miller.

ORANGERY. *f.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

Speffator.

ORANGEMUSK. *f.* A species of pear.

ORANGEWIFE. *f.* [*orange and wife*.] A woman who sells oranges.

Shakespeare.

ORATION. *f.* [*oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

ORATORICAL. *a.* [from *orator*.] Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

Watts.

ORATOUR. *f.* [*orator*, Lat.]

1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence.

2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORY. *f.* [*oratoria ars*, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical skill.

Sidney.

2. Exercise of eloquence.

Arbutnot.

3. A private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

Hooker. Taylor.

ORB. *f.* [*orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body; circle; circular body.

Woodward.

2. Mundane sphere; celestial body.

Shakespeare.

3. Wheel; any rolling body.

4. Circle; line drawn round.

5. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Bacon.

6. Period; revolution of time.

Milton.

7. Sphere of action.

Shakespeare.

ORBATION. *f.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

ORBED. *a.* [from *orb*.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

Shak.

2. Formed into a circle.

Milton.

3. Rounded.

Addison.

ORBICULAR. *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical.

Milton.

2. Circular.

Newton.

ORBICULARLY. *ad.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBICULARNESS. *f.* [from *orbicular*.] The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED. *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT. *f.* [*orbita*, Latin.] The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Blackmore.

ORBITY. *f.* [*orbis*, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children.

Bacon.

ORC. *f.* [*orca*, Latin.] A sort of sea-fish.

ORCHAL. *f.* A stone from which a blue colour is made.

Ainsworth.

ORCHANET. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

ORCHARD. *f.* [*ortgeard*, Saxon.] A garden of fruit trees.

Ben Johnson.

Vol. II.

ORD

O'RCHESTRE. *f.* [*ὀρχήστρα*.] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

ORD. *f.* An edge. *Ord*, in old English, signified *beginning*.

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Dryden.

2. To establish; to settle; to institute.

3. To set in an office.

Esber.

4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Stillington.

ORDA'INER. *f.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL. *f.* [*ordeal*, Sax.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown into the water.

Hale.

O'ORDER. *f.* [*ordo*, Latin.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

Bacon.

2. Established process.

Watts.

3. Proper state.

Locke.

4. Regularity; settled mode.

Daniel.

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Clarendon.

6. Rule; regulation.

Hooker.

7. Regular government.

Daniel.

8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour.

Bacon.

9. A rank, or class.

Kings.

10. A religious fraternity.

Shakespeare.

11. [Plural.] Hierarchical state.

Dryden.

12. Means to an end.

Taylor.

13. Measures; care.

Spenser.

14. [In architecture.] A system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, the Tuscan and Composite.

To O'ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.

Psalms.

2. To procure.

Spenser.

3. To methodise; to dispose fitly.

Chron.

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to a sacerdotal function.

Whitgift.

O'ORDERER. *f.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

Suckling.

O'ORDERLESS. *a.* [from *order*.] Disorderly; out of rule.

Shakespeare.

O'ORDERLINESS. *f.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalness.

O'ORDERLY. *a.* [from *order*.]

1. Methodical; regular.

Hooker.

2. Not

ORG

2. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Clar.*
3. According with established method. *Hooker.*

O'RD'ERLY. *ad.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly.

O'RDINABLE. *a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed. *Sandys.*

O'RDINAL. *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *f.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinaire*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Holder.*

O'RDINANCE. *f.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.]

1. Law; rule; precept. *Spenser.*
2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment. *Shakespeare.*
4. A cannon. It is now generally written for distinction *ordnance*. *Shakespeare.*

O'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *ordinary*.]

1. According to established rules; according to settled method. *Woodward.*
2. Commonly; usually. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *a.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Established; methodical; regular. *Arterbury.*
2. Common; usual. *Tillotson.*
3. Mean; of low rank. *Addison.*
4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY. *f.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.
2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and constant office. *Wotton.*
4. Regular price of meal. *Shakespeare.*
5. A place of eating established at a certain price. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical. *Ray.*

ORDINATION. *f.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.]

1. Established order or tendency. *Norris.*
2. The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*

O'RDNANCE. *f.* Cannon; great guns; heavy artillery. *Bentley.*

ORDONNANCE. *f.* [French.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *f.* [*ordure*, French.] Dung; filth. *Dryden.*

ORE. *f.* [one, or opa, Saxon; oer, Dut. a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral state. *Raleigh.*
2. Metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED. ? *f.* A weed. *Carew.*

O'REWOOD. ? *f.* A weed. *Carew.*

O'RGAL. *f.* Lees of wine. *Ainsworth.*

O'RGAN. *f.* [*organon*.]

1. Natural instrument; as, the tongue is the organ of speech. *Raleigh.*

ORI

2. An instrument of musick consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops, touched by the hand. *Kal.*

ORGANICAL. ? *a.* [*organicus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton.*
2. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art. *Milton.*
3. Respecting organs. *Holder.*

ORGANICALLY. *ad.* [from *organical*.] By means of organs or instruments.

ORGANICALNESS. *f.* [from *organical*.] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *f.* [from *organ*.] Organical structure. *Grew.*

O'RGANIST. *f.* [*organiste*, Fr. from *organ*.] One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION. *f.* [from *organize*.] Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. *Locke.*

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

O'RGANLOFT. *f.* [*organ and loft*.] The loft where the organ stands. *Taylor.*

O'RGANPIPE. *f.* [*organ and pipe*.] The pipe of a musical organ. *Shakespeare.*

O'RGANY. *f.* [*organum*, Latin.] An herb.

ORGA'SM. *f.* [*orgasme*, Fr. *εργασμα*.] Sudden vehemence. *Denham.*

O'RG'IS. *f.* A sea-fish, called likewise *organgling*. *Ainsworth.*

O'RG'ILLOUS. *a.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty. *Shakespeare.*

O'RG'IES. *f.* [*orgia*, Latin.] Mad riots of Bacchus; frantick revels. *Ben Jonson.*

O'RICHALCH. *f.* [*orichalcum*, Latin.] Brass. *Spenser.*

O'RIENT. *a.* [*oriens*, Latin.]

1. Rising as the sun. *Milton.*
2. Eastern; oriental.
3. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling. *Bacon.*

O'RIENT. *f.* [*orient*, Fr.] The east; the part where the sun first appears.

O'RIENTAL. *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east. *Bacon.*

O'RIENTAL. *f.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Grew.*

O'RIENTALISM. *f.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eastern languages; an eastern mode of speech.

O'RIENTALITY. *f.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental. *Brown.*

O'RIFICE. *f.* [*orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbutnot.*

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ORT

ORIFLAMB. *f.* A golden standard.

ORIGAN. *f.* [*origanum*, Latin.] Wild marjoram. *Ainsworth.*

ORIGIN. } *f.* [*origo*, Lat.]

ORIGINAL. } *f.* [*origo*, Lat.]

1. Beginning; first existence. *Bentley.*

2. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence. *Alterbury.*

3. First copy; archetype. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; descent. *Dryden.*

ORIGINAL. *a.* [*originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; pristine; first. *Stillingfleet.*

ORIGINALLY. *ad.* [from *original*.]

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause. *Smallbridge.*

2. At first. *Woodward.*

3. As the first author. *Roscommon.*

ORIGINALNESS. *f.* [from *original*.] The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY. *a.* [*originaire*, French.]

1. Productive; causing existence. *Cbeysne.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state. *Sandys.*

ORIGINATE. *v. a.* [from *origo*.] To bring into existence.

ORIGINATE. *v. n.* To receive existence.

ORINATION. *f.* [*orinatio*, Lat.] The act of bringing into existence. *Keil.*

ORISON. *f.* [*oraison*, French.] A prayer; a supplication. *Cotton.*

ORLOP. *f.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner. Hayward.*

ORNAMENT. *f.* [*ornamentum*, Latin.]

1. Embellishment; decoration. *Rogers.*

2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Addison.*

ORNAMENTAL. *a.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embellishment. *Swift.*

ORNAMENTALLY. *ad.* [from *ornament*.] In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED. *a.* [from *ornament*.] Embellished; bedecked.

ORNATE. *a.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*

ORNATENESS. *f.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; state of being embellished.

ORNATURE. *f.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainsworth.*

ORNITHOLOGY. *f.* [*ὄρνις* and *λόγος*.] A discourse on birds.

ORPHAN. *f.* [*ὀρφανός*.] A child who has lost father or mother, or both. *Spenser.*

ORPHAN. *a.* [*orphelin*, French.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*

ORPHANAGE. } *f.* [from *orphan*.] State of an orphan.

ORPHANISM. } *f.* [from *orphan*.] State of an orphan.

ORPIMENT. *f.* [*auripigmentum*, Latin.] True add genuine *orpiement* is a foliaceous

fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, easily bending without breaking: *Orpiment* has been supposed to contain gold. *Hill.*

ORPHANOTROPHY. *f.* [*ὀρφανός*; and *τροφή*.] An hospital for orphans.

ORPINE. *f.* [*orpin*, French.] Liverer or rose root. *Miller.*

ORRERY. *f.* An instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Lichfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery.

ORRIS. *f.* [*oriz*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*

ORRIS. *f.* [old French.] A sort of gold or silver lace.

ORTS. *f.* Refuse; things left or thrown away. *Ben Jonson.*

ORTHODOX. *a.* [*ὀρθός* and *δόξα*.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY. *ad.* [from *orthodox*.] With soundness of opinion. *Bacon.*

ORTHODOXY. *f.* [*ὀρθόδοξία*.] Soundness in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*

ORTHODROMICKS. *f.* [from *ὀρθός* and *δρομή*.] The art of sailing in the ark of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHOGON. *f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γωνία*.] A rectangled figure. *Protham.*

ORTHOGONAL. *a.* [from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER. *f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.] One who spells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakespeare.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [from *orthography*.]

1. Rightly spelled.

2. Relating to the spelling. *Addison.*

3. Delineated according to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *orthographical*.]

1. According to the rules of spelling.

2. According to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY. *f.* [*ὀρθός* and *γράφω*.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled. *Hallier.*

2. The art or practice of spelling. *Swift.*

3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Maxam.*

ORTHOPTNOEA. *f.* [*ὀρθόπνοια*.] A disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture. *Harvey.*

OST

- O'RTIVE.** *a.* [*ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.
- O'RYOLAN.** *f.* [French.] A small bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*
- O'RVAL.** *f.* [*orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Diët.*
- ORVIE'TAN.** *f.* [*orvietano*, Italian.] An antidote or counter poison.
- OSCILLA'TION.** *f.* [*oscillum*, Latin.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.
- O'SCILLATORY.** *a.* [*oscillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Arbutnot.*
- O'SCITANCY.** *f.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.]
1. The act of yawning.
 2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Addison.*
- O'SCITANT.** *a.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
 2. Sleepy; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*
- OSCITA'TION.** *f.* [*oscito*, Latin.] The act of yawning. *Tailor.*
- O'SIER.** *f.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*
- O'SMUND.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- O'SPRAY.** *f.* The sea eagle. *Numbers.*
- O'SSELET.** *f.* [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.
- O'SSICLE.** *f.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone. *Holder.*
- O'SSIFICK.** *a.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance.
- OSSFICA'TION.** *f.* [from *ossify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*
- OSSI'FRAGE.** *f.* [*ossifraga*, Latin. *ossifrague*, French.] A kind of eagle. *Numbers.*
- To O'SSIFY.** *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Latin.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*
- OSSI'VOROUS.** *a.* [*osso* and *voro*, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derbam.*
- O'SSUARY.** *f.* [*ossuarium*, Latin.] A charnel house.
- OST.** } *f.* A vessel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Diët.*
- OST.** }
- OSTE'NSIVE.** *a.* [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.
- OSTE'NT.** *f.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Show; token. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*
- OSTENTA'TION.** *f.* [*ostentatio*, Latin.]
1. Outward show; appearance. *Shakesp.*
 2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show.

OTH

3. A show; a spectacle. *Shakespeare.*
- OSTENTA'TIOUS.** *a.* Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*
- OSTENTA'TIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *ostentatious*.] Vainly; boastfully.
- OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS.** *f.* Vanity; boastfulness.
- OSTENTA'TOUR.** *f.* [*ostento*, Latin.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.
- OSTE'COLLA.** *f.* [*osteion* and *colla*.] *Osteocolla* is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*
- O'STEOCOPÉ.** *f.* [*osteion* and *copula*.] Pain in the bones. *Diët.*
- OSTEO'LOGY.** *f.* [*osteion* and *logos*.] A description of the bones. *Taylor.*
- OSTIARY.** *f.* The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown.*
- O'STLER.** *f.* [*ostelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Scott.*
- O'STLERY.** *f.* [*ostellerie*, French.] The place belonging to the ostler.
- O'STRACISM.** *f.* [*ostracismus*.] A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; publick censure. *Cleveland.*
- OSTRA'CITES.** *f.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill.*
- O'STRICH.** *f.* [*autruche*, French; *ostrich*, Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. They are hunted, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running. The *Ostrich* swallows iron or brass, as other birds swallow small stones to assist in digesting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Caimet.*
- OTACOU'STICK.** *f.* [*ōtra* and *akouē*.] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*
- O'THER.** *pron.* [*oðer*, Saxon.]
1. Not the same; not this; different.
 2. Not I, or he, but some one else. *Kaullen.*
 3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *South.*
 4. Correlative to *each*. *Phil.*
 5. Something beside. *Locke.*
 6. The next. *Shakespeare.*
 7. The third part. *Ben Jonson.*
 8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*. *Glanville.*
- O'THERGATES.** *ad.* In another manner.
- O'THERGUISE.** *a.* [*other* and *guise*.] Of another kind.
- O'THER-**

OVE

OVE

EVERYWHERE. *ad.* [*other and where.*] In other places. *Hooker.*

EVERYWHILE. *ad.* [*other and while.*] At other times. *Dryden.*

EVERYWISE. *ad.* [*other and wise.*] 1. In a different manner. *Sprat.*

2. By other causes. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects. *Rogers.*

EVERY. *f.* [*orep, Saxon.*] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Grew.*

OVAL. *a.* [*ovale, Fr. ovum, Lat. an egg.*] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Blackmore.*

OVATE. *f.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVARIOUS. *a.* [*from ovum, Lat.*] Confitting of eggs. *Thomson.*

OVARY. *f.* [*ovarium, Latin.*] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

OVATION. *f.* [*ovatio, Latin.*] A lesser triumph among the Romans. *Dick.*

OVAT. } *f.* A sort of caterpillar.

OVIBUS. }

OVUCH. *f.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

OVEN. *f.* [*open, Saxon.*] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser.*

OVER hath a double signification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *oppe*, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of *nether*, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above.

OVER. *prep.* [*ufar, Gothick; oppe, Sax.*]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. *Shakespeare.*

3. Above in place. *Dryden.*

4. Across; from side to side: as, *he leaped over the brook.*

5. Across something elevated: as, *it flew over the house.*

6. Through; it is *known over the town.* *Hammond.*

7. Before; as, *over night.* *Spenser.*

OVER. *ad.* 1. Above the top. *Luke.*

2. More than a quantity assigned; *five feet and an inch over.* *Hayward.*

3. From side to side; *the river was a mile over.* *Grew.*

4. From one to another. *Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea; *the king went over to France.* *Bacon.*

6. On the surface; *the ground is all over green.* *Genes.*

7. Throughout; completely; *I have thought the design over.* *South.*

8. With repetition; another time; *over again; over and over.* *Dryden.*

9. Extraordinary; in a great degree; *he not over-hasty in judging.* *Baker.*

10. Past; *when his rage was over, he repented.*

11. **OVER** and **above.** Beside; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended. *Numbers.*

12. **OVER** *against.* Opposite; regarding in front. *Bacon.*

12. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech.

To OVERABOUND. *v. n.* [*over and abound.*] To abound more than enough.

To OVERACT. *v. a.* [*over and act.*] To act more than enough. *Stillingfleet.*

To OVERARCH. *v. a.* [*over and arch.*] To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*

To OVERAWE. *v. a.* [*over and awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence.

To OVERBALANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers.*

OVERBALANCE. *f.* [*over and balance.*] Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*

OVERBATTLE. *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*

To OVERBEAR. *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to overwhelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERBID. *v. a.* [*over and bid.*] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

To OVERBLOW. *v. n.* [*over and blow.*] To be past its violence. Used of a storm.

To OVERBLOW. *v. a.* [*over and blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVERBOARD. *ad.* [*over and board.* See **BOARD.**] Off the ship; out of the ship.

To OVERBULK. *v. a.* [*over and bulk.*] To oppress by bulk. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERBURDEN. *v. a.* [*over and burden.*] To load with too great weight.

To OVERBUY. *v. a.* [*over and buy.*] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*

To OVERCARRY. *v. a.* [*over and carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*

To OVERCAST. *v. a. part. over-cast.* [*over and cast.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser.*

2. To cover. *Hooker.*

3. To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*

To OVERCHARGE. *v. a.* [*over and charge.*]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Raleigh.*

2. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*

3. To burthen. *Shakespeare.*

4. To rate too high. *Shakespeare.*

5. To fill too full.

6. To load with too great a charge. *Shakespeare.*

O V E

- To OVERCLOUD.** *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*
- To OVERCOME.** *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. pass. *overcome*; *anciently overcome*, as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]
1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish.
 2. To overflow; to surcharge. *Phillips.*
 3. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERCOME.** *v. n.* To gain the superiority. *Romans.*
- OVERCOMER.** *f.* [*from the verb.*] He who overcomes.
- To OVERCOUNT.** *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERDO.** *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough. *Grew.*
- To OVERDRESS.** *v. a.* [*over* and *dress.*] To adorn lavishly. *Pope.*
- To OVERDRIVE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen.*
- To OVEREYE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]
1. To superintend.
 2. To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVEREMPTY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty. *Carew.*
- OVERFAL.** *f.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.
- To OVERFLOAT.** *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To swim; to float. *Dryden.*
- To OVERFLOW.** *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]
1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.
 2. To exuberate. *Rogers.*
- To OVERFLOW.** *v. a.*
1. To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*
 2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run. *Dryd.*
- OVERFLOW.** *f.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fullness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbutnot.*
- OVERFLOWING.** *f.* [*from overflow.*] Exuberance; copiousness. *Rogers.*
- OVERFLOWINGLY.** *ad.* [*from overflowing.*] Exuberantly. *Boyle.*
- To OVERFLY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*
- OVERFORWARDNESS.** *f.* [*over* and *forwardness.*] Too great quickness. *Hale.*
- To OVERFREIGHT.** *v. a.* [pret. *overfreighted*; part. *over-fraught.*] To load too heavily.
- To OVERGET.** *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney.*
- To OVERGLANCE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look hastily over. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERGO.** *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] To surpass; to excel. *Sidney.*
- To OVERGORGE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.
- To OVERGROW.** *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]
1. To cover with growth. *Spenser.*
 2. To rise above. *Mortimer.*
- To OVERGROW.** *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size. *Kneller.*

O V E

- OVERGROWTH.** *f.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.
- To OVERHALE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]
1. To spread over. *Spenser.*
 2. To examine over again.
- To OVERHANG.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERHANG.** *v. n.* To jut over. *Milton.*
- To OVERHARDEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard. *Boyle.*
- OVERHEAD.** *ad.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*
- To OVERHEAR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear those who do not mean to be heard. *Shakespeare.*
- To OVERHEND.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach. *Spenser.*
- To OVERJOY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To transport; to ravish. *Taylor.*
- OVERJOY.** *f.* Transport; efficacy.
- To OVERLA'BOUR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*]
1. To take too much pains on any thing.
 2. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*
- To OVERLA'DE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To over-burthen. *Sackling.*
- OVERLA'RG.** *a.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough. *Callier.*
- OVERLA'SHINGLY.** *ad.* [*over* and *lash.*] With exaggeration. *Brerewood.*
- To OVERLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]
1. To oppress by too much weight or power. *Raleigh. Ben Jonson.*
 2. To smother with too much or too close covering. *Milton.*
 3. To smother; to crush; to overwhelm.
 4. To cloud; to over-cast. *Spenser.*
 5. To cover superficially. *Exodus.*
 6. To join by something laid over.
- To OVERLE'AP.** *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To pass by a jump. *Dryden.*
- OVERLE'ATHER.** *f.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the shoe that covers the foot.
- To OVERLIVE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to survive; to outlive. *Hayward.*
- To OVERLI'VE.** *v. n.* To live too long.
- OVERLI'VE.** *f.* [*from overlive.*] Survivor; that which lives longest. *Bacon.*
- To OVERLO'AD.** *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burthen with too much. *Felton.*
- OVERLONG.** *a.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long. *Boyle.*
- To OVERLO'OK.** *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]
1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
 2. To view fully; to peruse. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To superintend; to oversee. *Grant.*
 4. To review. *Roscommon.*
 5. To pass by indulgently. *Rogers.*
 6. To neglect; to slight. *Aitkenbury.*

OVER-

OVE

OVE

OVERLOOKER. *f.* [*over and looker.*] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*

OVERLOOP. *f.* The same with orlop.

OVERMASTED. *a.* [*over and mast.*] Having too much mast. *Dryden.*

OVERMASTER. *v. a.* [*over and master.*] To subdue; to govern. *Shakespeare.*

OVERMATCH. *v. a.* [*over and match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*

OVERMATCH. *f.* [*over and match.*] One of superiour powers. *Milton.*

OVERMOST. *a.* [*over and most.*] Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

OVERMUCH. *a.* [*over and much.*] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*

OVERMUCH. *ad.* In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS. *f.* [*from overmuch.*] Exuberance; superabundance. *Ben Johnson.*

OVERNIGHT. *f.* Night before bed-time.

OVERNAME. *v. a.* [*over and name.*] To name in a series. *Shakespeare.*

OVEROFFICE. *v. a.* [*over and office.*] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakespeare.*

OVEROFFICIOUS. *a.* [*over and officious.*] Too busy; too importunate.

OVERPASS. *v. a.* [*over and pass.*] 1. To cross. *Dryden.*

2. To over-look; to pass with disregard. *Raleigh.*

3. To omit in a reckoning. *Hooker.*

4. To omit; not to receive. *Prior.*

OVERPAY. *v. a.* [*over and pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

OVERPERCH. *f.* [*over and perch.*] To fly over. *Shakespeare.*

OVERPEER. *v. a.* [*over and peer.*] To over-look; to hover above. *Sandys.*

OVERPLUS. *f.* [*over and plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than sufficient. *Hooker.*

OVERPLY. *v. a.* [*over and ply.*] To employ too laboriously. *Milton.*

OVERPOISE. *v. a.* [*over and poise.*] To outweigh. *Brown.*

OVERPOISE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

OVERPOWER. *v. a.* [*over and power.*] To be predominant over; to oppress by superiority. *Boyle. Woodward.*

OVERPRESS. *v. a.* [*over and press.*] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush. *Roscommon.*

OVERPRIZE. *v. a.* [*over and prize.*] To value at too high price. *Wotton.*

OVERRANK. *a.* [*over and rank.*] Too rank. *Mortimer.*

OVERRATE. *v. a.* [*over and rate.*] To rate too much. *Rogers.*

OVERREACH. *v. a.* [*over and reach.*] 1. To rise above. *Raleigh.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotson.*

TO OVERREACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERREACHER. *f.* [*from over-reach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

TO OVERREAD. *v. a.* [*over and read.*] To peruse. *Shakespeare.*

TO OVERROAST. *v. a.* [*over and roast.*] To roast too much. *Shakespeare.*

TO OVERRULE. *v. a.* [*over and rule.*] 1. To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority. *Sidney.*

2. To govern with high authority; to superintend. *Hayward.*

3. To supersede: as, in law, to over-rule a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

TO OVERRUN. *v. a.* [*over and run.*] 1. To harass by incursions; to ravage. *Bacon.*

2. To out run.

3. To overspread; to cover all over.

4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester. *Addison.*

5. To injure by treading down. *Addison.*

TO OVERRUN. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full. *Spenser.*

TO OVERSEE. *v. a.* [*over and see.*] 1. To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser.*

2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*

OVERSEEN. *part.* [*from oversee.*] Mistaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*

OVERSEER. *f.* [*from oversee.*] 1. One who overlooks; a superintendant.

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor. *Graunt.*

TO OVERSET. *v. a.* [*over and set.*] 1. To turn the bottom upward; to throw off the basis. *Addison.*

2. To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*

TO OVERSET. *v. n.* To fall off the basis.

TO OVERSHADE. *v. a.* [*over and shade.*] To cover with darkness. *Dryden.*

TO OVERSHADOW. *v. a.* [*over and shadow.*] 1. To throw a shadow over any thing.

2. To shelter; to protect. *Milton.*

TO OVERSHOOT. *v. n.* [*over and shoot.*] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

TO OVERSHOOT. *v. a.* 1. To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to assert too much. *Whitgift.*

OVERSIGHT. *f.* [*from over and sight.*] 1. Superintendence. *Kings.*

2. Mistake; error. *Hooker.*

TO OVERSIZ. *v. a.* [*over and size.*] 1. To surpass in bulk. *Sandys.*

2. To

OVE

2. To plaster over. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERSKIP. *v. a.* [*over and skip.*] *Hooker.*
 1. To pass by leaping.
 2. To pass over. *Donne.*
 3. To escape. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERSLEP. *v. a.* [*over and sleep.*] *Clarendon.*
 To sleep too long.
To OVERSLIP. *v. a.* [*over and slip.*] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Wotton.*
To OVERSNOW. *v. a.* [*over and snow.*] To cover with snow. *Dryden.*
OVERSOLD. *part.* [*from oversell.*] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*
OVERSOON. *ad.* [*over and soon.*] Too soon. *Sidney.*
OVERSPENT. *part.* [*over and spend.*] Worn; harassed. *Dryden.*
To OVERSPREAD. *v. a.* [*over and spread.*] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over.
To OVERSTAND. *v. a.* [*over and stand.*] To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*
To OVERSTARE. *v. a.* [*over and stare.*] To stare wildly. *Ascham.*
To OVERSTOCK. *v. a.* [*over and stock.*] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*
To OVERSTRAIN. *v. n.* [*over and strain.*] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*
To OVERSTRAIN. *v. a.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*
To OVERSWAY. *v. a.* [*over and sway.*] To over-rule; to bear down. *Hooker.*
To OVERSWELL. *v. a.* [*over and swell.*] To rise above. *Fairfax.*
OVERT. *a.* [*ouvert, Fr.*] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*
OVERTLY. *ad.* [*from the adjective.*] Openly.
To OVERTAKE. *v. a.* [*over and take.*] 1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker.*
 2. To take by surprize. *Gal.*
To OVERTASK. *v. a.* [*over and task.*] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Harvey.*
To OVERTHROW. *v. a.* [*over and throw.*] *preter. overthrew; part. overthrown.*
 1. To turn upside down. *Taylor.*
 2. To throw down; to ruin; to demolish.
 3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.
 4. To destroy; to mischief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*
OVERTHROW. *f.* [*from the verb.*] 1. The state of being turned upside down.
 2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
 3. Defeat; discomfiture. *Hayward.*
 4. Degradation. *Shakespeare.*
OVERTHROWER. *f.* [*from overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

OVE

- OVERTHWART.** *a.* [*over and thwart.*] 1. Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.*
 2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
 3. Perverse; adverse; contradictory. *Clarendon.*
OVERTHWARTLY. *ad.* [*from thwart.*] 1. Across; transversely.
 2. Pervicaciously; perversely.
OVERTHWARTNESS. *f.* [*from thwart.*] Pervicacity; perverseness.
OVERTOOK. *pret. and part pass. of overtake.*
To OVERTOP. *v. a.* [*over and top.*] 1. To rise above; to raise the head above.
 2. To excel; to surpass.
 3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superiour excellence. *Bacon.*
To OVERTRIP. *v. a.* [*over and trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakespeare.*
OVERTURE. *f.* [*ouverture, French.*] 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery.
 2. Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Hayward.*
To OVERTURN. *v. a.* [*over and turn.*] 1. To throw down; to topple down; to subvert; to ruin. *Rome.*
 2. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*
OVERTURNER. *f.* [*from overturn.*] Subverter. *Swift.*
To OVERVALUE. *v. a.* [*over and value.*] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*
To OVERVEIL. *v. a.* [*over and veil.*] To cover. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERWATCH. *v. n.* [*over and watch.*] To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryden.*
OVERWEAK. *a.* [*over and weak.*] Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*
To OVERWEATHER. *v. a.* [*over and weather.*] To batter by violence of weather. *Shakespeare.*
To OVERWEEN. *v. n.* [*over and ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance. *Shakespeare.*
OVERWEENINGLY. *ad.* [*from overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.
To OVERWEIGH. *v. a.* [*over and weigh.*] To preponderate. *Hooker.*
OVERWEIGHT. *f.* [*over and weight.*] Preponderance. *Bacon.*
To OVERWHELM. *v. a.* [*over and whelm.*] 1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rome.*
 2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakespeare.*
OVERWHELMINGLY. *ad.* [*from overwhelm.*] In such a manner as to overwhelm. *Decay of Piety.*
 OVER.

OUT

OVERWROUGHT. *part.* [over and wrought.]

1. Labour'd too much. *Dryden.*
2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

OVERWORN. *part.* [over and worn.]

1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*
2. Spoiled by time. *Shakespeare.*

OVERYEA'RED. *a.* [over and year.] Too old. *Fairfax.*

UGHT. *f.* [aphiz, Saxon.] Any thing; not nothing. *Milton.*

UGHT. *verb imperfect.* [preterite of owe.]

1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.*
2. To be obliged by duty: *subjects ought to obey the King.* *Bacon.*
3. To be fit; to be necessary: *the position ought to be proved.* *Locke.*

OVIFORM. *a.* [ovum and forma, Latin.] Having the shape of an egg. *Burnet.*

OVIPAROUS. *a.* [ovum and pario, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *f.* [once, Fr. uncia, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty penny-weights; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *f.* [once, Fr. onza, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*

OUPHE. *f.* [auff, Teutonic.] A fairy; a goblin.

OUPHEN. *f.* [from ouphe.] Elfish. *Shakespeare.*

OUR. *pron. poss.* [une, Saxon.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Shakespeare.*
2. When the substantive goes before, it is written ours. *Davies.*

OURSELVES. *reciprocal pronoun.*

1. We; not others. *Locke.*
2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

OURSELF is used in the regal stile. *Shakespeare.*

OUSE. *f.* Tanners bark.

OUSEL. *f.* [urle, Saxon.] A blackbird.

TO OUST. *v. a.* [ouster, French.] To vacate; to take away. *Hale.*

OUT. *ad.* [ut, Saxon.]

1. Not within: *the flag is out.* *Prior.*
2. It is generally opposed to in. *Shakespeare.*
3. In a state of disclosure: *the leaves are out.* *Bacon.*
4. Not in confinement or concealment: *murder will out.*
5. From the place or house: *drive the rogue out.* *Shakespeare.*
6. From the inner part. *Ezekiel.*
7. Not at home: *I was out.*
8. In a state of extinction: *the fire is out.* *Shakespeare.*
9. In a state of being exhausted: *the provision is out.* *Shakespeare.*
10. Not in affairs: *the minister is out.* *Shakespeare.*
11. To the end: *hear him out.* *Dryden.*

Ver. II.

OUT

12. Loudly; without restraint: *be told it out.* *Pope.*

13. Not in the hands of the owner: *my horse is out, I have lent him.* *Locke.*

14. In an error: *the lawyers were out.* *L'Estrange.*

15. At a loss; in a puzzle: *be was out in his tale.* *Bacon.*

16. With torn clothes. *Dryden.*

17. It is used emphatically before *alas.* *Suckling.*

18. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery. *Numbers.*

OUT. *interject.* An expression of abhorrence or expulsion: as, *out upon this half-faced fellowship.* *Shakespeare.*

OUT of. *prep.*

1. From; noting produce: *it grows out of rocks.* *Spenser.*
2. Not in; noting exclusion or dismissal: *shut out of the house.*
3. No longer in: *it is out of my hands.*
4. Not in; noting unfitness: *out of time.* *Dryden.*
5. Not within; relating to a house.
6. From; noting extraction. *Bacon.*
7. From; noting copy. *Stillington.*
8. From; noting rescue. *Addison.*
9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity: *out of tune.* *Swift.*
10. From one thing to something different: *be went out of his regular course.* *Decay of Piety.*

11. Not according to: *this was done out of rule.* *Pope.*

12. To a different state from; noting separation: *be is out of favour.* *Hooker.*

13. Beyond; out of sight. *Shakespeare.*

14. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted: *it is out of knowledge.* *Knolles.*

15. By means of. *Shakespeare.*

16. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason: *be reproached me out of kindness.* *Bacon.*

17. *Out of hand*; immediately; as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUT. *v. a.* To expel; to deprive. *King Charles.*

TO OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [out and act.] To do beyond. *Orway.*

TO OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [out and balance.] To outweigh; to preponderate.

TO OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [out and bar.] To shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*

TO OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [out and bid.] To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne.*

OUTBI'DDER. *f.* [out and bid.] One that out-bids.

OUTBLOWED. *a.* [out and blow.] Inflated; swollen with wind. *Dryden.*

OUTBORN

OUT

OUTBORN. *a.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.
OUTBOUND. *a.* [*out* and *bound.*] Destined to a distant voyage. *Dryden.*
To OUTBRAVE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. *Corwley.*
To OUTBRAZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.
OUTBREAK. *f.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakesp.*
To OUTBREATHE. *v. a.* [*out* and *breathe.*]
 1. To weary by having better breath.
 2. To expire. *Spenser.*
OUTCAST. *part.*
 1. Thrown into the air as refuse. *Spenser.*
 2. Banished; expelled. *Milton.*
OUTCAST. *f.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior.*
To OUTCRAFT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning. *Shakespeare.*
OUTCRY. *f.* [*out* and *cry.*]
 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. *Denham.*
 2. Clamour of detestation. *South.*
OUTDARE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTDATE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate. *Hammond.*
To OUTDO. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to surpass. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
To OUTDWEIL. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To stay beyond. *Shakespeare.*
OUTER. *a.* [*from out.*] That which is without. *Grew.*
OUTERLY. *ad.* [*from outer.*] Toward the outside. *Grew.*
OUTERMOST. *a.* [*superlative from outer.*] Remotest from the midst. *Boyle.*
To OUTFACE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*]
 1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity. *Wotton.*
 2. To stare down. *Raleigh.*
To OUTFAWN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*
To OUTFLY. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakespeare.*
OUTFORM. *f.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance. *Ben Johnson.*
To OUTFROWN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down. *Shakespeare.*
OUTGATE. *f.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; passage outward. *Spenser.*
To OUTGIVE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*
To OUTGO. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*]
 1. To surpass; to excel. *Carew.*
 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.
 3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*
To OUTGROW. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To

OUT

surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.
OUTGUARD. *f.* [*out* and *guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
OUTJEST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jest.*] To overpower by jesting. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTKNAVE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*
OUTLANDISH. *a.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign. *Dome.*
To OUTLAST. *v. a.* [*out* and *last.*] To surpass in duration. *Waller.*
OUTLAW. *f.* [*utlaga, Saxon.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A plunderer; a robber; a bandit. *Domin.*
To OUTLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Horv.*
OUTLAWRY. *f.* [*from outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bacon.*
To OUTLEAP. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.
OUTLEAP. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*
OUTLET. *f.* [*out* and *let.*] Passage outward; discharge outward. *Roy.*
OUTLINE. *f.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dryden.*
To OUTLIVE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to survive. *Clarendon.*
OUTLIVER. *f.* [*out* and *live.*] A survivor.
To OUTLOOK. *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakespeare.*
To OUTLUSTRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *lustre.*] To excel in brightness. *Shakespeare.*
OUTLYING. *part. a.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common course of order. *Temple.*
To OUTMEASURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *measure.*] To exceed in measure. *Brown.*
To OUTNUMBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number. *Addison.*
To OUTMARCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clar.*
OUTMOST. *a.* [*out* and *most.*] Remotest from the middle. *Newton.*
OUTPARISH. *f.* [*out* and *parish.*] Parish not lying within the walls.
OUTPART. *f.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the center or main body. *Ayliffe.*
To OUTPACE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To out-go; to leave behind. *Chapman.*
To OUTPOUR. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*
To OUTPRIZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value set upon it. *Shak.*
To OUTRAGE. *v. n.* [*outrager, French.*] To injure violently or contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously. *Auerbury.*

OUT

OUT

TO OUTRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. *Alcham.*

OUTRAGE. *f.* [outrage, French.] Open violence; tumultuous mischief. *Shak.*

OUTRAGEOUS. *a.* [outrageux, French.]

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakespeare.*

OUTRAGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from outrageous.] Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from outrageous.] Fury; violence. *Dryden.*

TO OUTREACH. *v. a.* [out and reach.] To go beyond. *Brown.*

TO OUTRIDE. *v. a.* [out and ride.] To pass by riding. *Dryden.*

OUTRIGHT. *ad.* [out and right.]

1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbuth.*

2. Completely. *Addison.*

TO OUTROAR. *v. a.* [out and roar.] To exceed in roaring. *Shakespeare.*

OUTRODE. *f.* [out and rode.] Excursion.

TO OUTROOT. *v. a.* [out and root.] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

TO OUTRUN. *v. a.* [out and run.]

1. To leave behind in running. *Shakespeare.*

2. To exceed. *Addison.*

TO OUTSAIL. *v. a.* [out and sail.] To leave behind in sailing. *Broome.*

TO OUTSCORN. *v. a.* [out and scorn.] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shak.*

TO OUTSELL. *v. a.* [out and sell.]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold. *Temple.*

2. To gain a higher price. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSHINE. *v. a.* [out and shine.]

1. To emit lustre. *Shakespeare.*

2. To excel in lustre. *Denham.*

TO OUTSHOOT. *v. a.* [out and shoot.]

1. To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUTSIDE. *f.* [out and side.]

1. Superficies; surface; external part. *L'Estrange.*

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance. *Locke.*

4. The utmost. *Mortimer.*

5. Person; external man. *Bacon.*

6. Outer side; part not inclosed. *Spett.*

TO OUTSIT. *v. a.* [out and sit.] To sit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

TO OUTSLEEP. *v. a.* [out and sleep.] To sleep beyond. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSPEAK. *v. a.* [out and speak.] To speak something beyond. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSPORT. *v. a.* [out and sport.] To sport beyond. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSPREAD. *v. a.* [out and spread.] To extend: to diffuse. *Pope.*

TO OUTSTAND. *v. a.* [out and stand.]

1. To support; to resist. *Woodward.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Sk.*

TO OUTSTAND. *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

TO OUTSTARE. *v. n.* [out and stare.] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery. *Craslow.*

OUTSTREET. *f.* [out and street.] Street in the extremities of a town.

TO OUTSTRETCH. *v. a.* [out and stretch.] To extend; to spread out. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSTRIPE. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Ben Jonson.*

TO OUTSWEETEN. *v. a.* [out and sweeten.] To excel in sweetness. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTSWEAR. *v. a.* [out and swear.] To over power by swearing.

TO OUTTONGUE. *v. a.* [out and tongue.] To bear down by noise. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTTALK. *v. a.* [out and talk.] To over power by talk. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTVALUE. *v. a.* [out and value.] To transcend in price. *Boyle.*

TO OUTVENOM. *v. a.* [out and venom.] To exceed in poison. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTVIE. *v. a.* [out and vie.] To exceed; to surpass. *Addison.*

TO OUTVILLAIN. *v. a.* [out and villain.] To exceed in villany. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTVOICE. *v. a.* [out and voice.] To out roar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakespeare.*

TO OUTVOTE. *v. a.* [out and vote.] To conquer by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

TO OUTWALK. *v. a.* [out and walk.] To leave one in walking.

OUTWALL. *f.* [out and wall.]

1. Outward part of a building.

2. Superficial appearance. *Shakespeare.*

OUTWARD. *a.* [utward, Saxon.]

1. External; opposed to inward. *Shakespeare.*

2. Extrinsic; adventitious. *Dryden.*

3. Foreign; not intestine. *Hayward.*

4. Tending to the out parts. *Dryden.*

5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual. *Duppa.*

OUTWARD. *f.* External form. *Shakespeare.*

OUTWARD. *ad.*

1. To foreign parts; as, a ship outward bound.

2. To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY. *ad.* [from outward.]

1. Externally; opposed to inwardly.

2. In appearance; not sincerely. *Spratt.*

OUTWARDS. *ad.* Towards the out parts.

TO OUTWEAR. *v. a.* [out and wear.] To pass tediously. *Pope.*

TO OUTWEED. *v. a.* [out and weed.] To extirpate as a weed. *Spenser.*

TO OUTWEIGH. *v. a.* [out and weigh.]

1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.*

2. To

OWN

2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden.*
To OUTWELL. *v. a.* [*out and well.*] To pout out. *Spenser.*
To OUTWIT. *v. a.* [*out and wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by stratagem. *L'Estr.*
OUTWORK. *f.* [*out and work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*
OUTWORN. *part.* [*from outwear.*] Consumed or destroyed by use. *Milton.*
To OUTWREST. *v. a.* [*out and wrest.*] To extort by violence. *Spenser.*
OUTWROUGHT. *part.* [*out and wrought.*] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy. *B. Jo.*
To OUTWORTH. *v. a.* [*out and worth.*] To excel in value. *Shakespeare.*
To OWE. *v. a.* [*eg, aa, Islandick.*]
 1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.
 2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for: *I owe my life to him.* *Milton.*
 3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause: *he owes his fall to his vices.* *Pope.*
 4. To possess; to be the right owner of. *Sb.*
O'WING. *a.*
 1. Consequential. *Atterbury.*
 2. Due as a debt. *Locke.*
 3. Imputable to, as an agent. *Locke.*
OWL. } *f.* [*ule, Saxon.*] A bird that
O'WLET. } flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*
O'WLER. *f.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift.*
OWN. *f.* [*agen, Saxon.*]
 1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, our, your, their.* *Dryden.*
 2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration. *Dryden.*
 3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; *domestick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.* *Daniel.*
To OWN. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
 2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right. *Dryden.*

OZE

3. To avow.
 4. To confess; not to deny. *Dryden.*
O'WNERSHIP. *f.* [*from owner.*] Property; rightful possession. *Tillotson.*
O'WNER. *f.* [*from own.*] One to whom any thing belongs. *Ayliffe.*
OWRE. *f.* [*urus jubatus, Latin.*] A beast. *Shakespeare.*
OX. *f.* plur. **OXEN.** [*oxa, Sax. ox, Dan.*]
 1. The general name for black cattle. *Camden.*
 2. A castrated bull. *Graunt.*
OXBA'NE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
O'XEYE. *f.* [*bupthalmus, Lat.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*
O'XGANG of Land. *f.* Twenty acres.
OXHE'AL. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
O'XFLY. *f.* [*ox and fly.*] A fly of a particular kind.
OXLI'P. *f.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower. *Shakespeare.*
OXSTALL. *f.* [*ox and stall.*] A stand for oxen.
O'XTONGUE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
O'XYCRATE. *f.* [*oxyagalov.*] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wifeman.*
O'XYMEL. *f.* [*oxyumeli.*] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbutnot.*
OXYMO'RON. *f.* [*oxyumopon.*] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word.
OXYRRHODINE. *f.* [*oxyrrhodov.*] A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Flyer.*
O'YER. *f.* [*oyer, old French.*] A court of oyer and terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
OYE'S. *f.* [*oyez, hear ye, French.*] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick cries. It is thrice repeated.
O'YSTER. *f.* [*oyster, Dutch; huître, Fr.*] A bivalve testaceous fish. *Shakespeare.*
O'YSTERWENCH. } *f.* [*oyster and wench.*]
O'YSTERWOMAN. } or *woman.* A woman whose business is to sell oysters. *Shakespeare.*
OZÆ'NA. *f.* [*ozeina.*] An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench. *Quincy.*



P.

P

P Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt.* It is founded by the Germans and Welsh with *b.*

P A B

PA'BULAR. *a.* [*pabulum, Latin.*] Affording aliment or provender.
PABULATION. *f.* [*pabulum, Latin.*] The act of feeding or procuring provender.
PA'BU.

P A C

PABULOUS. *a.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Alim-
ental; affording aliment. *Brown.*
PACE. *f.* [*pas*, French.]
1. Step; single change of the foot in walking. *Milton.*
2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*
3. Degree of celerity. *Shakespeare.*
4. Step; gradation of business. *Temple.*
5. A measure of five feet. *Holder.*
6. A particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble. *Hudibras.*
TO PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move on slowly. *Spenser.*
2. To move. *Shakespeare.*
3. [used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.
TO PACE. *v. a.*
1. To measure by steps. *Shakespeare.*
2. To direct to go. *Shakespeare.*
PACED. *a.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait. *Dryden.*
PACER. *f.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.
PACIFICATION. *f.* [*pacification*, French.]
1. The act of making peace. *South.*
2. The act of appealing or pacifying. *Hooker.*
PACIFICATOR. *f.* [*pacificateur*, French; from *paci*.] Peace-maker. *Bacon.*
PACIFICATORY. *a.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.
PACIFICK. *a.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Latin.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appealing. *Hammond.*
PACIFIER. *f.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.
TO PACIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Latin.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person. *Bacon.*
PACK. *f.* [*pack*, Dutch.]
1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleaveland.*
2. A burden; a load. *L'Esrange.*
3. A due number of cards. *Addison.*
4. A number of hounds hunting together.
5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.*
6. Any great number, as to quantity or pressure.
TO PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]
1. To bind up for carriage. *Otway.*
2. To send in a hurry. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. *Shakesp.*
4. To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*
TO PACK. *v. n.*
1. To tie up goods. *Cleaveland.*
2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Taffer.*

P A D

3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill. *Carew.*
PA'CKCLOATH. *f.* [*pack and cloath*.] A cloath in which goods are tied up.
PA'CKER. *f.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage. *Pope.*
PA'CKET. *f.* [*pacquet*, French.] A small pack; a mail of letters. *Denham.*
TO PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*
PA'CKHORSE. *f.* [*pack and horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*
PA'CKSADDLE. *f.* [*pack and saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid. *Howell.*
PA'CKTHREAD. *f.* [*pack and thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels. *Addison.*
PA'CKWAX. *f.* The aponeuroses on the sides of the neck. *Ray.*
PACT. *f.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Bacon.*
PAC'TION. *f.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*
PACTITIOUS. *a.* [*pactio*, Latin.] Settled by covenant.
PAD. *f.* [from *paad*, Saxon.]
1. The road; a foot path. *Prior.*
2. An easy paced horse. *Dryden.*
3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.
4. A low soft saddle. *Hudibras.*
TO PAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way smooth and level.
PA'DAR. *f.* Grouts; coarse flour. *Wotton.*
PA'DDER. *f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*
TO PAD'DLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, French.]
1. To row; to beat waters as with oars.
2. To play in the water. *Collier.*
3. To finger. *Shakespeare.*
PAD'DLE. *f.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]
1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. *Deuteronomy.*
PA'DDLER. *f.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainsworth.*
PA'DDOCK. *f.* [*pada*, Saxon; *padde*, Dut.] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*
PADDOCK. *f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A small inclosure for deer.
PADEL'ON. *f.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PADLOCK. *f.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.
TO PADLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock. *Arbuthnot.*
PADOW.

P A I

P A L

PA'DOWPIPE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'E'AN. *f.* A song of triumph. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *f.* [paganic, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin.] A Heathen; one not a Christian.

PA'GAN. *a.* Heathenish. *Shakespeare.*

PA'GANISM. *f.* [paganisme, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism. *Hooker.*

PAGE. *f.* [page, French.]

1. One side of the leaf of a book.

2. [page, Fr.] A young boy attending of a great person. *Donne.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.

2. To attend as a page. *Shakespeare.*

PA'GEANT. *f.*

1. A statue in show.

2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

PA'GEANT. *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To exhibit in shows; to represent. *Shakespeare.*

PA'GEANTRY. *f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'GINAL. *f.* [pagina, Latin.] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD. *f.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. An Indian idol. *Stillington.*

2. The temple of the idol. *Pope.*

PAID. The preterite and participle passive of *pay*. *Dryden.*

PAI'GLES. *f.* Flowers; also called cowslips.

PAIL. *f.* [paila, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. *Dryden.*

PAI'LFUL. *f.* [pail and full.] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakespeare.*

PAILMA'IL. *a.* Violent; boisterous. *Digby.*

PAIN. *f.* [peine, French.]

1. Punishment denounced. *Sidney.*

2. Penalty; punishment. *Bacon.*

3. Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.

5. Labour; task. *Spenser.*

6. Uneasiness of mind. *Prior.*

7. The throws of child-birth. *Sam.*

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jeremiab.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. *Spenser.*

PA'INFUL. *a.* [pain and full.]

1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.*

2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakespeare.*

4. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*

PA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *painful*.]

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*

PA'INFULNESS. *f.* [from *painful*.]

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief. *South.*

2. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM. *f.* [payen, French.] Pagan; infidel. *Peachment.*

PAI'NIM. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*

PAI'NLESS. *a.* [from *pain*.] Without pain; without trouble. *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER. *f.* [pains and take.] Labourer; laborious person. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING. *a.* [pains and take.] Laborious; industrious.

To PAINT. *v. a.* [peindre, French.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours.

2. To cover with colours representative of something. *Shakespeare.*

3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Lectin.*

4. To describe; to represent. *Shakespeare.*

5. To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.*

6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shakespeare.*

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*

PAINT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

2. Colours laid on the face. *Anna.*

PAINTER. *f.* [from *paint*.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Dryden.*

PAINTING. *f.* [from *paint*.]

1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*

2. Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shakespeare.*

3. Colours laid on. *Shakespeare.*

PAINTURE. *f.* [peinture, French.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*

PAIR. *f.* [paire, Fr. par, Lat.]

1. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves.

2. A man and wife. *Milton.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Suck.*

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shak.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shak.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*

1. To join in couples. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent, or contrast as opposite.

PA'LACE. *f.* [palais, Fr.] A royal house; an house eminently splendid. *Shakespeare.*

PALA'CIOUS. *f.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Græm.*

PALA'NQUIN. *f.* Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves. *PA'LA-*

P A L

P A L

PALATABLE. *a.* [from *palate.*] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Pbillips.*

PALATE. *f.* [*palatum*, Lat.]
1. The instrument of taste. *Hakerwill.*
2. Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor.*

PALATICK. *a.* [from *palate.*] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*

PALATINE. *f.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Latin.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*

PALATINE. *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

PALE. *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Latin.]
1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not high coloured; approaching to transparency. *Arbutnot.*
3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakespeare.*

PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*

PALE. *f.* [*palus*, Latin.]
1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any inclosure. *Hooker. Milton.*
3. Any district or territory. *Clarendon.*
4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacbam.*

PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with pales. *Mortimer.*
2. To inclose; to encompass. *Shakespeare.*

PALEEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye.*] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*

PALEFACED. *a.* [*pale* and *face.*] Having the face wan. *Shakespeare.*

PALELY. *ad.* [from *pale.*] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PALENESS. *f.* [from *pale.*]
1. Want of colour; want of freshness. *Pope.*
2. Want of colour; want of lustre. *Shakespeare.*

PALENDAR. *f.* A kind of coasting vessel.

PALEOUS. *f.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky; chaffy. *Brown.*

PALETTE. *f.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickell.*

PALFREY. *f.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A small horse fit for ladies. *Dryden.*

PALFREYED. *a.* [from *palfrey.*] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickell.*

PALIFICATION. *f.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PALINDROME. *f.* [*πάλιν* and *δρομέω*.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PALINODE. } *f.* [*παλινωδία*.] A recan-
PALINODY. } tation. *Sandy.*

PALISA'DE. } *f.* [*palisade*, Fr.] Pales set
PALISA'DO. } by way of inclosure or de-
fence. *Broom.*

PA'ALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades.

PA'LISH. *a.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale.

PALL. *f.* [*pallium*, Latin.]
1. A cloak or mantle of state. *Milton.*
2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*
3. The covering thrown over the dead.

TO PALL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest. *Shakespeare.*

TO PALL. *v. n.* To grow vapid; to become insipid. *Addison.*

TO PALL. *v. a.*
1. To make insipid or vapid. *Atterbury.*
2. To make spiritless; to dispirit. *Dryden.*
3. To weaken; to impair. *Shakespeare.*
4. To cloy. *Taylor.*

PALLET. *f.* [from *paille*, Fr. straw.]
1. A small bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
2. [*palette*, French.] A small measure of liquid, formerly used by chirurgeons in bleeding. *Hakerwill.*

PALLMA'LL. *f.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Latin; *pale maille*, French.] A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PAL'LIAMENT. *f.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dress; a robe. *Shakespeare.*

PAL'LIARDISE. *f.* [*palliardise*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

TO PAL'LIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Latin.]
1. To cover with excuse. *Swift.*
2. To extenuate; to soften by favourable representations. *Dryden.*
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIA'TION. *f.* [*palliation*, French.]
1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation. *King Charles.*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure. *Bacon.*

PAL'LIATIVE. *a.* [*palliatis*, Fr. from *palliate*.]
1. Extenuating; favourably representative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; not radically curative. *Arbutnot.*

PAL'LIATIVE. *f.* [from *palliate*.] Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PAL'LLID. *a.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured. *Spenser.*

PALM. *f.* [*palma*, Latin.]
1. A tree; of which the branches were worn in token of victory. There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal,

PAL

Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent higher and made into flag-brooms.

2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*

3. [palma, Lat.] The inner part of the hand. *Bacon.*

4. A measure of length, comprising three inches. *Denham.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud. *Dryden.*

3. To handle. *Prior.*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Answerth.*

PALMER. *f.* [from palm.] A pilgrim; they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm. *Pope.*

PALMER. *f.* A crown encircling a deer's head.

PALMERWORM, *f.* [palmer and worm.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Boyle.*

PALMETTO. *f.* A species of the palm-tree: in the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves. *Thomson.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *a.* [palma and fero, Latin.] Bearing palms. *DiC.*

PALMIPED. *a.* [palma and per, Latin.] Webfooted. *Brown.*

PALMISTER. *f.* [from palma, Lat.] One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY. *f.* [palma, Latin.] The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleveland.*

PALMY. *a.* [from palm.] Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY. *f.* [from palpable.] Quality of being perceived in the touch. *Pope.*

PALPABLE. *f.* [palpable; French.]

1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected. *Tillotson.*

3. Plain; easily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PALPABLENESS. *f.* [from palpable.] Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY. *ad.* [from palpable.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *f.* [palpatio, palpor, Latin.] The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE. *v. a.* [palpito, Latin.]

To beat at the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION. *f.* [palpitation, French.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE. *f.* [palsgraff, German.]

A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PAN

PA'LSICAL. *a.* [from palsy.] Afflicted with a palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *a.* [from palsy.] Diseased with a palsy. *Decay of Palsy.*

PA'LSY. *f.* [paralysis, Latin.] There is a threefold division of a palsy; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and a privation of both together.

To PA'LTR. *v. n.* [from paltron, Skinner.] To shift; to dodge. *Shakespeare.*

To PA'LTR. *v. a.* To squander: as, he palters his fortune.

PA'LTRER. *f.* [from palter.] A sincere dealer; a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS. *f.* [from paltry.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY. *a.* [paltron, French.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Addison.*

PA'LY. *a.* [from pale.] Pale. *Shakespeare.*

PAM. *f.* [probably from palm, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER. *v. a.* [pamberare, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to lapinate.

PA'MPHLET. *f.* [par un filet, French.] A small book, probably a book sold unbound. *Clarendon.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. *Horace.*

PAMPHLETEER. *f.* [from pamphlet.] A scribbler of small books. *Swift.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together.

PAN. *f.* [ponne, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain pan. *Pan.*

PANACEA. *f.* [panacée, Fr. *græco-lat.*] An universal medicine.

PANA'CEA. *f.* An herb.

PANCAKE. *f.* [pan and cake.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan. *Mart.*

PANA'DO. *f.* [from panis, Lat. bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water. *Wise.*

PANCRA'TICAL. *a.* [παν and κρατος.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises.

PANCREAS. *f.* [παν and κρεας.] The pancreas or sweet-bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins.

PANCREA'TICK. *a.* [from pancreas.] Contained in the pancreas. *Reg.*

PA'NCY. *f.* [from panacea.] A flower; a kind of violet. *Locke.*

PANDECT. *f.* [pandecta, Latin.] A treatise.

PAN

PAP

life that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift.*
PANDE'MICK. *a.* [παῖς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*
PANDER. *f.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*.] A pimp; a male-bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*
TO PANDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.
PANDERLY. *a.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimp-like. *Shakespeare.*
PANDICULATION. *f.* [pandiculatio, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*
PANE. *f.* [paneau, Fr.]
 1. A square of glass. *Pope.*
 2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*
PANEGYRICK. *f.* [panegyrique, Fr. παῖς.] An elogy; an encomiastick piece.
PANEGYRIST. *f.* [from *panegyrick*; παῖς, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden.*
PANEL. *f.* [paneau, Fr.]
 1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies. *Addison.*
 2. A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. *Corvel.*
PANG. *f.* [bang, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Derbam.*
TO PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakespeare.*
PANICK. *a.* Violent without cause. *Camden.*
PANNADE. *f.* The curvet of a horse.
PANNEL. *f.* [panneel, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Hudibras.*
PANNEL. *f.* The stomach of a hawk.
PANNICLE. *f.* A plant. *Peacham.*
PANNICK. *f.* A plant.
PANNIER. *f.* [panier, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse. *Addison.*
PANOPLY. *f.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour. *Milton.*
TO PANT. *v. n.* [panteler, old Fr.]
 1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour. *Craspaw.*
 2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.*
 3. To play with intermission. *Pope.*
 4. To long; to wish earnestly. *Pope.*
PANT. *f.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakespeare.*
PANTALOO. *f.* [pantalon, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn. *Shakespeare.*
PANTESS. *f.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHE'ON. *f.* [πανθεον.] A temple of all the gods.
PANTHER. *f.* [πανθηρ; panthera, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a lynx; a pard.
PANTILE. *f.* A gutter tile.
PANTINGLY. *ad.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation. *Shakespeare.*
PANTLER. *f.* [panetier, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shakespeare. Hammer.*
PANTOFLE. *f.* [pantoufle, French.] A slipper. *Peacham.*
PANTOMIME. *f.* [πάς and μίμος; pantomime, Fr.]
 1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action. *Hudibras.*
 2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb shew. *Arbutnot.*
PANTON. *f.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*
PANTRY. *f.* [paneterie, Fr. panarium, Lat.] The room in which provisions are reposit. *Wotton.*
PAP. *f.* [papa, Italian; pappe, Dutch; papilla, Latin.]
 1. The nipple; the dog sucked. *Spenser.*
 2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Dinne.*
 3. The pulp of fruit.
PAPA. *f.* [παππᾶς.] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Swift.*
PAPACY. [papauté, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome. *Bacon.*
PAPAL. *a.* [papal, French.] Popish; belonging to the Pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*
PAPAW. *f.* A plant.
PAPAVEROUS. *a.* [papavereus, from *papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*
PAPER. *f.* [papier, French; papyrus, Lat.]
 1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Piece of paper. *Locke.*
 3. Single sheet printed, or written. *Shakespeare.*
PAPER. *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet.*
TO PAPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register. *Shakespeare.*
PAPERMAKER. *f.* [paper and make.] One who makes paper.
PAPERMILL. *f.* [paper and mill.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shakespeare.*
PAPE'SCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbutnot.*
PAPILLO. [Lat. papillon, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*
PAPI.

PAR

PAPILIONACEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*, Latin.] The flowers are called *papilionaceous*, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed: the petals, or flower leaves, are always of a difform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower.

PA'PILLARY. } *a.* [from *papilla*, Lat.]
PA'PILLOUS. } Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Derham.*

PA'PIST. *f.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

PAPISTICAL. *a.* [from *papist*.] Popish; adherent to popery. *Whitgift.*

PAPISTRY. *f.* [from *papist*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church. *Whitgift.*

PA'PPOUS. *a.* [*papposus*, low Latin.] Having soft down, growing out of the seeds of some plants, as thistles. *Ray.*

PA'PPY. *a.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Burnet.*

PAR. *f.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke.*

PARABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Easily procured. *Brown.*

PARABLE. *f.* [*παράβολη*.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured. *Numbers.*

PARABOLA. *f.* [Latin.] The *parabola* is a conick section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Bentley.*

PARABOLICAL. } *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.]
PARABOLICK. } from *parable*.

1. Expressed by parable or similitude. *Brown.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray.*

PARABOLICALLY. *ad.* [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or similitude.

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM. *f.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Diſt.*

PARABOLOID. *f.* [*παράβολη* and *ἰδιον*.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquaduplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *f.* [*παράκέντησις*.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL. } *a.* [*παρὲν* and *κέντρον*.]

PARACENTRICK. } Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PAR

PARADE. *f.* [*parade*, French.]

1. Shew; ostentation. *Gravelle.*

2. Military order. *Milton.*

3. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard. *Locke.*

4. Guard; posture of defence.

PARADIGM. *f.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.

PARADISI'ACAL. *a.* [from *paradis*.] Suiting paradise; making paradise. *Burnet.*

PARADISE. *f.* [*παράδεισος*.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity. *Shakespeare.*

PARADOX. *f.* [*παράδοξος*, Fr. *paradoxe*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance. *Spratt.*

PARADOXICAL. *a.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of paradox. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY. *ad.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner. *Collier.*

PARADOXICALNESS. *f.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *f.* [from *paradox*.] The use of paradoxes. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *f.* [*παράγωγη*.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word.

PARAGON. *f.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Companion; fellow. *Speiser.*

TO PARAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]

1. To compare. *Siding.*

2. To equal. *Shakespeare.*

PARAGRAPH. *f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παράγραφη*.] A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAP'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *paragraphe*.] By paragraphs.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *parallax*.]

PARALLA'CTICK. } Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX. *f.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth. *Milton.*

PARALLEL. *a.* [*παράλληλος*.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance. *Addison.*

2. Having the same tendency. *Watts.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal.

PARALLEL. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other. *Pope.*

2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.

P A R

P A R

3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*
 4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham.*
 5. Comparison made. *Addison.*
 6. Any thing resembling another. *South.*
PARALLEL. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line. *Brown.*
 2. To keep in the same direction; to level. *Burnet.*
 3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*
 4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.*
 5. To compare. *Locke.*
PARALLELISM. f. [*parallelisme*, French.] State of being parallel. *Ray.*
PARALLELOGRAM. f. [*παράλληλος* and *γραμμή*.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris. Brown.*
PARALLELOGRAMICAL. a. [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.
PARALLELOPIPED. f. A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Newton.*
PARALOGISM. f. [*παράλογισμος*.] A false argument. *Arbutnot.*
PARALOGY. f. False reasoning. *Brown.*
PARALYSIS. f. [*παράλυσις*.] A palsy.
PARALYTICAL. } a. [from *paralysis*.]
PARALYTICK. } paralytique, Fr.] Palsied; inclined to palsy. *Prior.*
PARAMOUNT. a. [*per* and *mount*.]
 1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction; as lord *paramount*, the chief of the seignior. *Glanville.*
 2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*
PARAMOUNT. f. The chief. *Milton.*
PARAMOUR. f. [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]
 1. A lover or wooer. *Spenser.*
 2. A mistress. *Shakespeare.*
PARANYMPH. f. [*παρά* and *νύμφη*.]
 1. A bridleman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*
 2. One who countenances or supports another. *Taylor.*
PARAPEGM. f. [*παράπηγμα*.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a table, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Brown.*
PARAPET. f. [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breast high. *Ben Jonson.*
PARAPHIMOSIS. f. [*παράφimuσις*.] Dis-

ease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.
PARAPHERNALIA. f. [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.
PARAPHRASE. f. [*παράφρασις*.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden.*
To PARAPHRASE. v. a. [*παράφραζει*.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely. *Stillington.*
PARAPHRAST. f. [*παράφραστής*.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*
PARAPHRASTICAL. } a. [from *paraphrase*.]
PARAPHRASTICK. } phrase.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.
PARAPHRENTIS. f. [*παρα* and *φρενιτις*.] *Paraphrenitis*, is an inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbutnot.*
PARASANG. f. [*parasanga*, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*
PARASITE. f. [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*
PARASITICAL. } a. [from *parasite*.]
PARASITICK. } flattering; wheedling; adhesive without use. Hakevill.
PARASOL. f. A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head. *Diet.*
PARASYNA'XIS. f. A conventicle.
To PARBOIL. v. a. [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil. *Bacon.*
To PARBREAK. v. n. [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit.
PARBREAK. f. [from the verb.] Vomit.
PARCEL. f. [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Lat.]
 1. A small bundle.
 2. A part of the whole taken separately.
 3. A quantity or mass. *Newton.*
 4. A number of persons, in contempt.
 5. Any number or quantity, in contempt.
To PARCEL. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To divide into portions. *South.*
 2. To make up into a mass. *Shakespeare.*
PARCE'NER. f. [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and has issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*. *Corwel.*
PARCE'NERY. f. [from *parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, called coparceners. *Corwel.*
To PARCH. v. a. To burn slightly and superficially. *Shakespeare.*
To PARCH. v. n. To be scorched. *Shakespeare.*
PARCHMENT. f. [*parchemin*, French; *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dressed for the writer. *Bacon.*
PARCH-

P A R

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *f.* [*parchment* and *maker.*] He who dresses parchment.

PARD. } *f.* [*pardus, pardalis, Lat.*]

PARDALE. } The leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts. *Shakespeare.*

To PARDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner, Fr.*]

1. To excuse an offender. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime. *May.*

3. To remit a penalty. *Shakespeare.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology. *Shakespeare.*

PARDON. *f.* [*pardon, Fr.*]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

2. Forgiveness of a crime; indulgence.

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received. *South.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakespeare.*

PARDONABLE. *a.* [*pardonable, French.*]

Venial; excusable. *Dryden.*

PARDONABLENESS. *f.* [*from pardonable.*]

Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY. *ad.* [*from pardonable.*]

Venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PARDONER. *f.* [*from pardon.*]

1. One who forgives another. *Shakespeare.*

2. A fellow that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them. *Comel.*

To PARE. *v. a.* To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. *Hooker.*

PAREGORICK. *a.* [*παρηγορικος.*] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage. *Diët.*

PARENCHYMA. *f.* [*παρέγχυμα.*] A spongy or porous substance; a-part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHYMATOUS. } *a.* [*from parenchyma.*]

PARENCHYMOUS. } Relating to the parenchyma; spongy. *Grew.*

PARENESIS. *f.* [*παράθεσις.*] Persuasion.

PARENT. *f.* [*parens, Latin.*] A father or mother. *Hooker.*

PARENTAGE. *f.* [*from parent.*] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to parents. *Shakespeare.*

PARENTAL. *a.* [*from parent.*] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*

PARENTATION. *f.* [*from parento, Lat.*]

Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS. *f.* [*parentese, Fr. παρέσις, and πένσι.*]

A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it: being commonly marked thus, (). *Watts.*

PARENTHETICAL. *a.* [*from parentesis.*]

Pertaining to a parenthesis.

P A R

PARER. *f.* [*from pare.*] An instrument to cut away the surface. *Tusser.*

PARERGY. *f.* [*παρά and γέν.*] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown.*

PARGET. *f.* Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms. *Woodward.*

To PARGET. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To plaster; to cover with plaster.

Government of the Tongue.

PARGETER. *f.* [*from parget.*] A plasterer.

PARHELION. *f.* [*παρά and ἥλιος.*] A mock sun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL. *a.* [*from pariet, Lat.*] Constituting the sides or walls. *Sharp.*

PARI'ETARY. *f.* [*parietaire, Fr. pariet, Lat.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARING. *f.* [*from pare.*] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*

PARIS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARISH. *f.* [*parochia, low Lat. paruchia, Fr. paroisse.*]

The particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Comel.*

PARISH. *a.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish. *Ayliffe.*

2. Maintained by the parish. *Gey.*

PARISHIONER. *f.* [*paroissien, Fr. from parish.*] One that belongs to the parish.

PARITOR. *f.* [*for apparitor.*] A badge; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PARITY. *f.* [*parité, Fr. paritas, Latin.*]

Equality; resemblance. *Hall.*

PARK. *f.* [*pearnuc, Saxon.*] A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. *Comel.*

To PARK. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To inclose as in a park. *Shakespeare.*

PARKER. *f.* [*from park.*] A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARLE. *f.* [*from parler, French.*] Conversation; talk; oral treaty. *David.*

To PARLEY. *v. a.* [*from parler, Fr.*]

To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. *Brown.*

PARLEY. *f.* [*from the verb.*] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth. *Prim.*

PARLIAMENT. *f.* [*parliamentum, low Lat.*]

The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority. *Comel.*

PAR.

P A R

PARLIAMENTARY. *a.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; suiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament.

Bacon.

PARLOUR. *f.* [*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.
2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Spenser.

PARLOUS. *a.* Keen; sprightly; waggish.

PARLOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMA-CITTY. *f.* Corruptedly for *sperma-ceti*.

Ainsworth.

PARNEL. *f.* [the diminutive of *patronella*.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete.

PAROCHIAL. *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

Atterbury.

PARODY. *f.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρωδια*.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

Pope.

TO PARODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

Pope.

PARONYMOUS. *a.* [*παρωνυμος*.] Resembling another word.

Watts.

PAROLE. *f.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance.

Cleveland.

PARONOMASIA. *f.* [*παρωνομασια*.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to.

Diſt.

PARROQUET. *f.* [*parroquet* or *perroquet*, French.] A small species of parrot.

Grew.

PARONYCHIA. *f.* [*παρωνυχια*.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a whitlow.

PAROTID. *a.* [*παροτις*.] Salivary; so named because near the ears.

Grew.

PAROTIS. *f.* [*παροτις*.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth.

Wiseman.

PAROXYSM. *f.* [*παροξυσμος*.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

Harvey.

PARRICIDE. *f.* [*parricida*, Lat.]

1. One who destroys his father.
2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.
3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

P A R

PARRICIDAL. ? *a.* [from *parricida*, **PARRICIDIOUS.** } Latin.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide.

PARROT. *f.* [*perroquet*, French.] A parti-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

Dryden.

TO PARRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts; to fence.

Locke.

TO PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence under the elements or parts of speech.

Ascham.

PARSIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing.

Addison.

PARSIMONIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *parsimonious*.] Frugally; sparingly.

Swift.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.

PARSIMONY. *f.* [*parsimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness.

PARSLEY. *f.* [*persli*, Welsh.] A plant.

PARSNEP. *f.* [*pastinaca*, Lat.] A plant.

PARSON. *f.* [*parochianus*, Lat.]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.

Clarendon.

2. A clergyman.

Shakespeare.

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PARSONAGE. *f.* [from *parson*.] The benefice of a parish.

Addison.

PART. *f.* [*pars*, Lat.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Knolles.

2. Member.

Locke.

3. That which, in division, falls to each.

4. Particular distinct species.

5. Share; concern.

Pope.

6. Side; party.

Daniel.

7. Something relating or belonging.

Shakespeare.

8. Ingredient in a mingled mass.

9. Particular office or character.

Bacon.

10. Character appropriated in a play.

Shakespeare.

11. Business; duty.

Bacon.

12. Action; conduct.

Shakespeare.

13. Proportional quantity: four parts of copper to one of tin.

Tillotson.

14. Relation reciprocal.

15. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.

Hooker.

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties.

Sidney.

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Sidney.

PART. *ad.* Partly; in some measure.

TO PART. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to share; to distribute.

Asht.

2. To

PAR

2. To separate; to disunite. *Dryden.*
 3. To break into pieces. *Leviticus.*
 4. To keep asunder. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To separate combatants. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To discern. *Prior.*
- To PART.** *v. n.*
1. To be separated. *Dryden.*
 2. To take farewell. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To have share. *Isaiab.*
 4. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out.
 5. To **PART** with. To quit; to resign; to lose. *Taylor.*
- PARTABLE.** *a.* [from *part*.] Divisible; such as may be parted. *Camden.*
- PARTAGE.** *f.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. *Locke.*
- To PARTAKE.** *v. n.* Preterite, *partook*: participle passive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]
1. To have share of any thing; to take share with. *Locke.*
 2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, or right. *Bacon.*
 3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.
 4. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of. *Locke.*
 5. To combine; to enter into some design.
- To PARTAKE.** *v. a.*
1. To share; to have part in. *Milton.*
 2. To admit to part; to extend participation. *Spenser.*
- PARTAKER.** *f.* [from *partake*.]
1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. *Hooker.*
 2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Accomplice; associate. *Psalms.*
- PARTER.** *f.* [from *part*.] One that parts or separates. *Sidney.*
- PARTERRE.** *f.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground. *Miller.*
- PARTIAL.** *a.* [*partial*, French.]
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other. *Mal.*
 2. Inclined to favour without reason. *Locke.*
 3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not universal. *Burnet.*
- PARTIALITY.** *f.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other. *Spenser.*
- To PARTIALIZE.** *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. *Shakespeare.*
- PARTIALLY.** *ad.* [from *partial*.]
1. With unjust favour or dislike.
 2. In part; not totally. *Rogers.*
- PARTIBILITY.** *f.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

PAR

- PA'RTIBLE.** *a.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable. *Dryden.*
- PARTICIPABLE.** *a.* [from *participate*.] Such as may be shared or partaken. *Dryden.*
- PARTICIPANT.** *a.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share in part. *Bacon.*
- To PARTICIPATE.** *v. n.* [participate. Latin.]
1. To partake; to have share. *Shakespeare.*
 2. With *of*. *Hayward.*
 3. With *in*. *Milton.*
 4. To have part of more things than one: frogs participate of *beast* and *fip*. *Denham.*
 5. To have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*
- To PARTICIPATE.** *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*
- PARTICIPATION.** *f.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]
1. The state of sharing something in common. *Hooker.*
 2. The act or state of partaking or having part of something. *Stillington.*
 3. Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*
- PARTICIPIAL.** *a.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.
- PARTICIPIALY.** *ad.* [from *participiale*.] In the sense or manner of a participle.
- PARTICIPLE.** *f.* [*participium*, Latin.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*
 2. Any thing that participates of different things. *Bacon.*
- PARTICLE.** *f.* [*particle*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]
1. Any small portion of a greater substance. *Hooker.*
 2. A word unvaried by inflexion. *Hooker.*
- PARTICULAR.** *a.* [*particulier*, French.]
1. Relating to single persons; not general.
 2. Individual; one distinct from others.
 3. Singular; noting properties or things peculiar: *be had nothing particular in his conduct*. *Bacon.*
 4. Attentive to things single and distinct. *Sidney.*
 5. Single; not general.
 6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.
- PARTICULAR.** *f.*
1. A single instance; a single point. *South.*
 2. Individual; private person. *L'Estrange.*
 3. Private interest. *Hooker.* *Shakespeare.*
 4. Private character; single self; state of an individual. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Ayliffe.*
 6. Distinct.

P A R

6. Distinct account; not general recital. *Dryden.*

ARTICULARITY. *f.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration; not general assertion; detail. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; private incident. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

5. Something peculiar; singularity. *Addison.*

PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, French.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely. *Asterbury.*

ARTICULARLY. *ad.* [from *particular*.]

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.

2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*

PARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make mention singly. *Camden.*

ARTISAN. *f.* [*partisan*, French.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakespeare.*

2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction. *Addison.*

3. The commander of a party.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

PARTITION. *f.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shakespeare.*

2. Division; separation; distinction. *Hooker.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

4. That by which different parts are separated. *Rogers.*

5. Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*

PARTITION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

PARTLET. *f.* A name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff or band. *Hall.*

PARTLY. *ad.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree. *Addison.*

PARTNER. *f.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing. *Milton.*

2. One who dances with another. *Shakespeare.*

To PARTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakespeare.*

PARTNERSHIP. *f.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the same trade. *L'Estrange.*

PARTO'OK. Preterite of *partake*.

PARTRIDGE. *f.* [*pertris*, Welsh.] A bird of game. *Samuel.*

PARTURIENT. *a.* [*parturiens*, Latin.]

About to bring forth.

P A S

PARTURITION. *f.* [from *parturio*, Lat.]

The state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY. *f.* [*partie*, French.]

1. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others. *Locke.*

2. One of two litigants. *Shakespeare.*

3. One concerned in any affair. *Shakespeare.*

4. Persons engaged against each other. *Dryden.*

5. Cause; side. *Dryden.*

6. A select assembly. *Pope.*

7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to, another. *Taylor.*

8. A detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED. *a.* [*party and coloured*.] Having diversity of colours. *Dryden.*

PARTY-JURY. *f.* [In law.] A jury in some trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN. *f.* [*party and man*.] A factious person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL. *f.* [*party and wall*.] Wall that separates one house from the next.

P'ARVIS. *f.* [French.] A church or church-porch. *Bailey.*

P'ARVITUDE. *f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.]

Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville.*

P'ARVITY. *f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Little-ness; minuteness. *Roy.*

PAS. *f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost. *Arbutnot.*

PA'SCHAL. *a.* [*pascal*, French.]

1. Relating to the passover.

2. Relating to Easter.

PASH. *f.* [*paz*, Spanish.] A head. *Shakespeare.*

To PASH. *v. a.* [*perssen*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush. *Dryden.*

PA'SQUE-FLOWER. *f.* [*pulsatilla*, Latin.]

A plant.

PA'SQUIL. } *f.* [from *pasquino*, a

PA'SQUIN. } statue at Rome, to

PA'SQUINADE. } which they affix any

lampoon.] A lampoon. *Howell.*

To PASS. *v. n.* [*passer*, French.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. *Shakespeare.*

2. To go forcibly; to make way: *be passed through the brakes.* *Dryden.*

3. To make a transition from one thing to another. *Temple.*

4. To vanish; to be lost: *soon passes the fragrance of the morning.* *Dryden.*

5. To go away successively: *many thoughts passed in his mind.* *Locke.*

6. To be at an end; to be over: *the pleasure of life is past.* *Dryden.*

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state. *Shakespeare.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation: *hairs pass from black to grey.* *Arbutnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

10. To

P A S

10. To be in any state: *we must pass through pleasure and pain.* *Exekiel.*
 11. To be chafed. *Clarendon.*
 12. To be effected; to exist: *this was brought to pass artfully.* *Hooker.*
 13. To gain reception; to become current: *the story passed even among wise men.*
 14. To be practised artfully or successfully: *the fraud passed upon him.*
 15. To be regarded as good or ill: *the lines passed for good with some, for ill with others.* *Asterbury.*
 16. To occur; to be transacted: *business passes smoothly among skilful men.* *Watts.*
 17. To be permitted: *we must not let this pass without censure.*
 18. To heed; to regard. *Shakespeare.*
 19. To determine finally; to judge capitally: *the jury passed upon him.* *Shakespeare.*
 20. To be supremely excellent. *Obsolete.*
 21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing. *Prior.*
 22. To omit to play.
 23. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arbutnot.*
 24. To be in a tolerable state: *the man is well enough to pass, though not rich.* *L'Estrange.*
 25. To PASS away. To be lost; to glide off. *Locke.*
 26. To PASS away. To vanish.
- To PASS, v. a.**
1. To go beyond. *Hayward.*
 2. To go through: as, *the horse passed the river.*
 3. To spend; to live through. *Collier.*
 4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.*
 5. To carry hastily. *Addison.*
 6. To transfer to another proprietor. *Herb.*
 7. To strain; to percolate. *Bacon.*
 8. To vent; to let out. *Watts.*
 9. To utter ceremoniously: *he passed a compliment.* *Clarendon.*
 10. To utter solemnly: *he passed his word.* *L'Estrange.*
 11. To transmit. *Clarendon.*
 12. To put an end to. *Shakespeare.*
 13. To surpass; to excel. *Exekiel.*
 14. To omit; to neglect. *Shakespeare.*
 15. To transcend; to transgress. *Burnet.*
 16. To admit; to allow. *2 Kings.*
 17. To enact a law. *Swift.*
 18. To impose fraudulently: *bad money was passed on the traders.* *Dryden.*
 19. To practise artfully; to make succeed. *L'Estrange.*
 20. To send from one place to another.
 21. To PASS away. To spend; to waste. *Ecclus.*
 22. To PASS by. To excuse; to forgive. *Tillotson.*

P A S

23. To PASS by. To neglect; to disregard. *Bacon.*
 24. To PASS over. To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*
- PASS, f. [from the verb.]**
1. A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Passage; road. *Raleigh.*
 3. A permission to go or come any where.
 4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.
 5. Push; thrust in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
 6. State; condition. *Sidney.*
- PASSABLE, a. [passible, Fr. from pass.]**
1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.
 2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Capable of admission or reception. *Collier.*
 4. Popular; well received. *Bacon.*
- PASSADO, f. [Italian.]** A push; a thrust.
- PASSAGE, f. [passage, French.]**
1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey. *Raleigh.*
 2. Road; way. *South.*
 3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The state of decay. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Dryden.*
 6. Occurrence; hap. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Unsettled state. *Temple.*
 8. Incident; transaction. *Hayward.*
 9. Management; conduct. *Davies.*
 10. [Endroit, French.] Part of a book; single place in a writing. *Addison.*
- PASSED, Preterite and participle of pass.**
- PASSENGER, f. [passager, French.]**
1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Spenser.*
 2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*
- PASSENGER falcon, f.** A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*
- PASSER, f. [from pass.]** One who passes; one that is upon the road. *Carew.*
- PASSIBILITY, f. [passibilité, Fr. from passible.]** Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Hakewill.*
- PASSIBLE, a. [passible, Fr. passibilis, Lat.]** Susceptible of impressions from external agents. *Hooker.*
- PASSIBLENESS, f. [from passible.]** Quality of receiving impressions from external agents. *Brerewood.*
- PASSING, participial a. [from pass.]**
1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent. *Fairfax.*
 2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding: as, *passing fair.* *Shakespeare.*

P A S

P A S

PASSINGBELL. *f.* [*passing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death. *Daniel.*

PASSION. *f.* [*passion*, Fr. *passio*, Latin.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency. *Locke.*

2. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton.*

3. Anger. *Watts.*

4. Zeal; ardour. *Addison.*

5. Love. *Dryden.*

6. Eagerness. *Swift.*

7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the World. *Acts.*

PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*passioner*, French from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete.

PASSION-FLOWER. *f.* [*granadilla*, Lat.] A plant.

PASSION-WEEK. *f.* The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE. *a.* [*passionné*, French.]

1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Easily moved to anger. *Prior.*

PA'SSIONATE. *v. n.* [from *passion*.] An old word.

1. To affect with passion. *Spenser.*

2. To express passionately. *Shakespeare.*

PASSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *passionate*.]

1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

2. Angrily. *Locke.*

PASSIONATENESS. *f.* [from *passionate*.]

1. State of being subject to passion.

2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PASSIVE. *a.* [*passivus*, Latin.]

1. Receiving impression from some external agent. *South.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing. *Pope.*

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.] A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion. *Clarke.*

PASSIVELY. *ad.* [from *passive*.] With a passive nature. *Dryden.*

PASSIVENESS. *f.* [from *passive*.]

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents. *Dryden.*

2. Passibility; power of suffering. *D. of P.*

PASSIVITY. *f.* [from *passive*.] Passiveness. *Cheyne.*

PASSOVER. *f.* [*pass* and *over*.]

1. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. *John.*

2. The sacrifice killed. *Exodus.*

Vol. II,

PA'SSPORT. *f.* [*pass*, ori, French.] Permission of egress. *Sidney. South.*

PAST. *participial a.* [from *pass*.]

1. Not present; not to come. *Swift.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

PAST. *f.* Elliptically past time. *Fenton.*

PAST. *preposition.*

1. Beyond in time: *It is past the time of history.* *Hebrews.*

2. No longer capable of: *He is past learning.* *Hayward.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of: *The ship is past cannon shot.* *Calamy.*

4. Beyond; further than: *We are not past the fens.* *Numbers.*

5. Above; more than: *the well was past ten feet deep.* *Spenser.*

PASTE. *f.* [*paste*, French.]

1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious. *Dryden.*

2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*pastor*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten with paste. *Locke.*

PA'STEBOARD. *f.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently by pasting one board on another: now made sometimes by macerating paper, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.

PA'STEBOARD. *a.* Made of paste board.

PA'STEL. *f.* An herb.

PA'STERN. *f.* [*pasturion*, French.]

1. The knee of a horse. *Shakespeare.*

2. The legs of any human creature. *Dryden.*

PA'STIL. *f.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, French.]

A roll of paste. *Peacocks.*

PA'STIME. *f.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *f.* [*pastor*, Latin.]

1. A shepherd. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *a.* [*pastoralis*, Latin.]

1. Rural; rustick; becoming shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls. *Hooker.*

PA'STORAL. *f.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life, in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

PA'STRY. *f.* [*pastisserie*, Fr. from *paste*.]

1. The act of making pies. *King.*

2. Pies or baked patte. *Tusser.*

3. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK. *f.* [*pastry* and *cook*.]

One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbutnot.*

PA'STU.

P A T

- PA'STURABLE.** *a.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.
- PA'STURAGE.** *f.* [*pasturage*, French.]
1. The business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.*
 2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.*
 3. The use of pasture. *Arbutnot.*
- PA'STURE.** *f.* [*pasture*, French.]
1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*
 2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*
 3. Human culture; education. *Dryden.*
- To PA'STURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.
- To PA'STURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*
- PA'STY.** *f.* [*paſté*, French.] A pye of crust raised without a dish. *Shakespeare.*
- PAT.** *a.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Aiterbury.*
- PAT.** *f.* [*patte*, French.]
1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier.*
 2. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.
- To PAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*
- PATACHE.** *f.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*
- PA'TACCOON.** *f.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.
- To PATCH.** *v. n.* [*puſtzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian.]
1. To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke.*
 2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison.*
 3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Dryden.*
 4. To make up of shreds or different pieces.
- PATCH.** *f.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]
1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Locke.*
 2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.
 3. A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Suckling.*
 4. A small particle; a parcel of land. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete. *Shakeſp.*
- PA'TCHER.** *f.* [from *patch*.] One that patches; a botcher.
- PA'TCHERY.** *f.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Shakespeare.*
- PA'TCHWORK.** *f.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.
- PATE.** *f.* The head. *Spenser. South.*
- PATED.** *a.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate.
- PATEFACTION.** *f.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] A & or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*
- PATEN.** *f.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. *Sb.*
- PA'TENT.** *a.* [*patens*, Latin.]
1. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters patent.

P A T

2. Something appropriated by letters patent.
- PA'TENT.** *f.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Morimer.*
- PATENTEE.** *f.* [from *patent*.] One who has a patent. *Shakespeare.*
- PATER-NOSTER.** *f.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer. *Swift.*
- PATER'NAL.** *a.* [*paternus*, Latin.]
1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father. *Camden.*
 2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Hammond.*
- PATER'NITY.** *f.* [from *paternus*, Latin.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Dryden.*
- PATH.** *f.* [*paθ*, Saxon.] Way; road; track.
- PATHE'TICAL.** *a.* [*παθητικός*.] Affecting the passions; pathetic; moving. *Swift.*
- PATHE'TICK.** *a.* [*παθητικός*.] Affecting the passions; pathetic; moving. *Swift.*
- PATHE'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from *pathetical*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*
- PATHE'TICALNESS.** *f.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being pathetic; quality of moving the passions.
- PA'THLESS.** *a.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandy.*
- PA'THOGNOMONICK.** *a.* [*παθονομικός*.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease: not symptomatick.
- PATHOLO'GICAL.** *a.* [from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.
- PA'THOLOGIST.** *f.* [*πάθος* and *λογία*.] One who treats of pathology.
- PA'THOLOGY.** *f.* [*πάθος* and *λογία*.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the body. *Quincy.*
- PATHWAY.** *f.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.
- PA'TIBLE.** *a.* [from *patior*, Latin.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dis.*
- PA'TIBULARY.** *a.* [*patibulaire*, French.] from *patibulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows.
- PA'TIENCE.** *f.* [*patientia*, Latin.]
1. The power of suffering; endurance; the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power of supporting injuries without revenge. — *Matthew.*
 2. Sufferance; permission. *Hoeber.*
 3. An herb. *Morimer.*
- PA'TIENT.** *a.* [*patiens*, Latin.]
1. Having the quality of enduring. *Roy.*
 2. Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden.*
 3. Not revengeful against injuries.

PAT

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4. Not easily provoked. *Thessal.*
5. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous. *Prior.*

PATIENT. *f.* [*patient*, French.]
1. That which receives impressions from external agents. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. A person diseased, under the care of another. *Addison.*

TO PATIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, French.]
To compose one's self. *Shakespeare.*

PATIENTLY. *ad.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.
2. Without vicious impetuosity. *Calamy.*

PATINE. *f.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

PATLY. *ad.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.

PATRIARCH. *f.* [*patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

2. A Bishop superior to archbishops. *Ral.*

PATRIARCHAL. *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*

2. Belonging to hierarchial patriarchs. *Ayl.*

PATRIARCHATE. *?* *f.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

A bishoprick superior to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY. *f.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRICIAN. *a.* [*patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

PATRICIAN. *f.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*

PATRIMONIAL. *a.* [from *patrimony*.]
Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.*

PATRIMONY. *f.* [*patrimonium*, Latin.]
An estate possessed by inheritance. *Davies.*

PATRIOT. *f.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Tickell.*

PATRIOTISM. *f.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

TO PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin.] To patronise; to protect; to defend. *Diſt.*

PATROL. *f.* [*patrouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.

2. Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*

TO PATROL. *v. a.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Black.*

PATRON. *f.* [*patronus*, Latin.]

1. One who countenances, supports or protects. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint. *Spenser.*

3. An advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE. *f.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection. *Sidney. Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints. *Addison.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

TO PATRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To patronise; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

PATRONAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Latin.]
Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending. *Brown.*

PATRONESS. *f.* [feminine of *patron*.]

1. A female that defends, countenances or supports. *Fairfax.*

2. A female guardian saint.

3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

TO PATRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PATRONY'MICK. *f.* [*πατρωνυμικός*.]
Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor. *Broome.*

PATTEN of a pillar. *f.* Its base. *Ains.*

PATTEN. *f.* [*patin*, French.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women. *Camden.*

PATTENMAKER. *f.* [*patten* and *maker*.]
He that makes pattens.

TO PATTTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

PATTERN. *f.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied. *Hooker. Grew. Rogers.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

TO PATTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shakespeare.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed.

PA'VAN. *?* *f.* A kind of light tripping dance. *Ainsworth.*

PA'VIN. *?* *f.* dance.

PAU'CILOQUY. *f.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.]
Sparing and rare speech.

PAU'CITY. *f.* [*paucitas*, Latin.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number. *Boyle.*

2. Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

TO PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *f.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.]
Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Addison.*

PA'VER. *?* *f.* [from *pave*.] One who lays with stones. *Gay.*

PA'VIER. *?* *f.* with stones.

PAVILION. *f.* [*pavilion*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable house. *Sandys.*

TO PAVILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents. *Milton.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

PAY

PAUNCH. *f.* [*panse*, French; *panix*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate.

PAUPER. *f.* [Latin.] A poor person.

PAUSE. *f.* [*pausa*, low Latin; *παυσα*.]

1. A stop; a time of intermission.
2. Suspence; doubt. *Shakespeare.*
3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.
4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing.
5. A stop or intermission of musick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*
2. To deliberate. *Knolles.*
3. To be intermitted. *Tickell.*

PAUSER. *f.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates. *Shakespeare.*

PAW. *f.* [*pawen*, Welsh; *patte*, French.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey. *More.*
2. Hand. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW. *v. a.*

1. To strike with a draught of the fore foot. *Tickell.*
2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PAWN. *a.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made. *Howel.*

2. The state of being pledged. *Shakespeare.*
3. A common man at chess. *Ainsworth.*

PAWED. *a.* [from *paw*.]

1. Having paws.
2. Broad-footed. *Ainsworth.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakespeare.*

PA'WNBROKER. *f.* [*pawn* and *broker*.]

- One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbutnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, French.]

1. To discharge a debt. *Dryden.*
2. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money.
3. To atone; to make amends by suffering. *Roscommon.*
4. To beat. *Shakespeare.*
5. To reward; to recompence. *Dryden.*
6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*

PAY. *f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service. *Temple.*

PAYABLE. *a.* [*paiable*, French.]

1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*
2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PAYDAY. *f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

PEA

PA'YER. *f.* [*paier*, French.] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER. *f.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *f.* [from *pay*.]

1. The act of paying.
2. The discharge of debt or promise.

3. A reward. *Bacon.*
4. Chastisement; sound beating. *South.*

To PA'YSE. *v. n.* [used by *Spenser* for *payse*.] To balance.

PA'YSER. *f.* [for *paier*.] One that weighs.

PEA. *f.* [*pisum*, Latin; *pira*, Saxon.] A plant. The species are sixteen.

PEACE. *f.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]

1. Respite from war. *Addison.*
2. Quiet from suits or disturbances. *Davies.*

3. Rest from any commotion.
4. Stillness from riots or tumults.
5. Reconciliation of differences. *Isaiah.*
6. A state not hostile. *Bacon.*
7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror.
8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts. *Dryden.*

9. Heavenly rest.

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence. *Crossmore.*

PEA'CE OFFERING. *f.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Leviticus.*

PEA'CEABLE. *a.* [from *peace*.]

1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Sm.*
2. Quiet; undisturbed. *Spenser.*
3. Not violent; not bloody minded. *Hale.*
4. Not quarrellsome; not turbulent.

PEA'CEABLENESS. *f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY. *ad.* [from *peaceable*.]

1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*
2. Without disturbance. *Shakespeare.*

PEA'CEFUL. *a.* [*peace* and *full*.]

1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*
2. Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*
3. Undisturbed; still; secure. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *peaceful*.]

1. Quietly; without disturbance. *Dryden.*
2. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER. *f.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences. *Shakespeare.*

PEACE'PARTED. *a.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shakespeare.*

PEACH. *f.* [*peche*, French.] A roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow, inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*

PEA

PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*.] To accuse of some crime. *Dryden.*
 PEACH-COLOURED. *a.* [peach and colour.] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakespeare.*
 PEACHICK. *f.* [pea and chick.] The chicken of a peacock. *Southern.*
 PEACOCK. *f.* A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*
 PEAHEN. *f.* [pea and hen; pava, Latin.] The female of the peacock.
 PEAK. *f.* [peac, Saxon.]
 1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.*
 2. Any thing acuminate.
 3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.
 To PEAK. *v. n.*
 1. To look sickly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shakespeare.*
 PEAL. *f.* A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*
 To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud. *Milton.*
 To PEAL. *v. a.* To assail with noise. *Milton.*
 PEAR. *f.* [poire, French.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part. The species are eighty four.
 PEARL. *f.* [perle, French; perla, Spanish.] Pearls, though esteemed gems, are a distemper in the creature that produces them: Pearls are most frequently found in the oyster. The true shape of the pearl is a perfect round; but some are of the shape of a pear: their colour ought to be a pure, clear, and brilliant white.
 PEARL. *f.* [albugo, Lat.] A white speck or film on the eye.
 PEARLED. *a.* [from pearl.] Adorned or set with pearls. *Milton.*
 PEARLEYED. *a.* [pearl and eye.] Having a speck in the eye.
 PEARLGRASS. }
 PEARLPLANT. } *f.* Plants.
 PEARLWORT. }
 PEARLY. *a.* [from pearl.]
 1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward.*
 2. Resembling pearls. *Drayton.*
 PEARMAIN. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
 PEARTREE. *f.* [pear and tree.] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*
 PEASANT. *f.* [paisant, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour. *Spenser.*
 PEASANTRY. *f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people. *Locke.*
 PEASCOD. } *f.* [pea, cod and shell.] The
 PEASHELL. } husk that contains peas. *Walton.*

PEC

PEASE. *f.* Food of pease. *Tusser.*
 PEAT. *f.* A species of turf used for fire. *Bacon.*
 PEAT. *f.* [from petit, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play-thing. *Donne.*
 PE'BBLE. } *f.* [pæbolytana, Sax.]
 PE'BBLESTONE. } A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass. *Sidney.*
 PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL. *f.* Crystal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*
 PE'BBLED. *a.* [from pebble.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*
 PE'BBLY. *ad.* [from pebble.] Full of pebbles.
 PECCABILITY. *f.* [from peccable.] State of being subject to sin. *Decay of Piety.*
 PE'CCABLE. *a.* [from pecco, Lat.] Liable to sin.
 PECCADILLO. *f.* [Spanish; peccadille, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury.*
 PE'CCANCY. *f.* [from peccant.] Bad quality. *Wiseman.*
 PE'CCANT. *a.* [peccant, French.]
 1. Guilty; criminal. *South.*
 2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayliffe.*
 PECK. *f.* [from pocca, Saxon.]
 1. The fourth part of a bushel. *Hudibras.*
 2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal. *Suckling.*
 To PECK. *v. a.* [becquer, French; picken, Dutch.]
 1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
 2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addison.*
 3. To strike with any pointed instrument.
 4. To strike; to give blows. *South.*
 PE'CKER. *f.* [from peck.]
 1. One that pecks.
 2. A kind of bird; as the wood-pecker.
 PE'CKLED. *a.* [corrupted from speckled.] Spotted; varied with spots. *Walton.*
 PECTINAL. *f.* [from pecten, Lat. a comb.] There are fishes as pectinals, such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
 PE'CTINATED. *a.* [from pecten, Latin.] Formed like a comb. *Brown.*
 PECTINATION. *f.* The state of being pectinated. *Brown.*
 PE'CTORAL. *a.* [from pectoralis, Latin.] Belonging to the breast. *Wiseman.*
 PE'CTORAL. *f.* [pectorale, Lat. pectoral, French.] A breast plate.
 PECU'LATE. } *f.* [peculatus, Lat. peculat,
 PECULA'TION. } French.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.
 PECULA'TOR. *f.* [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU-

P E D

PECU'LIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Latin.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.
2. Not common to other things.
3. Particular; single. *Milton.*

PECU'LIAR. *f.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.
2. Something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *f.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularity; state of being found only in one.
2. The thing peculiar.

PECU'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularly; singly. *Woodward.*
2. In a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY. *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to money. *Brown.*
2. Consisting of money. *Bacon.*

PED. *f.*

1. A small packfaddle. *Tusser.*
2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue*.]

Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PE'DAGOGUE. *f.* [*παιδαγωγός*.] One who

teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*.]

To teach with superciliousness. *Prior.*

PEDAGOGY. *f.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] The mas-

tership; discipline. *South.*

PE'DAL. *a.* [*pedalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a

foot.

PE'DALS. *f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.]

The large pipes of an organ. *Diſt.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going

on foot.

PE'DANT. *f.* [*pedant*, French.]

1. A schoolmaster. *Dryden.*
2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*

PEDANTICK. } *a.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from

PEDANTICAL. } *pedant*.] Awkwardly

ostentatious of learning. *Hayward.*

PEDANTICALLY. *ad.* [from *pedantical*.]

With awkward ostentation of literature.

PE'DANTRY. *f.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awk-

ward ostentation of needless learning.

To PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be busy about

trifles. *Ainsworth.*

PEDERE'RO. *f.* [*pedrero*, Spanish.] A

small cannon managed by a swivel. It is

frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL. *f.* [*pedestal*, French.] The

lower member of a pillar; the basis of a

statue. *Dryden.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not

winged; going on foot. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicula*,

French.] The footstalk, that by which a

leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

P E E

PEDICULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Having the phthyrasis or lousy distemper.

PE'DIGREE. *f.* [*pere* and *degré*, *Stimmer*.]

Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

PE'DIMENT. *f.* [*pedis*, Latin.] In archi-

ture, an ornament that crowns the

donances, finishes the fronts of buildings

and serves as a decoration over gates. *Diſt.*

PE'DLER. *f.* One who travels the country

with small commodities. *Shakespeare.*

PE'DLERY. *f.* [from *pedler*.] Wares sold

by pedlers. *Swift.*

PE'DDLING. *a.* Petty dealing; such as

pedlars have. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'DOBAPTISM. *f.* [*παιδο* and *βάπτισμα*.]

Infant baptism.

PE'DOBAPTIST. *f.* [*παιδο* and *βάπτισμα*.]

One that holds or practises infant baptism.

To PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, French, from *pellis*,

Latin.]

1. To decorticate; to flay. *Shakespeare.*

2. [From *pillar*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder.

According to analogy this should be written

pill. *Milton.*

PEEL. *f.* [*pellis*, Latin.] The skin or the

rind of any thing.

PEEL. *f.* [*paelle*, French.] A broad thin

board with a long handle, used by bakers

to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PEE'LER. *f.* [from *peel*.]

1. One who strips or flays. *Tusser.*

2. A robber; a plunderer.

To PEEP. *v. n.*

1. To make the first appearance. *Spenser.*

2. To look slyly, or curiously. *Clarendon.*

PEEP. *f.*

1. First faint appearance: as, at the peep

and first break of day.

2. A sly look. *Swift.*

PEE'PER. *f.* Young chickens just breaking

the shell. *Bramhall.*

PEE'PHOLE. } *f.* [*peep* and *hole*.]

PEE'PINGHOLE. } Hole through which

one may look without being discovered.

PEER. *f.* [*pair*, French.]

1. Equal; one of the same rank. *Darwin.*

2. One equal in excellence or endow-

ments.

3. Companion; fellow. *Ben Jonson.*

4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five

degrees, who are all nevertheless called

peers, because their essential privileges are

the same. *Dryden.*

To PEER. *v. n.* [By contraction from *ap-*

pear.]

1. To come just in sight. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Shakespeare.*

PEE'RAGE. *f.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]

1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*

2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PETER.

PEL

PEN

PEERDOM. *f.* [from *peer*.] Peerage. *Ainsworth.*
PEERESS. *f.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.
PEERLESS. *a.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer. *Milton.*
PEERLESSNESS. *f.* [from *peerless*.] Universal superiority.
PEEVISH. *a.* Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; hard to please. *Swift.*
PEEVISHLY. *ad.* [from *peevish*.] Angri-ly; querulously; morosely. *Hayward.*
PEEVISHNESS. *f.* [from *peevish*.] Irra-sibility; querulousness; fretfulness; per-versefulness. *King Charles.*
PEG. *f.* [pegge, Teutonic.]
 1. A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swift.*
 2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To take a **PEG** lower. To depress; to sink. *Hudibras.*
 4. The nickname of Margaret.
PEG. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg. *Evelyn.*
PELF. *f.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*.] Money; riches. *Sidney. Swift.*
PELICAN. *f.* [*pelicanus*, low Lat.] There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.
PELLET. *f.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]
 1. A little ball. *Sandys.*
 2. A bullet; a ball. *Ray.*
PELLETED. *a.* [from *pellet*.] Consisting of bullets. *Shakespeare.*
PELLICLE. *f.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]
 1. A thin skin. *Sharp.*
 2. It is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.
PELLITORY. *f.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb. *Miller.*
PELLMELL. *f.* [*peste, mesle*, Fr.] Confused-ly; tumultuously; one among another. *Hudibras.*
PELLS. *f.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *pellis*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of re-ceipts. *Bailey.*
PELLUCID. *a.* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark. *Newton.*
PELLUCIDITY. } *f.* [from *pellucid*.]
PELLUCIDNESS. } Transparency; clear-ness; not opacity. *Keil.*
PELT. *f.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]
 1. Skin; hide. *Brown.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*
PELT-MONGER. *f.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.
To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German. *Skinner*.]
 1. To strike with something thrown. *Atterbury.*
 2. To throw; to cast. *Dryden.*
PELTING. *a.* This word, in *Shakespeare*, signifies paltry; pitiful.
PELVIS. *f.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.
PEN. *f.* [*penna*, Latin.]
 1. An instrument of writing. *Dryden.*
 2. Feather. *Spenser.*
 3. Wing. *Milton.*
 4. [From *pennan*, Saxon.] A small in-closure; a coop. *L'Estrange.*
To PEN. *v. a.* [*pennan* and *pinðan*, Saxon.]
 1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to im-prison in a narrow place. *Bacon.*
 2. [From the noun.] To write. *Digby.*
PE'NAL. *a.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pæna*, Latin.]
 1. Denouncing punishment; enacting pu-nishment. *South.*
 2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton.*
PE'NALT. } *f.* [from *penalité*, old
PE'NALT. } French.]
 1. Punishment; censure; judicial inflic-tion. *Brown.*
 2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shakespeare.*
PE'NANCE. *f.* [*penence*, old French.] In-fliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Bacon.*
PENCE. *f.* The plural of *penny*.
PE'NCIL. *f.* [*penicillum*, Latin.]
 1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*
 2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.*
 3. Any instrument of writing without ink.
To PE'NCIL. *v. u.* [from the noun.] To paint. *Shakespeare.*
PE'NDANT. *f.* [*pendant*, French.]
 1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
 3. A pendulum. Obsolete. *Digby.*
 4. A small flag in ships.
PENDENCE. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slope-ness; inclination. *Wotton.*
PENDENCY. *f.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Suf-pence; delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*
PEN'DENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Latin.]
 1. Hanging. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Jutting over. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*
PE'NDING. *f.* [*pendente lite*, Lat.] Depend-ing; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*
PENDU-

PEN

PENDULO'SITY. } *f.* [from *pendulous*.]
PENDULOUSNESS. } The state of hang-
 ing; suspension. *Brown.*
PENDULOUS. *a.* [pendulus, Lat.] Hang-
 ing; not supported below. *Ray.*
PENDULUM. *f.* [pendulus, Lat. *pendule*,
Fr.] Any weight hung so as that it may
 easily swing backward and forward, of
 which the great law is, that its oscillations
 are always performed in equal time. *Hudibras.*
PE'NETRABLE. *a.* [penetrable, *Fr.* *pen-*
trabilis, Latin.]
 1. Such as may be pierced; such as may
 admit the entrance of another body. *Dryden.*
 2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual im-
 pression. *Shakespeare.*
PENETRABILITY. *f.* [from *penetrable*.]
 Susceptibility of impression from another
 body. *Cheyne.*
PE'NETRAIL. *f.* [penetrailia, Latin.] In-
 terior parts. *Harvey.*
PENETRANCY. *f.* [from *penetrant*.] Pow-
 er of entering or piercing. *Ray.*
PE'NETRANT. *a.* [penetrant, *Fr.*] Hav-
 ing the power to pierce or enter; sharp;
 subtle. *Boyle.*
To PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* [penetro, Latin;
penetrer, French.]
 1. To pierce; to enter beyond the sur-
 face; to make way into a body. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To affect the mind.
 3. To reach the meaning.
To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.* To make way;
 to enter into something else. *Locke.*
PENETRATION. *f.* [penetration, *Fr.* from
penetrate.]
 1. The act of entering into any body. *Milton.*
 2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.
 3. Acuteness; sagacity. *Watts.*
PENETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrate*.]
 1. Piercing; sharp; subtle. *Wotton.*
 2. Acute; sagacious; discerning. *Swift.*
 3. Having the power to impress the mind.
PE'NETRATIVENESS. *f.* [from *penetra-*
tive.] The quality of being penetrative.
PE'NGUIN. *f.* [anser magellanicus, Latin.]
 1. A bird, though he be no higher than a
 large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen
 pounds. *Grew.*
 2. A fruit very common in the West-In-
 dies, of a sharp acid flavour. *Miller.*
PEN'INSULA. *f.* [Latin; *pene insula*.] A
 piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.
PENINSULATED. *a.* [from *peninsula*.]
 Almost surrounded by water.
PE'NITENCE. *f.* [pœnitentia, Latin.] Re-
 pentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for

PEN

fin, with amendment of life or change
 the affections. *Dryden.*
PE'NITENT. *a.* [penitent, *Fr.* *penitent*,
Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sor-
 rowful for past transgressions, and resolved
 amending life. *Milton.*
PE'NITENT. *f.*
 1. One sorrowful for sin.
 2. One under censures of the church, be-
 admitted to penance. *Stillington.*
 3. One under the direction of a confessor.
PENITE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence*.] Ex-
 pressing penitence; enjoined as penance.
PENITENTIAL. *f.* [penitential, *Fr.* *pen-*
itential, low Latin.] A book directing the
 degrees of penance. *Alfonsus.*
PENITE'NTIARY. *f.* [penitenciar, French;
penitentiarius, low Latin.]
 1. One who prescribes the rules and me-
 sures of penance. *Bacon.*
 2. A penitent; one who does penance.
 3. The place where penance is enjoined.
PE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *penitent*.] With
 repentance; with sorrow for sin; with con-
 trition.
PENKNIFE. *f.* [pen and knife.] A knife
 used to cut pens. *Bacon.*
PE'NMAN. *f.* [pen and man.]
 1. One who professes the art of writing.
 2. An authour; a writer. *Addison.*
PE'NNACHED. *a.* [pennache, French.] Is
 only applied to flowers when the ground of
 the natural colour of their leaves is ra-
 diated and diversified neatly without any
 confusion. *Trewoux. Evelyn.*
PE'NNANT. *f.* [pennon, French.]
 1. A small flag, ensign or colours.
 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.
PE'NNATED. *a.* [pennatus, Lat.]
 1. Winged.
 2. Pennated, among botanists, are those
 leaves of plants that grow directly one
 against another on the same rib or stalk; as
 those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*
PE'NNER. *f.* [from *pen*.]
 1. A writer. *Ainsworth.*
 2. A pencase.
PE'NNILESS. *a.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless;
 poor; wanting money.
PE'NNON. *f.* [pennon, French.] A small
 flag or colour. *Shakespeare.*
PEN'NY. *f.* plural *pence*. [penig, Saxon.]
 1. A small coin, of which twelve make a
 shilling: a penny is the radical denomi-
 nation from which English coin is numbered.
 2. Proverbially. A small sum. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Money in general. *Dryden.*
PEN'NYROYAL, or *pudding-grass.* *f.* [pu-
legium, Latin.] An herb.
PE'NNYWEIGHT. *f.* [penny and weight.]
 A weight

PEN

A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.

PENNYWISE. *a.* [penny and wise.] One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger.

PENNYWORTH. *f.* [penny and worth.]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.

3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth.
4. A small quantity.

PENSILE. *a.* [pensilis, Latin.]
1. Hanging; suspended.
2. Supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS. *f.* [from pensile.] The state of hanging.

PENSION. *f.* [pension, French.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance.

PENSIONARY. *a.* [pensionnaire, French.] Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONER. *f.* [from pension.]
1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.
2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.

PENSIVE. *a.* [pensif, Fr. pensivo, Italian.]
1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious.
2. It is generally and properly used of persons.

PENSIVELY. *ad.* [from pensive.] With melancholy; sorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS. *f.* [from pensive.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness.

PENT. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.

PENTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [πέντε and capsular.] Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD. *a.* [πέντε and χορδή.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *a.* [πέντε and ἑδρα.] Having five sides.

PENTAGON. *f.* [πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

PENTA'GONAL. *a.* [from pentagon.] Quinquangular; having five angles.

PENTA'METER. *f.* [pentametrum, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet.

PENTA'NGULAR. *a.* [πέντε and angular.] Five cornered.

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πέντε and petala, Latin.] Having five petals.

PENTASPAST. *a.* [πέντε and σπάστω.] An engine with five pullies.

PENTA'STICK. *f.* [πέντε and στήκη.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE. *f.* [πέντε and στυλόν.] In

PEP

architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH. *f.* [πέντε and τεύχος; pentateuque, French.] The five books of Moses.

PEN'TECOST. *f.* [πενήκοστή; pentecoste, Fr.]
1. A feast among the Jews.
2. Whitsuntide.

PENTECOSTAL. *a.* [from pentecost.] Belonging to Whitsuntide.

PEN'THOUSE. *f.* [pent, from pente, Fr. and house.] A shed hanging out aloft from the main wall.

PENTICE. *f.* [pendice, Italian.] A sloping roof.

PENTILE. *f.* [pent and tile.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

PENT up. *part. a.* [pent, from pen and up.] Shut up.

PENULTIMA. *f.* [Latin.] The last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA. *f.* [pene and umbra, Latin.] An imperfect shadow.

PENURIUS. *a.* [from penuria, Latin.]
1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean.
2. Scant; not plentiful.

PENURIOSLY. *ad.* [from penurious.] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENURIOSNESS. *f.* [from penurious.] Niggardliness; parsimony.

PENURY. *f.* [penuria, Latin.] Poverty; indigence.

PE'ONY. *f.* [paonia, Latin.] A flower.

PE'OPLE. *f.* [peuple, Fr. populus, Latin.]
1. A nation; those who compose a community.
2. The vulgar.

3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.

4. Persons of a particular class.

5. Men, or persons in general.

PE'OPLES. *v. a.* [peupler, French.] To stock with inhabitants.

PE'PASTICKS. *f.* [πεπαστικά.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities.

PE'PPER. *f.* [piper, Lat. poivre, French.] We have three kinds of pepper; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants.

To PE'PPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sprinkle with pepper.
2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

PE'PPERBOX. *f.* [pepper and box.] A box for holding pepper.

PE'PPERCORN. *f.* [pepper and corn.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

PE'PPER-

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PEPPER MINT. *f.* [*pepper* and *mint*.] Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT. *f.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

PEPTICK. *a.* [*πεντικος*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

PERACUTE. *a.* [*peracutus*, Latin.] Very sharp; very violent.

PERADVENTURE. *ad.* [*par aventure*, French.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
2. Doubt; question. *South.*

To PERAGRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Latin.] To wander over.

PERAGRATION. *f.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space. *Holder.*

To PERAMBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Latin.]

1. To walk through.
2. To survey, by passing through. *Davies.*

PERAMBULATION. *f.* [from *perambulate*.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
2. A roving survey. *Howel.*

PERCASE. *ad.* [*par* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. *Bacon.*

PERCEANT. *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. *Spenser.*

PERCEIVABLE. *a.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY. *ad.* [from *perceivable*.] In such manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEIVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Latin.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects. *Shakespeare.*
2. To know; to observe. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *perceptible*.]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.] Such as may be known or observed. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBLY. *ad.* [from *perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived. *Pope.*

PERCEPTION. *f.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Latin.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness. *Bentley.*
2. The act of perceiving; observation.
3. Notion; idea. *Hale.*
4. The state of being affected by something. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIVE. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

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PERCEPTIVITY. *f.* [from *perceptive*.] The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH. *f.* [*perca*, Latin.] The perch is one of the fishes of prey: he has a hooked hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles and all his skin armed with thick scales. *Walton.*

PERCH. *f.* [*percha*, Lat. *perche*, French.]

1. A measure of five yards and a half; pole.
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds roost or sit. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird. *Spenser.*

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

PERCHA'NCE. *ad.* [*per* and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure. *Walton.*

PER'CHERS. *f.* Paris candles used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCIPIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT. *f.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCLOSE. *f.* [*per* and *close*.] Conclusion; last part. *Raleigh.*

To PERCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To strain. *Hale.*

PERCOLATION. *f.* [from *percolate*.] The act of straining; purification or separation by straining. *Raleigh.*

To PERCUSS. *v. a.* [*percussus*, Latin.] To strike. *Bacon.*

PERCUSSION. *f.* [*percussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of striking; stroke. *Newton.*
2. Effect of sound in the ear. *Rym.*

PERCU'TIENT. *f.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to strike. *Bacon.*

PERDIT'ION. *f.* [*perditio*, Latin.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death. *Shakespeare.*
2. Loss. *Shakespeare.*
3. Eternal death. *Raleigh.*

PERDUE. *ad.* Close; in ambush. *Hudibras.*

PERDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Lost; thrown away. *Bramhall.*

PERDURABLE. *a.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perdurus*, Latin.] Lasting; long continued. *Shakespeare.*

PERDURABLY. *ad.* [from *perdurable*.] Lastingly. *Shakespeare.*

PERDURATION. *f.* [*perdura*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PERE'GAL. *a.* [French.] Equal. *Obf.*

To PEREGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinare*, Latin.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dia.*

PEREGRINATION. *f.* [from *peregrinare*, Latin.]

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Latin.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley.*
PEREGRINE. *a.* [peregrin, old Fr. peregrinus, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domestic. *Bacon.*
PEREMPT. *v. a.* [peremptus, Latin.] To kill; to crush. A law term. *Ayliffe.*
PEREMPTION. *f.* [peremptus, Lat. peremptio, Fr.] Crush; extinction. Law term.
PEREMPTORILY. *ad.* [from peremptory.] Absolutely; positively; so-as to cut off all farther debate. *Clarendon.*
PEREMPTORINESS. *f.* [from peremptory.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism. *South.*
PEREMPTORY. *a.* [peremptorius, low Lat. peremptoire, Fr.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation. *South.*
PERENNIAL. *a.* [perennis, Latin.]
 1. Lasting through the year. *Cheyne.*
 2. Perpetual; unceasing. *Harvey.*
PERENNITY. *f.* [from perennitas, Latin.] Equality of lasting through all seasons: perpetuity. *Derham.*
PERFECT. *a.* [perfectus, Latin.]
 1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*
 2. Fully informed; fully skilful. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate.
 4. Safe; out of danger. *Shakespeare.*
TO PERFECT. *v. a.* [perfectus, from perficio, Latin.]
 1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state. *Waller.*
 2. To make skilful; to instruct fully. *Shakespeare.*
PERFECTER. *f.* [from perfect.] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*
PERFECTION. *f.* [perfectio, Lat. perfectio, French.]
 1. The state of being perfect. *Milton.*
 2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. *Dryden.*
 3. Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*
TO PERFECTIONATE. *v. a.* [perfectio, French.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. *Dryden.*
PERFECTIVE. *a.* [from perfect.] Conducting to bring to perfection. *Ray.*
PERFECTIVELY. *ad.* [from perfective.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.
PERFECTLY. *ad.* [from perfect.]
 1. In the highest degree of excellence.
 2. Totally; completely. *Boyle.*
 3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke.*
PERFECTNESS. *f.* [from perfect.]
 1. Completeness.
 2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Skill.

PERFIDIOUS. *a.* [perfidus, Lat. perfidus, French.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Car.*
PERFIDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from perfidious.] Treacherously; by breach of faith. *Hudibras.*
PERFIDIOUSNESS. *f.* [from perfidious.] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotson.*
PERFIDY. *f.* [perfidia, Latin; perfidie, French.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.
PERFLABLE. *a.* [from perfluo, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.
TO PERFLATE. *v. a.* [perfluo, Latin.] To blow through. *Arbutnot.*
PERFLATION. *f.* [from perfluo.] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*
TO PERFORATE. *v. a.* [perforo, Latin.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*
PERFORATION. *f.* [from perforate.]
 1. The act of piercing or boring. *Mor.*
 2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*
PERFORATOR. *f.* [from perforate.] The instrument of boring. *Sharp.*
PERFORCE. *ad.* [per and force.] By violence; violently. *Shakespeare.*
TO PERFORM. *v. a.* [performare, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking. *Sidney.*
TO PERFORM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt. *Watts.*
PERFORMABLE. *a.* [from perform.] Practicable; such as may be done. *Brown.*
PERFORMANCE. *f.* [from perform.]
 1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised. *South.*
 2. Composition; work. *Dryden.*
 3. Action; something done. *Shakespeare.*
PERFORMER. *f.* [from perform.]
 1. One that performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill.
TO PERFRICATE. *v. n.* [perfrico, Lat.] To rub over. *Dick.*
PERFUMATORY. *a.* [from perfume.] That which perfumes.
PERFUME. *f.* [parfume, French.]
 1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.
 2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*
TO PERFUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.
PERFUMER. *f.* [from perfume.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent. *Swift.*
PERFUNCTORILY. *ad.* [perfunctorie, Latin.] Carelessly; negligently.
PERFUNCTORY. *a.* [perfunctorie, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*
TO PERFUSE. *v. a.* [perfusus, Latin.] To tincture; to overspread. *Harvey.*
 PER-

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PERHAPS. *ad.* [*per* and *bap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Flatman. Smith.*

PERIAPT. *f.* [*περίαντρον.*] Amulet; charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. *Shakespeare.*

PERICA'RDIIUM. *f.* [*περί and καρδιά.*] The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM. *f.* [*περί and καρπός; pericarpe, Fr.*] A pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *f.* [from *periclitōr*, Lat. *periclitōr*, Fr.]

1. The state of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *f.* [from *περί and cranium.*] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull. *Quincy.*

PERI'CULOUS. *a.* [*periculōsus*, Latin.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Br.*

PERIE'RGY. *f.* [*περί and ἔργον.*] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGEE. } *f.* [*περί and γῆ; perigée, Fr.*] } Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.

PERIGE'UM. } *f.* [*περί and ἔργον.*] } Is a point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.

PERIHE'LIUM. *f.* [*περί and ἥλιος.*] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL. *f.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced. *Shakespeare.*

PERILOUS. *a.* [*periloux*, French; from *peril*.]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
3. Smart; witty. *Shakespeare.*

PERILOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerousness.

PERIMETER. *f.* [*περί and μετρέω; perimetre, Fr.*] The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PERIOD. *f.* [*periode*, Fr. *περίοδος.*]

1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner.
3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.*

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4. The end or conclusion. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.*

6. Length of duration. *Bacon.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. *Ben Jonson.*

8. A space of time or course of transactions, distinctly limited at the beginning and end.

To PERIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word. *Shakespeare.*

PERIO'DICK. } *a.* [*periodique*, Fr. from

PERIO'DICAL. } *period.*]

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.*
2. Happening by revolution at some stated time. *Bentley.*
3. Regular; performing some action at stated times. *Addison.*
4. Relating to periods or revolutions. *Br.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *periodical*.] At stated periods. *Brown.*

PERIO'STEUM. *f.* [*περί and ὀστέον.*] All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane, called the *periosteum*. *Cheyne.*

PERI'PHERY. *f.* [*περί and φέρω.*] Circumference. *Harvey.*

To PERI'PHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraser*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *f.* [*περίφρασις.*] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one. *Brown. Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [from *periphrasis*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY. } *f.* [*περί and πνεύμων.*] }

PERIPNEUMON'IA. } *μύων.* } An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

To PER'ISH. *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *peres*, Lat.]

1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. *Locke.*
2. To be in a perpetual state of decay. *Locke.*
3. To be lost eternally. *Morau.*

To PERISH. *v. a.* To destroy; to bring to decay. Not in use. *Collier.*

PERISHABLE. *a.* [from *perish*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS. *f.* [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *a.* [*περιστῆλτικός; peristaltique*, Fr.] *Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downward and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTERION. *f.* The herb vervain. *DiB.*

PERISTY'LE. *f.* [*peristyle*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbutnot.*

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PERISTOLE. *f.* [*περί* and *στολή*.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse. *Diët.*

PERITONEUM. *f.* [*περιτόνιον*.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which incloses all the bowels.

PERJURE. *f.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forsworn person. *Shakespeare.*

PERJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To swear; to taint with perjury. *Shakespeare.*

PERJURER. *f.* [from *perjure*.] One that swears falsely. *Spenser.*

PERJURY. *f.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath.

PERIWIG. *f.* [*perruque*, Fr.] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness. *Swift.*

PERIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair. *Swift.*

PERIWINKLE. *f.*

1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail.

2. A plant. *Bacon.*

PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, Skinner.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank. *Shakespeare.*

PERK. *a.* Pert; brisk; airy. *Spenser.*

PERILOUS. *a.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenser.*

PERMAGY. *f.* A little Turkish boot.

PERMANENCE. *f.* [from *permanent*.]

PERMANENCY. *f.* Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state. *Hale.*

PERMANENT. *a.* [*permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker. Dryden.*

PERMANENTLY. *ad.* [from *permanent*.]

Durably; lastingly. *Boyle.*

PERMANSION. *f.* [from *permaneo*, Latin.]

Continuance. *Brown.*

PERMEABLE. *a.* [from *permeo*, Latin.]

Such as may be passed through. *Boyle.*

PERMEANT. *a.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Passing through. *Brown.*

PERMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To pass through. *Woodward.*

PERMEATION. *f.* [from *permeate*.] The

act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE. *a.* [from *permisceo*, Lat.]

Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE. *a.* [*permiffus*, Lat.] What

may be permitted.

PERMISSION. *f.* [*permissio*, Fr. *permiffus*, Lat.]

Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*

PERMISSIVE. *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.]

1. Granting bare liberty, not good will; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance; not authorised or favoured. *Milton.*

PERMISSIVELY. *ad.* [from *permiffive*.]

By bare allowance; without hinderance. *Bacon.*

PERMYSTION. *f.* [*permiffus*, Lat.] The

act of mixing.

PERMIT. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command. *Hooker.*

2. To suffer, without authorising or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer. *Locke.*

4. To give up; to resign. *Dryden.*

PERMIT. *f.* A written permission from an

officer for transporting of goods from place

to place, showing the duty on them to

have been paid.

PERMITTANCE. *f.* [from *permit*.] Al-

lowance; forbearance of opposition; per-

mission. *Derbam.*

PERMIXTION. *f.* [from *permiffus*, Lat.]

The act of mingling; the state of being

mingled. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTATION. *f.* [*permutation*, Fr. *per-*

mutatio, Lat.] Exchange of one for a-

nother.

PERMUTE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permu-*

ter, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMUTER. *f.* [*permutant*, Fr. from *per-*

mute.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS. *a.* [*perniciosus*, Lat. *perni-*

cieux, Fr.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; de-

structive. *Shakespeare.*

2. [*Pernix*, Lat.] Quick. *Milton.*

PERNICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pernicious*.]

Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pernicious*.]

The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY. *f.* [from *pernix*.] Swiftnefs;

celerity. *Ray.*

PERORATION. *f.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The

conclusion of an oration. *Smart.*

PERPEND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To

weigh in the mind; to consider atten-

tively.

PERPENDER. *f.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping

stone.

PERPENDICLE. *f.* [*perpendicular*, French;

perpendicularum, Lat.] Any thing hanging

down by a straight line.

PERPENDICULAR. *a.* [*perpendicularis*,

Latin.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles.

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR. *f.* A line crossing the

horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*

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PERPENDICULARLY. *ad.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY. *f.* [from *perpendicular.*] The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION. *f.* [from *perpend.*] Consideration.

To PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION. *f.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime.
2. A bad action.

PERPETUAL. *a.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.
2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.
3. Perpetual screw. A screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

PERPETUALLY. *ad.* [from *perpetual.*]

- Constantly; continually; incessantly.

To PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Latin.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize.
2. To continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION. *f.* [from *perpetuate.*]

- The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.
1. Duration to all futurity.
2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.
3. Something of which there is no end.

To PERPLEX. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract.
2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.
3. To plague; to torment; to vex.

PERPLEX a. [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.]

- Intricate; difficult.
1. Individual or particular man or woman.
2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things.
3. Corporeal existence. *He had her person, and cared not for her heart.*
4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *I know his name but not his person.*
5. A general loose term for a human being. *Let a person be ever so wise, cheats will sometimes succeed.*
6. One's

PERPLEXEDLY. *ad.* [from *perplexed.*]

- Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS. *f.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

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PERPLEXITY. *f.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.
2. Entanglement; intricacy.

PERPOTATION. *f.* [*per* and *potio*, Latin.]

- The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE. *f.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.]

- Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION. *f.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.]

- accurate enquiry; a thorough search.

PERRY. *f.* [*poiré*, Fr. from *pairer*.]

- made of pears.

To PERSECUTE. *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity.
2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.
3. To importune much.

PERSECUTION. *f.* [*persecution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of persecuting.
2. The state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR. *f.* [*persecuteur*, Fr. from *persecute.*]

- One who harasses others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE. *f.* [*perseverantia*, Lat.]

- Perfistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT. *a.* [*perseverans*, Lat.]

- Perfisting; constant.

To PERSEVERE. *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat.]

- To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.

PERSEVERINGLY. *ad.* [from *persevere.*]

- With perseverance.

To PERSIST. *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persistere*, Fr.]

- To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

PERSISTENCE. *f.* [from *persist.*]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.
2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

PERSISTIVE. *a.* [from *persist.*]

- Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

PERSON. *f.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.
2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things.
3. Corporeal existence. *He had her person, and cared not for her heart.*
4. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *I know his name but not his person.*
5. A general loose term for a human being. *Let a person be ever so wise, cheats will sometimes succeed.*
6. One's

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6. One's self; not a representative. *Dryd.*
 7. Exterior appearance: *she had a fine person. Shakespeare.*
 8. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker.*
 9. Character. *Hayward.*
 10. Character of office. *South.*
 11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *Sidney.*
PERSONABLE. *a.* [from *person.*]
 1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*
 2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court.
PERSONAGE. *f.* [from *personage.*]
 1. A considerable person; a man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*
 2. Exterior appearance; air; stature. *Hayward.*
 3. Character assumed. *Addison.*
 4. Character represented. *Broome.*
PERSONAL. *a.* [from *personal*, Fr. *personalis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*
 2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to private actions or character. *Rog.*
 3. Present; not acting by representative. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Exterior; corporal. *Addison.*
 5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person. *Da.*
 6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to the impersonal that as only the third.
PERSONALITY. *f.* [from *personal.*] The existence or individuality of any one. *Locke.*
PERSONALLY. *ad.* [from *personal.*]
 1. In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker.*
 2. With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.*
 3. With regard to numerical existence.
TO PERSONATE. *v. n.* [from *persona*, Latin.]
 1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*
 2. To represent by action or appearance; to act. *Crashaw.*
 3. To exhibit hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun. *Swift.*
 4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*
 5. To resemble. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To describe. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
PERSONATION. *f.* [from *personate.*] Counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*
PERSONIFICATION. *f.* [from *personify.*]

Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons. *Milton.*
TO PERSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *person.*] To change from a thing to a person.
PERSPECTIVE. *f.* [from *perspectif*, Fr. *perspicie*, Latin.]
 1. A glass through which things are viewed. *Temple.*
 2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison.*
 3. View; vista. *Dryden.*
PERSPECTIVE. *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*
PERSPICACIOUS. *a.* [from *perspicax*, Latin.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *South.*
PERSPICACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perspicacious.*] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
PERSPICACITY. *f.* [from *perspicacitas*, French.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*
PERSPICIENCE. *f.* [from *perspicuus*, Latin.] The act of looking sharply.
PERSPICILL. *f.* [from *perspicillum*, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw.*
PERSPICUITY. *f.* [from *perspicuitas*, Fr. from *perspicuus.*]
 1. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*
 2. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*
PERSPICUOUS. *a.* [from *perspicuus*, Lat.]
 1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through. *Peacock.*
 2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Shakespeare.*
PERSPICUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perspicuus.*] Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*
PERSPICUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *perspicuus.*] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.
PERSPIRABLE. *a.* [from *perspire.*]
 1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Brown.*
 2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. *Bacon.*
PERSPIRATION. *f.* [from *perspire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbutnot.*
PERSPIRATIVE. *a.* [from *perspire.*] Performing the act of perspiration.
TO PERSPIRE. *v. n.* [from *perspiro*, Lat.]
 1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
 2. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbutnot.*
TO PERSTRINGE. *v. a.* [from *perstringo*, Lat.] To gaze upon; to glance upon. *Di.*
PERSUADABLE. *a.* [from *persuade.*] Such as may be persuaded.
TO PERSUADE. *v. a.* [from *persuades*, Lat.]
 1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*
 2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the

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the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed. *Sidney.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. *Taylor.*

4. To treat with persuasion. *Shakespeare.*

PERSUA'DER. *f.* [from *persuade.*] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat. *persuasibile*, Fr.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *f.* [from *persuasibile.*] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION. *f.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuasus*, Lat.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Otway.*
2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE. *a.* [*persuassif*, Fr. from *persuade.*] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *persuasive.*] In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *f.* [from *persuasive.*] Influence on the passions. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY. *a.* [*persuasorius*, Latin; from *persuade.*] Having the power to persuade. *Brown.*

PERT. *a.* [*pert*, Welsh.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.*
2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*

To PERTAIN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate. *Hayward. Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION. *f.* [*per* and *terebra*, Lat.] The act of boring through.

PERTINA'CIUS. *a.* [from *perlinax*, Lat.]

1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. *Walton.*
2. Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*

PERTINA'CIUSLY. *ad.* [from *perlinacious.*] Obstinate; stubbornly. *King Charles.*

PERTINA'CITY. *f.* [from *perlinacia*, Lat.]

PERTINA'CIUSNESS. *f.* [from *perlinacious.*] Lat. from *perlinacious.*

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*
2. Resolution; constancy.

PERTINACY. *f.* [from *perlinax*, Lat.]

1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.
2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Taylor.*

PERTINENCE. *f.* [from *perlineo*, Lat.]

PERTINENCY. *f.* Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness. *Bentley.*

PERTINENT. *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, French.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; just to

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the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning.

PERTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositely; to the purpose. *Taylor.*

PERTINENTNESS. *f.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositeness. *Dis.*

PERTINGENT. *a.* [*pertingens*, Latin.] Reaching to; touching.

PERTLY. *ad.* [from *pert.*]

1. Briskly; smartly. *Pope.*
2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*

PERTNESS. *f.* [from *pert.*]

1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance. *Pope.*
2. Petty liveliness; spriteliness without force. *Watts.*

PERTRANSIENT. *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] Passing over. *Dis.*

To PERTURB. *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Latin.]

To PERTURBATE. *v. a.* [*perturbare*, Latin.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity. *Sandys.*
2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION. *f.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. *Ray.*
2. Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.*
3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion. *Bacon.*
4. Cause of disquiet. *Shakespeare.*
5. Commotion of passions. *Ben Jonson.*

PERTURBA'TOUR. *f.* [*perturbator*, Lat.] Raisher of commotions.

PERTU'SED. *a.* [*perthusus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION. *f.* [from *perthusus*, Lat.]

1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arbutnot.*
2. Hole made by punching or piercing. *Bacon.*

Te PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.]

1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore.*
3. To pass through the whole extension. *Bentley.*

PERVA'SION. *f.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or passing through. *Boyle.*

PERVERSE. *a.* [*perversus*, Fr. *perversus*, Latin.]

1. Distorted from the right. *Milton.*
2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*

PERVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *perverse.*] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly. *Decay of Piety.*

PERVE'RSENESS. *f.* [from *perverse.*]

1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness. *Denn.*
2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use. *PER.*

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PERVE'SION. *f.* [perverſion, French; from *perverſe*.] The act of perverting; change to wote. *Swift.*
PERVE'SITY. *f.* [perverſité, French; from *perverſe*.] Perverſenels; croſſneſs. *Norris.*

PERVERT. *v. a.* [*pervert*, Lat.]
 1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe.
 2. To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milton.*

PERVERTER. *f.* [from *pervert*.]
 1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. *South.*
 2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *pervert*.] That may be eaſily perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pervicax*, Latin.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious. *Clariffa.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pervicacius*.] Without ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICACY. *f.* [from *pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obſtinacy.

PERVIOUS. *a.* [*pervius*, Lat.]
 1. Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated. *Taylor.*
 2. Pervading; permeating. *Prior.*

PERVIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pervius*.] Quality of admitting a paſſage. *Boyle.*

PERUKE. *f.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of falſe hair, a periwig. *Wiſeman.*

PERUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in adſcitiſious hair.

PERUKEMAKER. *f.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL. *f.* [from *peruſe*.] The act of reading. *Atterbury.*

PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *uſe*.]
 1. To read. *Bacon.*
 2. To obſerve; to examine. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERU'SER. *f.* [from *peruſe*.] A reader; examiner. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *f.* A motion a horſe makes in rearing. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *f.* [*peſſarie*, French.] Is an oblong body, made to thruſt up into the uterus. *Arbutnot.*

PEST. *f.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.]
 1. Plague; peſtilence. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

PESTER. *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.]
 1. To diſturb; to perplex; to haraſs; to turmoil. *Swift.*
 2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PESTERER. *f.* [from *peſter*.] One that peſters or diſturbſ.

PE'STEROUS. *a.* [from *peſter*.] Encumbering; cumberſome. *Bacon.*

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PE'STHOUSE. *f.* [from *peſt* and *houſe*.] An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS. *a.* [from *peſtifer*, Lat.]
 1. Deſtructive; miſchievous. *Shakeſpeare.*
 2. Peſtilential; malignant; infectious. *Arbutnot.*

PE'STILENCE. *f.* [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.] Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'STILENT. *a.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]
 1. Producing plagues; malignant.

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Bentley.*

PESTILENTIAL. *a.* [*peſtilentiel*, French; *peſtilens*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.

PE'STILENTLY. *ad.* [from *peſtilent*.] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

PESTILLA'TION. *f.* [*peſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PE'STLE. *f.* [*peſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*

PESTLE of Pork. *f.* A gammon of bacon.

PET. *f.* [*deſpit*, Fr.]
 1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of anger.
 2. A lamb taken into the houſe and brought up by hand. See **PEAT**. *Hammer.*

PE'TAL. *f.* [*πέταλον*.] *Petal* is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS. *a.* [from *petal*.] Having petals.

PE'TAR. *f.* [*petard*, French; *petardo*, Italian.] An engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of a hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder, this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of places, to blow them up. *Military Dict. Hudibras.*

PE'TARD. *f.* [from *petard*.] An engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of a hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder, this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of places, to blow them up. *Arbutnot.*

PETE'CHIAL. *a.* [from *petecchia*, Latin.] Peſtilentially ſpotted.

PE'TER-WORT. *f.* A plant.

PE'TIT. *a.* [French.] Small; inconfiderable.

PETITION. *f.* [*petitio*, Lat.]
 1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication; prayer. *Hooker.*
 2. Single branch or article of a prayer. *Dryden.*

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TO PETITION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To solicit; to supplicate. *Addison.*

PETITIONARILY. *ad.* [from *petitionary*.]
By way of begging the question. *Brown.*

PETITIONARY. *a.* [from *petition*.]
1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.
2. Containing petitions or requests. *Pope.*

PETITIONER. *s.* [from *petition*.] One
who offers a petition. *South.*

PETITORY. *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*,
Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property
of any thing. *Ainsworth.*

PETRE. *s.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre;
salt petre. *Boyle.*

PETRESCENT. *a.* [*petrescens*, Latin.]
Growing stone; becoming stone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICATION. *s.* [from *petrifico*, Latin.]
1. The act of turning to stone; the state
of being turned to stone. *Brown.*

2. That which is made stone. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *petrificio*, Lat.]
Having the power to form stone. *Brown.*

PETRIFICATION. *s.* [*petrification*, Fr.
from *petrify*.] A body formed by chang-
ing other matter to stone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICK. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having
the power to change to stone. *Milton.*

TO PETRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra*,
and *fio*, Lat.] To change to stone.
Woodward.

TO PETRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone.

PETROL. } *s.* [*petrole*, French.] A
PETROLEUM. } liquid bitumen, black,
floating on the water of springs.
Woodward.

PETRONEL. *s.* [*petrinal*, French.] A
pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.
Hudibras.

PETTICOAT. *s.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The
lower part of a woman's dress. *Suckling.*

PETTIFOGGER. *s.* [corrupted from *per-
vovguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, French.] A
petty small-rate lawyer. *Swift.*

PETTINESS. *s.* [from *petty*.] Smallness;
littleness; inconsiderableness; unimpor-
tance. *Shakespeare.*

PETTISH. *a.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; pee-
vish. *Greech.*

PETTISHNESS. *s.* [from *pettish*.] Fret-
fulness; peevishness. *Collier.*

PETTITOES. *s.* [*petty* and *toe*.]
1. The feet of a sucking pig.
2. Feet in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

PETTO. [Italian.] The breast; figura-
tively privacy.

PETTY. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconfi-
derable; inferior; little. *Stillingfleet.*

PETTCOY. *s.* An herb.

PETULANCE. } *s.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
PETULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Sauciness;
peevishness; wantonness. *Clarendon.*

PE'TULANT. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulan-*
Fr.]

1. Saucy; perverse.
2. Wanton. *Water.*

PE'TULANTLY. *ad.* [from *petulant*.]
With petulance; with saucy pertness. *Spectator.*

PEW. *s.* [*puy*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in
a church. *Addison.*

PE'WET. *s.* [*piewit*, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl. *Carver.*

2. The lapwing.

PE'WTER. *s.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]
1. A compound of metals; an artificial
metal. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and dishes in a house.
Addison.

PE'WTERER. *s.* [from *pewter*.] A smith
who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *s.* This has sometimes
phenomena in the plural. [*phainomenon*.]
appearance in the works of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *s.* [*phagidana*; from *phago*
to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness
of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *a.* [*phagedenique*,
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Fr.] Eating; con-
suming. *Wifemen.*

PHALANX. *s.* [*phalanx*, Lat.] A troop
of men closely embodied. *Pope.*

PHANTA'SM. } *s.* [*φαντασμα*, *phantasma*,
PHANTA'SMA. } *phantasma*, *phantasma*,
French.] Vain and airy appearance;
something appearing only to imagination. *Raleigh.*

PHANTA'STICAL. } See FANTASY.
PHANTA'STICK. } *CAL.*

PHANTOM. *s.* [*phantome*, Fr.]
1. A spectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.*

2. A fancied vision. *Rogers.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *a.* [from *pharisee*.] Ri-
tual; externally religious: from the sect
of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted
almost wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *a.* [*φαρμακείο*,
PHARMACE'UTICK. } *nos*, from *φάρμακον*.]
Relating to the knowledge or
art of pharmacy, or preparation of medi-
cines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
λόγος.] One who writes upon drugs.
Woodward.

PHARMACO'LOGY. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
λόγος.] The knowledge of drugs and me-
dicines.

PHARMACOPE'IA. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
ποιέω.] A dispensatory; a book contain-
ing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST. *s.* [*φάρμακον* and
πολέω.] An apothecary; one who sells
medicines. *PHAR.*

PHI

PHL

PHARMACY. *f.* [from *φάρμακον*.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*
PHAROS. } *f.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.]
PHARE. } A light-house; a lantern from the shore to direct sailors. *Arbutnot.*
PHARYNGOTOMY. *f.* [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.
PHASELS. *f.* [*phasesoli*, Latin.] French beans. *Ainsworth.*
PHASIS. *f.* In the plural *phases* [φάσις; *phases*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon. *Cresch.*
PHASM. *f.* [φᾶσμα.] Appearance; phantasm; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*
PHASANT. *f.* [*phasianus*, Lat.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*
PEER. *f.* A companion. See **PEER**.
PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *seize*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakespeare.*
PHENICOPTER. *f.* [φαινικόπτερος.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*
PHENIX. *f.* [φῆνιξ.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*
PHENOMENON. *f.* [φαινόμενον; it is therefore often written *phenomenon*.]
 1. Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.*
 2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.
PHIAL. *f.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiale*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*
PHILANTHROPY. *f.* [φιλέω and ἀνθρώπος.] Love of mankind; good nature. *Addison.*
PHILIPPICK. *f.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.
PHILOLOGER. *f.* [φιλόλογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critic. *Spratt.*
PHILOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*
PHILOLOGIST. *f.* [φιλόλογος.] A critic; a grammarian.
PHILOLOGY. *f.* [φιλολογία.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*
PHILOMEL. } *f.* [from *Philomela*,
PHILOMELA. } changed into a bird.]
 The nightingale. *Shakespeare.*
PHILOMOT. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Addison.*
PHILOSOPHEME. *f.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*
PHILOSOPHER. *f.* [*philosophus*, Lat.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*

PHILOSOPHERS *stone. f.* A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.
PHILOSOPHICK. } *a.* [*philosophique*,
PHILOSOPHICAL. } Fr.]
 1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher. *Milton.*
 2. Skilled in philosophy. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*
PHILOSOPHICALLY. [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*
PHILOSOPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher. *L'Estrange.*
PHILOSOPHY. *f.* [*philosophia*, Lat.]
 1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shak.*
 2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*
 3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*
 4. The course of sciences read in the schools.
PHILTRE. *f.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Dryden.*
PHILTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Government of the Tongue.*
PHIZ. *f.* [A ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*
PHLEBOTOMIST. *f.* [from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letting.
PHLEBOTOMISE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr.] To let blood. *Houzel.*
PHLEBOTOMY. *f.* [φλεβοτομία.] Blood-letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*
PHLEGM. *f.* [φλέγμα.]
 1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness. *Rojcommon.*
 2. Water. *Boyle.*
PHLEGMAGOGUES. *f.* [φλεγμα and ἀγω.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours. *Floyer.*
PHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [φλεγματικός.]
 1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*
 3. Watry. *Newton.*
 4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*
PHLEGMON. *f.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour. *Wiseman.*
PHLEGMONOUS. *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*
PHLEME. *f.* [from *phlebotomus*, Lat.] An instrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.
PHLOGISTON. *f.* [φλογιστός, from φλέγω.]
 1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.
 2. The inflammable part of the body.

PHY

PHO'NICKS. *f.* [from φωνή.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *a.* [φωνή and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

Derham.

PHO'SPHOR. *f.*

PHO'SPHORUS. *f.* [phosphorus, Latin.]

1. The morning star. *Pope.*

2. A chemical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *f.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.

Tillotson.

3. Stile; expression. *Shakespeare.*

To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stile; to call; to term. *Shakespeare.*

PHRASEO'LOGY. *f.* [φράσις and λόγος.]

1. Stile; diction. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book.

PHRENY'TIS. *f.* [φρενίτις.] Madness.

PHRENE'TICK. *f.* *a.* [φρενιτικός; phrene-

PHRE'NTICK. *f.* *tique, French.]* Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodward.*

PHRE'NSY. *f.* [from φρενίτις; phrenesie, French.] Madness; frantickness. *Milton.*

PHTHYSICAL. *a.* [φθισικός.] Wasting by disease. *Harvey.*

PHTHYSICK. *f.* [φθισίς.] A consumption. *Harvey.*

PHTHYSIS. *f.* [φθισίς.] A consumption.

PHYLACTERY. *f.* [φυλακτήριον.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. *Hammond.*

PHYSICAL. *a.* [from physick.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral. *Hammond.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shakesp.*

4. Resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY. *ad.* [from physick.] According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stillingfleet.*

PHYSICIAN. *f.* [physicien, Fr. from physick.] One who professes the art of healing.

PHY'SICK. *f.* [φυσική.]

1. The science of healing.

2. Medecines; remedies. *Hooker.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with physick; to cure. *Shakespeare.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *f.* [from physico and theology.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER. *f.* *f.* [from physio-

PHYSIOGNOMIST. *f.* *gnomy.]* One who judges of the temper or future fortune by

the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. *f.*

PHYSIOGNO'MONICK. *f.* *a.* [φυσιογνωμονικός.] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMY. *f.* [φυσιογνωμία.]

1. The art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face. *Bacon.*

2. The face; the cast of the look. *Hudibras.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from physiology.] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIOLOGIST. *f.* [from physiology.] A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *f.* [φυσίς and λόγος.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. *Benley.*

PHY'SY. *f.* The same with *fusus*.

PHYTI'VOROUS. *a.* [φυτὶν and voro, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *f.* [φυτὶν and γραφή.] A description of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *f.* [φυτὶν and λόγος.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE. *f.* [piaculum, Latin.] An enormous crime. *Homer.*

PIA'CULAR. *f.* *a.* [piacularis, piaculum, Latin.]

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.

2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glaucilla.*

PIA'MATER. *f.* [Latin.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *f.*

1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker.

2. The magpie.

PI'ASTER. *f.* [piastra, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

PIA'ZZA. *f.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars. *Arbutnot.*

PI'CA. *f.* Among printers, a particular list of their types or letters.

PICARO'ON. *f.* [from picare, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*

PIC'CAGE. *f.* [piccagium, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK. *v. a.* [picken, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean. *Kueller.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously. *Bacon.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part. *Bac.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *Mure.*

5. [Piquet]

P I C

[*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike with sharp instrument.

To strike with a bill or beak; to

[*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.

Shakespeare.

To open a lock by a pointed instrument.

To *PICK* a hole in one's coat. A proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

PICK, *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.

PICK, *f.* A sharp pointed iron tool.

Woodward.

PICKAPACK, *ad.* [from *pack*.] In manner of a pack.

L'Estrange.

PICKAXE, *f.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a sharp point.

Milton.

PICKBACK, *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PICKED, *a.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; smart.

PICKEE'R, *v. a.* [*picare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.

2. To make a flying skirmish. *Hudibras.*

PICKER, *f.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickaxe; an instrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, *f.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, *f.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

Walton.

PICKLE, *f.* [*pikel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved. *Addison.*

2. Thing kept in pickle.

3. Condition; state; ludicrously.

Shakespeare.

PICKLE, or *pigbtel*, *f.* A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *single*.

Phillips.

To *PICKLE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Dryden.

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad.

PICKLEHERRING, *f.* [*pickle* and *berring*.]

A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Addison.

PICKLOCK, *f.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which locks are opened.

Brown.

2. The person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, } *f.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PICKPURSE, } *purse*.] A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

Bentley.

PICKTOOTH, *f.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

P I E

PICKTHANK, *f.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired.

Fairfax. South.

PICT, *f.* [*pictus*, Latin.] A painted person.

PICTORIAL, *a.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter.

Brown.

PICTURE, *f.* [*pictura*, Latin.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.

Shakespeare.

2. The science of painting.

3. The works of painters.

Stillingfleet.

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Locke.

To *PICTURE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

2. To represent.

Spenser.

To *PI'DDLE*, *v. n.*

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.

Swift.

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PI'DDLER, *f.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.

PIE, *f.*

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

2. [*Pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.

Shakespeare.

3. The old popish service book, so called from the rubrick.

4. Cock and *pie*, was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

PIEBALD, *a.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

PIECE, *f.* [*piece*, French.]

1. A patch.

2. A part of a broken whole; a fragment.

Act.

3. A part.

Tillotson.

4. A picture.

Dryden.

5. A composition; performance.

Addison.

6. A single great gun.

Knolles.

7. A hand-gun.

Cheyne.

8. A coin; a single piece of money.

Prior.

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer.

10. A *PIECE*. To each.

More.

11. Of a *PIECE* with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

To *PIECE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.

2. To join; to unite.

3. To *PIECE* out. To increase by addition.

Shakespeare.

To *PIECE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.

Bacon.

PIE'CER, *f.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.

PIE'CE-

P I G

PIE'CELESS. *a.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces.

Donne.

PIE'CEMEAL. *ad.* [piece and meal, Saxon.]

In pieces; in fragments. *Hudibras. Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *a.* Single; separate; divided.

PI'E'D. *a.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; particoloured.

Drayton.

PI'E'DNESS. *f.* [from *pie'd*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.

Shakespeare.

PI'E'LED. *a.* Bald.

Shakespeare.

PI'EPOWDER *court.* *f.* [from *pie'd*, foot, and *coudre*, duty.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. *f.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised. *Bacon.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*piercer*, French.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.

Shakespeare.

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Shakespeare.

To PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force.

Bacon.

2. To strike; to move; to affect.

Shakespeare.

3. To enter; to dive.

Sidney.

4. To affect severely.

Shakespeare.

PIE'RCER. *f.* [from *pierce*.]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.

2. The parts with which insects perforate bodies.

Ray.

3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *ad.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.

PIE'RCINGNESS. *f.* [from *piercing*.] Power of piercing.

Derham.

PI'E'TY. *f.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

Peacham.

2. Duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG. *f.* [*bigge*, Dutch?]

1. A young sow or boar.

Floyer.

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

Pope.

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *f.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in a cote or a small house, in some places called dovescote.

Raleigh.

PI'GEONFOOT. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

PI'GEONLIVERED. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver*.]

Mild; soft; gentle.

Shakespeare.

PI'GGIN. *f.* In the northern provinces, a small wooden vessel.

PIGHT. [old preter. and part. pass. of *pitch*.] Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.

Shakespeare.

PI'GMENT. *f.* [*pigmentum*, Latin.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Boyle.

PI'GMY. *f.* [*pigmaus*, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

P I L

PINORATION. *f.* [*pignora*, Latin.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT. *f.* [*pig* and *nut*.] An earth nut.

PI'GSNEY. *f.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIGWIDGION. *f.* Any thing pretty or small.

Cleveland.

PIKE. *f.* [*pique*, Fr. his snout being sharp.]

1. The pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters. Bacon observes the pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years.

Walton.

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded.

Hayward.

3. A fork used in husbandry.

Tufts.

4. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

P'IKED. *a.* [*piqué*, French.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point.

Shakespeare.

P'IKEMAN. *f.* [*pike* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a pike.

Kneller.

P'IKESTAFF. *f.* [*pike* and *staff*.] The wooden pole of a pike.

Tatler.

PILA'STER. *f.* [*pilastre*, Fr.] A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

Diss.

PI'LCHER. *f.*

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur.

Hanno.

2. A fish like a herring.

PILE. *f.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.

Kneller.

2. A heap; an accumulation.

Shakespeare.

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

Collier.

4. An edifice; a building.

Pope.

5. [*Pilus*, Latin.] A hair.

Shakespeare.

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Grew.

7. [*Pilum*, Latin.] The head of an arrow.

8. One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.

Arbutnot.

9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids.

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

Shakespeare.

2. To fill with something heaped.

Abbot.

PI'LEATED. *a.* [*pilatus*, Lat.] In the form of a cover or hat.

Woodward.

PI'LER. *f.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*pillier*, French.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

Bacon.

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

PI'LFRER. *f.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Asterbury.

PI'LFRINGLY. *ad.* With petty larceny; slichingly.

PI'LFRY,

PIL

PILFERY. *f.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.
PILGRIM. *f.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveler; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stillingfleet.*
PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. *Grew.*
PILGRIMAGE. *f.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*
PILL. *f.* [*pilula*, Latin.] Medicine made into a small ball or mass. *Crashaw.*
PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]
 1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakespeare.*
 2. For peel; to strip off the bark. *Gen.*
PILL. *v. n.* To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriae. *Tob.*
PILLAGE. *f.* [*pillage*, French.]
 1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The act of plundering. *Shakespeare.*
PILLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil. *Arbutnot.*
PILLAGER. *f.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.
PILLAR. *f.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilastr*, Italian.]
 1. A column. *Wotton.*
 2. A supporter; a maintainer. *Shakespeare.*
PILLARED. *a.* [from *pillar*.]
 1. Supported by columns. *Milton.*
 2. Having the form of a column. *Thomson.*
PILLION. *f.* [from *pillow*.]
 1. A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on. *Swift.*
 2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.*
 3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.
PILLORY. *f.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Watts.*
PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory. *Government of the Tongue.*
PILLOW. *f.* [*pyle*, Sax. *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on. *Donne.*
PILLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*
PILLOWBEER. } *f.* The cover of a pillow.
PILLOWCASE. } low. *Swift.*
PILOTTY. *f.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*
PILOT. *f.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whose office is to steer the ship. *B. Johnson.*
PILOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.
PILOTAGE. *f.* [*pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot*.]
 1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. *Raleigh.*
 2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

PIN

PI'LSER. *f.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame.
PIMENTA. *f.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, all-spice.
PIMP. *f.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*
To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander. *Swift.*
PIMPERNEL. *f.* [*pimpernella*, Latin.] A plant.
PIM'PING. *a.* [*pimple menscb*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little. *Skinner.*
PIM'PLE. *f.* [*pompette*, French.] A small red pustule. *Addison.*
PIM'PLED. *a.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, *his face is pimpled.*
PIN. *f.* [*espingle*, French.]
 1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value. *Spenser.*
 3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.*
 4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.
 5. That which locks the wheel to the axle.
 6. The central part. *Shakespeare.*
 7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.
 8. A note; a strain. *L'Estrange.*
 9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 10. A cylindrical roller made of wood, with which pastry is wrought. *Corbet.*
 11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.
To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten with pins. *Pope.*
 2. To fasten; to make fast. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To join; to fix. *Shakespeare. Digby.*
 4. [Pin'dan, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine. *Hooker.*
PIN'CASE. *f.* [*pin* and *case*.] A pincushion, or small box for pins.
PINCERS. *f.* [*pincette*, French.]
 1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser.*
 2. The claw of an animal. *Addison.*
To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]
 1. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To hold hard with an instrument.
 3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To press between hard bodies.
 5. To gall; to fret. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To

PIN

6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Raleigh.*
7. To distress; to pain. *Thomson.*
8. To press; to drive to difficulties.
9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*
- TO PINCH.** *v. n.*
 1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.*
 2. To spare; to be frugal. *Dryden.*
- PINCH.** *f.* [*pingon*, Fr. from the verb.]
 1. A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
 2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Oppression; distress inflicted. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Difficulty; time of distress. *L'Estrange.*
- PINCHFIST.** *f.* [*pinch*, *fist*, and *pen*-*ny*.] A miser.
- PINCUSHION.** *f.* [*pin* and *cushion*.] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck. *Addison.*
- PINDUST.** *f.* [*pin* and *dust*.] Particles of metal made by cutting pins. *Digby.*
- PINE.** *f.* [*pinus*, Latin.] A tree.
- TO PINE.** *v. n.* [*pinian*, Sax. *pijenen*, Dutch.]
 1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser.*
 2. To languish with desire. *Shakespeare.*
- TO PINE.** *v. a.*
 1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.
- PINEAPPLE.** *f.* A plant. *Anana.*
- PINEAL.** *f.* [*pineale*, French.] Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul. *Arbutnot.*
- PINFEATHERED.** *a.* [*pin* and *feather*.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden.*
- PINFOLD.** *f.* [*pin'dan*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*.] A place in which beasts are confined. *Milton.*
- PINGLE.** *f.* A small close; an inclosure.
- PINMONEY.** *f.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account. *Addison.*
- PINGUID.** *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*
- PINHOLE.** *f.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wiseman.*
- PINION.** *f.* [*pignon*, French.]
 1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
 2. *Shakespeare* seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.
 3. Wing.

PION

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters for the hands.
- TO PINION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bind the wings. *Bacon.*
 2. To confine by binding the wings. *Dryden.*
 3. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden.*
 4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Dryden.*
 5. To shackle; to bind. *Herbert.*
 6. To bind to. *Pope.*
- PINK.** *f.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]
 1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. *Bacon.*
 2. An eye; commonly a small eye; as pink-eyed. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Any thing supremely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A colour used by painters. *Dryden.*
 5. [*Pingue*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A fish; the minnow.
- TO PINK.** *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes. *Prior.*
- TO PINK.** *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eye. *L'Estrange.*
- PINMAKER.** *f.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.
- PINNACE.** *f.* [*pinnaſſe*, Fr. *pinna*, Ital.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Raleigh.*
- PINNACLE.** *f.* [*pinna*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]
 1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building. *Clarendon.*
 2. A high spiring point. *Cowley.*
- PINNER.** *f.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion*.]
 1. The lappet of a head which flies loose. *Addison.*
 2. A pinmaker.
- PINNOCK.** *f.* The tom-tit. *Ainsworth.*
- PINT.** *f.* [*pin*, Saxon.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.
- PINULES.** *f.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. *Dill.*
- PIONEER.** *f.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete, Fr.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. *Fairfax.*
- PIONING.** *f.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*
- PIONY.** *f.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower.
- PIOUS.** *a.* [*pious*, Lat. *pieux*, French.]
 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious.
 2. Such as is due to sacred things. *Milton.*
 3. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Taylor.*
4. Practised under the appearance of religion, *King Charles.*

PIOUSLY,

PIR

PIT

PIROUSLY. *ad.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with regard, such as is due to sacred things. *Phillips.*

PIP. *f.* [*pippe*, Dutch.]
1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras.*
2. A spot on the cards. *Addison.*

TO PIP. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *f.* [*piib*, Welsh; *pipe*, Saxon.]
1. Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon.*

3. An instrument of wind musick. *Rosce.*

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-pipe. *Peacham.*

5. The key of the voice. *Shakespeare.*

6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

7. [*Peep*, Dutch.] A liquid measure containing two hogshheads. *Shakespeare.*

TO PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play on the pipe. *Camden.*

2. To have a shrill sound. *Shakespeare.*

PIPPER. *f.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe. *Rev.*

PIPETREE. *f.* The lilac tree.

PIPING. *a.* [from *pipe*.]
1. Weak; feeble; sickly. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hot; boiling.

PIPKIN. *f.* [Diminutive of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PIPPIN. *f.* [*puppyngbe*, Dutch.] Skinner. A sharp apple. *King.*

PIQUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, French.]
1. Pricking; piercing; stimulated. *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon.*

PIQUANCY. *f.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

PIQUANTLY. *ad.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *f.* [*pique*, French.]
1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*

TO PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]
1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret. *Prior.*

2. To offend; to irritate. *Pope.*

3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke.*

TO PIQUEER. See **TO PICKER.**

PIQUEERER. *f.* A robber; a plunderer.

PIQUET. *f.* [*piquet*, French.] A game at cards. *Prior.*

PIRACY. *f.* [*πειραγια*.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Waller.*

VOL. II.

PIRATE. *f.* [*πειρατης*.]

1. A sea robber. *Bacon.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

TO PIRATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea. *Arbutnot.*

TO PIRATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, French.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*

PIRATICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Lat.] Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.*

PISCATION. *f.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PISCARY. *f.* A privilege of fishing.

PISCATORY. *a.* [*piscatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fishes. *Addison.*

PISCIVOROUS. *a.* [*piscis* and *voros*, Lat.] Fish-eating; living on fish. *Ray.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

TO PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *f.* [*μύρμηκας*, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*

TO PISS. *v. n.* [*pißer*, Fr. *pißen*, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Estrange.*

PISS. *f.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PISSABED. *f.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURNT. *a.* Stained with urine.

PISTACHIO. *f.* [*pistacchi*, Italian.] The pistachio is a dry fruit of an oblong figure. *Hill.*

PISTE. *f.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLATION. *f.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PISTOL. *f.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, French.] A small handgun. *Clarendon.*

TO PISTOL. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, French.] To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE. *f.* [*pistole*, French.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET. *f.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol. *Donne.*

PISTON. *f.* [*piston*, French.] The moveable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT. *f.* [*pit*, Saxon.]

1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity. *Milton.*

3. The grave. *Psalms.*

4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras.*

5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.*

6. Any hollow of the body: as, the pit of the stomach.

7. A dint made by the finger.

PIT

To PIT. *v. a.*

1. To press into hollows. *Sharp.*
2. To mark with hollows, as by the small-pox.

PI'TAPAT. *f.* [*patte patte*, French.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Estrange.*
2. A light quick step. *Dryden.*

PITCH. *f.* [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Latin.]

1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs.*
2. [from *piets*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakespeare.*
3. Highest rise. *Shakespeare.*
4. State with respect to lowness or height.
5. Size; stature. *Spenser.*
6. Degree; rate. *Denham.*

To PITCH. *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant. *Knolles. Dryden.*
2. To order regularly. *Hocker.*
3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.
4. To smear with pitch. *Gen. Dryden.*
5. To darken. *Shakespeare.*
6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*

To PITCH. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop. *Mortimer.*
2. To fall headlong. *Dryden.*
3. To fix choice. *Hudibras.*
4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER. *f.* [*piccher*, French.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot. *Shakespeare.*
2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFORK. *f.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown up on the wagon. *Swift.*

PI'TCHINESS. *f.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.

PI'TCHY. *a.* [from *pitch*.]

1. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodw.*
3. Black; dark; dismal. *Prior.*

PI'T-COAL. *f.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossile coal.

PI'T-MAN. *f.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'T-SAW. *f.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*

PI'TEOUS. *a.* [from *pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.
2. Compassionate; tender. *Prior.*
3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton.*

PI'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner. *Shakespeare.*

PI'TEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PI'TFALL. *f.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys.*

PIX

PITH. *f.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon.*
2. Marrow. *Donne.*
3. Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*
4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style. *Shakespeare.*
5. Weight; movement; principal part. *Shakespeare.*
6. The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakespeare.*

PI'THILY. *ad.* [from *pitly*.] With strength; with cogency; with force.

PI'THINESS. *f.* [from *pitly*.] Energy; strength. *Spenser.*

PI'THLESS. *a.* [from *pitb*.]

1. Wanting pith. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THY. *a.* [from *pitb*.]

1. Consisting of pith. *Philips.*
2. Strong; forcible; energetick. *Addison.*

PI'TIABLE. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*

PI'TIFUL. *a.* [*pity* and *full*.]

1. Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser.*
2. Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*
3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Dryden.*

PI'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *pitiful*.]

1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson.*
2. Contemptibly; despicably. *Clarissa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *f.* [from *pitiful*.]

1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sid.*
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PI'TILESLY. *ad.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.

PI'TILESSNESS. *f.* Unmercifulness.

PI'TILESS. *a.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Fairfax.*

PI'TTANCE. *f.* [*pittance*, Fr. *pittance*, Italian.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
2. A small portion. *Shakespeare.*

PI'TUITE. *f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Latin.] Phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

PITU'ITOUS. *a.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituitus*, French.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbutnot.*

PI'TY. *f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]

1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Calamy.*
2. A ground of pity; a subject of pity or of grief. *Bacon.*

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compassionate. *Jeremiah.*

PI'VOT. *f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

PIX. *f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept. *Hanner.*

PLA

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PLACABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*
PLACABILITY. } *s.* [from *placable*.]
PLACABLENESS. } Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.
PLACARD. } *s.* [*plakaert*, Dutch.] An edict; a declaration; a manifesto.
PLACART. }
TO PLACATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland. *Forbes.*
PLACE. *s.* [*place*, French.]
 1. Particular portion of space. *Addison.*
 2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
 3. Local existence. *Revelations.*
 4. Space in general. *Davies.*
 5. Separate room. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A seat; a residence; mansion. *John.*
 7. Passage in writing. *Bacon.*
 8. Ordinal relation: *think on piety in the first place, and knowledge in the second.* *Spektator.*
 9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual operation: *where power is irresistible, courage has no place.* *Hayward.*
 10. Rank; order of priority: *place among equals is not easily settled.* *Shakespeare.*
 11. Precedence; priority: *the younger gives the older place.* *Ben Johnson.*
 12. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*
 13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession. *Dryden.*
 14. Ground; room. *Hammond.*
 15. Station in life.
TO PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, French.]
 1. To put in any place, rank or condition. *Exodus. Dryden.*
 2. To fix; to settle; to establish. *Locke.*
 3. To put out at interest. *Pope.*
PLACER. *s.* [from *place*.] One who places.
PLACID. *a.* [*placidus*, Latin.]
 1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
 2. Soft; kind; mild.
PLACIDLY. *ad.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*
PLACIT. *s.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Degree; determination. *Glanville.*
PLACKET. or *plaqet*, *s.* A petticoat.
PLAGIARISM. *s.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another. *Swift.*
PLAGIARY. *s.* [from *plagium*, Latin.]
 1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
 2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*
PLAGUE. *s.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *πληγή*]
 1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive. *Bacon.*
 2. State of misery. *Psalms.*

PLA

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.
TO PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To infect with pestilence.
 2. To trouble; to teaze; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*
PLAGUILY. *ad.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. *Dryden.*
PLAGUY. *a.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troublesome. *Donne.*
PLAICE. *s.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish. *Cardinal.*
PLAID. *s.* A striped or variegated cloth; an outer loose weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.
PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Latin.]
 1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberance or excrescences. *Spenser.*
 2. Void of ornament; simple. *Dryden.*
 3. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not learned; simple. *Hammond.*
 4. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language. *Bacon.*
 5. Mere; bare. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure. *Denham.*
 7. Not varied by much art. *Sidney.*
PLAIN. *ad.*
 1. Without ornamental appendages.
 2. Not obscurely.
 3. Distinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
 4. Simply; with rough sincerity. *Addison.*
PLAIN. *s.* [*plane*, French.] Level ground; open fields; flat expanse; often, a field of battle. *Hayward. Davies.*
TO PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*
TO PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*
PLAINDEALING. *a.* [*plain* and *deal*.] Acting without art. *L'Estrange.*
PLAINDEALING. *s.* Management void of art. *Dryden.*
PLAINLY. *ad.* [from *plain*.]
 1. Levelly; flatly.
 2. Not subtilly; not speciously.
 3. Without ornament.
 4. Without gloss; sincerely. *Pope.*
 5. In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.*
 6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. *Milton.*
PLAINNESS. *s.* [from *plain*.]
 1. Levelness; flatness.
 2. Want of ornament; want of show.
 3. Openness; rough sincerity. *Sidney.*
 4. Artlessness; simplicity. *Dryden.*
PLAINTE. *s.* [*plainte*, French.]
 1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sid.*
 2. Exprobration of injury. *Bacon.*
 3. Expression of sorrow. *Wotton.*
PLAINTFUL. *a.* [*plaint* and *full*.] Complaining; audibly sorrowful. *Sidney.*
PLAINTIFF.

- PLAINTIFF.** *f.* [*plaintiff*, Fr.] He that commences a suit in law against another; opposed to the defendant. *Dryden.*
- PLAINTIFF.** *a.* [*plaintiff*, French.] Com-
plaining. A word in use. *Prior.*
- PLAINTIVE.** *a.* [*plaintif*, French.] Com-
plaining; lamenting; expressive of
sorrow.
- PLAINWORK.** *f.* [*plain* and *work*.]
Needlework as distinguished from embroi-
dery. *Pope.*
- PLAIT.** *f.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*.]
A fold; a double. *Davies.*
- To PLAIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*
2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*
3. To intangle; to involve. *Shakespeare.*
- PLAITER.** *f.* [from *plait*.] He that plaits.
- PLAN.** *f.* [*plan*, French.]
1. A scheme; a form; a model. *Addison.*
2. A plot of any building, or ichno-
graphy.
- To PLAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
scheme; to form in design. *Pope.*
- PLANARY.** *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Diff.*
- PLA'NCHED.** *a.* [from *planch*.] Made of
boards. *Shakespeare.*
- PLA'NCHER.** *f.* [*plancher*, French.] A
board; a plank. *Bacon.*
- PLA'NCHING.** *f.* [In carpentry.] The lay-
ing the floors in a building.
- PLANE.** *f.* [*planus*, Latin.]
1. A level surface. *Cheyne.*
2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which
the surface of boards are smoothed. *Moxon.*
- To PLANE.** *v. a.* [*planer*, French.]
1. To level; to smooth from inequalities.
2. To smooth with a plane. *Moxon.*
- PLANE-TREE.** *f.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*,
platane, Fr.] The introduction of this tree
into England is owing to the great lord
chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*
- PLA'NET.** *f.* [*planeta*, Lat. *πλανητα*.]
Planets are the erratick or wandering stars;
we now number the earth among the *pla-*
nets, because we know it moves round the
sun, and the moon is accounted among
the secondary *planets*, since she moves
round the earth. *Harris.*
- PLA'NETARY.** *a.* [*planetaire*, French;
from *planet*.]
1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*
2. Under the domination of any particu-
lar planet. *Dryden.*
3. Produced by the planets. *Shakespeare.*
4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.
Blackmore.
- PLANE'TICAL.** *a.* [from *planet*.] Pertain-
ing to planets. *Brown.*
- PLA'NETSTRUCK.** *a.* [*planet* and *strike*.]
Blasted. *Suckling.*
- PLANIFOLIOUS.** *a.* [*planus* and *folium*,
Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made
up of plain leaves. *Diff.*
- PLANEMETRICAL.** *a.* [from *planimetry*.]
Pertaining to the mensuration of plain
surfaces.
- PLANOMETRY.** *f.* [*planus* and *μετρον*.]
The mensuration of plain surfaces.
- PLANIPE'TALOUS.** *a.* [*planus*, Lat. and
πέταλος.] Flatleaved, as when the small
flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but
flat upward, as dandelion and succory.
- To PLA'NISH.** *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To pos-
lish; to smooth. A word used by manu-
facturers.
- PLA'NISPHERE.** *f.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*.]
A sphere projected on a plane.
- PLANK.** *f.* [*planche*, French.] A thick
strong board. *Chapman.*
- To PLANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To co-
ver or lay with planks. *Dryden.*
- PLANOCONICAL.** *a.* [*planus* and *coni*,
Lat.] Level on one side and conical on
others. *Greus.*
- PLA'NOCONVEX.** *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*,
Lat.] Flat on the one side and convex on
the other. *Newton.*
- PLANT.** *f.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]
1. Any thing produced from seed; any
vegetable production. *Shakespeare.*
2. A sapling. *Shakespeare.*
3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.
- To PLANT.** *v. a.* [*planto*, Latin; *planter*,
French.]
1. To put into the ground in order to
grow; to set; to cultivate. *Shakespeare.*
2. To procreate; to generate. *Shakespeare.*
3. To place; to fix. *Dryden.*
4. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a
colony. *Bacon.*
5. To fill or adorn with something plant-
ed: as, he *planted* the garden or the
country.
6. To direct properly: as, to plant a can-
non.
- PLA'NTAGE.** *f.* [*plantago*, Latin.] An
herb. *Shakespeare.*
- PLA'NTAIN.** *f.* [*plantain*, French.]
1. An herb. *Mora.*
2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears
an esculent fruit. *Waller.*
- PLA'NTAL.** *a.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to
plants. *Glanville.*
- PLANTATION.** *f.* [*plantatio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of planting. *King Charles.*
2. The place planted. *Bacon.*
3. A colony. *King Charles.*
4. Introduction; establishment. *K. Charles.*
- PLA'NTED.** *a.* [from *plant*.] This word
seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, settled;
well grounded. *PLA'N.*

PLA

PLANTER. *f.* [*planteur*, French.]

1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies. *Locke.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces.

PLASH. *f.* [*plasje*, Dutch.]

1. A small lake of water or puddle. *Bacon.*

2. Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

PLASH. *v. a.* [*pleffer*, French.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLASHY. *a.* [from *plash*.] Watery; filled with puddles. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *f.* [*πλασμα*.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed. *Woodward.*

PLASTER. *f.* [from *πλαζω*.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid.

2. A glutinous or adhesive salve. *Shakespeare.*

PLASTER. *v. a.* [*plaster*, French.]

1. To overlay as with plaster. *Bacon.*

2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER. *f.* [*plastrier*, French; from *plaster*.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

PLASTICK. *a.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLASTRON. *f.* [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them. *Dryden.*

TO PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait*.] To weave; to make by texture. *Addison.*

PLAT. *f.* [*plor*, Saxon.] A small piece of ground. *Milton.*

PLATANE. *f.* [*platane*, French; *platanus*, Latin.] The plane tree. *Milton.*

PLATE. *f.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, French.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

2. Armour of plates. *Spenser.*

3. [*Plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver. *Ben Jonson.*

4. [*Plat*, French; *piatta*, Italian.] A small shallow vessel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryden.*

TO PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates. *Sandys.*

2. To arm with plates. *Shakespeare.*

3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newton.*

PLATEN. *f.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLAT'FORM. *f.* [*plat*, flat, French, and *form*.]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*

PLA

2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification. *Shakespeare.*

4. A scheme; a plan. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK aspect. In astrology, is a ray

cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.

Bailey.

PLA'TOON. *f.* [a corruption of *peloton*,

French.] A small square body of musketeers. *Tickell.*

PLA'TTER. *f.* [from *plate*.] A large dish,

generally of earth. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *f.* Applause. *Denham.*

PLAU'DITE. }

PLAUSIBILITY. *f.* [*plausibilité*, French.]

Speciousness; superficial appearance of

right.

PLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*plausible*, French.] Such

as gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular. *Clarendon.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *f.* [from *plausible*.]

Speciousness; show of right. *Sanderfon.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *plausible*.]

1. With fair show; speciously. *Collier.*

2. With applause. Not in use. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE. *a.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]

1. Applauding.

2. Plausible. *Shakespeare.*

TO PLAY. *v. n.* [*plegan*, Saxon.]

1. To sport; to frolic; to do something

not as a task, but for a pleasure. *Milton.*

2. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*

3. To be dismissed from work. *Shakespeare.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thought-

lessly. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful. *Shakespeare.*

6. To practise sarcastick merriment. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practise illusion. *Shakespeare.*

8. To game; to contend at some game.

Shakespeare.

9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful.

Addison.

10. To touch a musical instrument. *Glan.*

11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing

in motion: as, *the cannons play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly: *the*

leaves play with the wind. *Dryden.*

13. To personate a drama. *Shakespeare.*

14. To represent a character.

15. To act in any certain character. *Coll.*

TO PLAY. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, *he*

played his cannon.

2. To use an instrument of musick. *Gay.*

3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakespeare.*

5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAY. *f.*

1. Action not imposed; not work.

2. Amusement; sport. *Milton.*

3. A

P L E

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*
 4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Practice in any contest. *Tillotson.*
 6. Action; employment; office. *Dryden.*
 7. Practice; action; manner of acting. *Sidney.*
 8. Act of touching an instrument.
 9. Irregular and wanton motion.
 10. A state of agitation or ventilation. *Dryden.*
 11. Room for motion. *Moxon.*
 12. Liberty of acting; swing. *Addison.*
- PLA'YBOOK.** *f.* [*play and book.*] Book of dramatick compositions. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDAY.** *f.* [*play and day.*] Day exempt from talks or work. *Swift.*
- PLA'YDEBT.** *f.* [*play and debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot.*
- PLA'YER.** *f.* [*from play.*]
1. One who plays.
 2. An idler; a lazy person. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Actor of dramatick scenes. *Sidney.*
 4. A mimick. *Dryden.*
 5. One who touches a musical instrument. *1 Samuel xvi.*
6. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*
- PLA'YFELLOW.** *f.* [*play and fellow.*] Companion in amusement. *Spenser.*
- PLA'YFUL.** *a.* [*play and full.*] Sportive; full of levity. *Addison.*
- PLA'YGAME.** *f.* [*play and game.*] Play of children. *Locke.*
- PLA'YHOUSE.** *f.* [*play and house.*] House where dramatick performances are represented. *Stillingfleet.*
- PLA'YPLEASURE.** *f.* [*play and pleasure.*] Idle amusement. *Bacon.*
- PLA'YSOME.** *a.* [*play and some.*] Wanton; full of levity.
- PLA'YSOMENESS.** *f.* [*from playsome.*] Wantonness; levity.
- PLA'YTHING.** *f.* [*play and thing.*] Toy; thing to play with. *Orway.*
- PLA'YWRIGHT.** *f.* [*play and wright.*] A maker of plays. *Pope.*
- PLEA.** *f.* [*plaid, old French.*]
1. The act or form of pleading.
 2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.
 3. Allegation. *Milton.*
 4. An apology; an excuse. *Milton.*
- To PLEACH.** *v. a.* [*pleffer, French.*] To bend; to interweave. *Shakespeare.*
- To PLEAD.** *v. n.* [*plaidier, French.*]
1. To argue before a court of justice. *Gran.*
 2. To speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to reason with another. *Dryden.*

P L E

3. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*
- To PLEAD.** *v. a.*
1. To defend; to discuss. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To allege in pleading or argument. *Spenser.*
 3. To offer as an excuse. *Dryden.*
- PLEA'DABLE.** *a.* [*from plead.*] to be alleged in plea. *Capable.*
- PLEA'DER.** *f.* [*plaideur, French.*]
1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Dryden.*
 2. One who speaks for or against.
- PLEA'DING.** *f.* [*from plead.*] Act or form of pleading. *Shakespeare.*
- PLEA'SANCE.** *f.* [*plaisance, Fr.*] Gaiety; pleasantry. *Swift.*
- PLEA'SANT.** *a.* [*plaisant, French.*]
1. Delightful; giving delight. *Plam.*
 2. Grateful to the senses. *Milton.*
 3. Good humoured; cheerful. *Addison.*
 4. Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.*
 5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*
- PLEA'SANTLY.** *ad.* [*from pleasant.*]
1. In such a manner as to give delight.
 2. Gaily; merrily; in good humour. *Clarendon.*
 3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Brown.*
- PLEA'SANTNESS.** *f.* [*from pleasant.*]
1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.
 2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.
- PLEA'SANTRY.** *f.* [*plaisanterie, French.*]
1. Gaiety; merriment. *Addison.*
 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison.*
- To PLEASE.** *v. a.* [*placoe, Lat. plaire, Fr.*]
1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.
 2. To satisfy; to content. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To obtain favour from. *Milton.*
 4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*
- To PLEASE.** *v. n.*
1. To give pleasure. *Milton.*
 2. To gain approbation. *Hog.*
 3. To like; to chuse. *Pope.*
 4. To condescend; to comply. *Shakespeare.*
- PLEA'SER.** *f.* [*from please.*] One that courts favour.
- PLEA'SINGLY.** *ad.* [*from pleasing.*] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*
- PLEA'SINGNESS.** *f.* [*from pleasing.*] Quality of giving delight.
- PLEA'SEMAN.** *f.* [*please and man.*] A pick thank; an officious fellow. *Shakespeare.*
- PLEA'SURABLE.** *a.* [*from pleasure.*] Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*
- PLEA'SURE.** *f.* [*plaisir, French.*]
1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.*
 2. Loose gratification. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Approbation. *Psalms.*
 4. What the will dictates. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Choice.

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3. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*
PLEASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To please; to gratify. *Tillotson.*
PLEASUREFUL. *a.* [pleasure and full.]
 Pleasant; delightful. *Obsolete. Abbot.*
PLEBEIAN. *f.* [plebeian, French; plebeius, Latin.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*
PLEBEIAN. *a.*

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.
 2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
 3. Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE. *f.* [pleige, Fr. pieggio, Italian.]
 1. Any thing put to pawn; a pawn.
 2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security. *Rowe.*
 3. A surety; a bail; an hostage. *Raleigh.*

PLEDGE. *v. a.* [pleiger, French; piegiare, Italian.]

1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*
 2. To give as warrant or security.
 3. To secure by a pledge. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakespeare.*

PLEDGET. *f.* [plaggbe, Dutch.] A small mass of lint. *Wise man.*

PLEIADS. } *f.* [pleiades, Lat. πλειάδες.]

PLEIADES. } A northern constellation.

PLENARILY. *ad.* [from plenary.] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLENARY. *a.* [from plenus, Lat.] Full; complete. *Watts.*

PLENARY. *f.* Decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLENARINESS. *f.* [from plenary.] Fulness; completeness.

PLENILUNARY. *a.* [from plenilunium, Latin.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLENIPOTENCE. *f.* [from plenus and potentia, Latin.] Fulness of power.

PLENIPOTENT. *a.* [plenipotens, Latin.] Invested with full power. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTENTIARY. *f.* [plenipotentiare, French.] A negotiator invested with full power. *Stillingfleet.*

PLENIST. *f.* [from plenus, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLENITUDE. *f.* [plenitudo, from plenus, Latin; plenitude, French.]

1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*

2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethora. *Bacon.*

3. Exuberance; abundance. *Prior.*

4. Completeness.

PLENTEOUS. *a.* [from plenty.]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton.*

2. Fruitful; fertile. *Milton.*

PLENTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from plenteous.]

Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly. *Shakespeare.*

PLENTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from plenteous.]

Abundance; fertility. *Genesis.*

PLENTIFUL. *a.* [plenty and full.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*

PLENTIFULLY. *ad.* [from plentiful.] Copiously; abundantly. *Addison.*

PLENTIFULNESS. *f.* [from plentiful.] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLENTY. *f.* [from plenus, Lat. full.]

1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

3. It is used, I think, improperly for plentiful.

4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel.*

PLEONASM. *f.* [pleonasmus, Latin.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLESH. *f.* [A word used by Spenser instead ofplash.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

PLETHORA. *f.* [from πλεθώρα.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health. *Arbutnot.*

PLETHORETICK. } *a.* [from plethora.]

PLETHORICK. } Having a full habit.

PLETHORY. *f.* [plethore, French; from πλεθώρα.] Fulness of habit. *Arbutnot.*

PLEVIN. *f.* [pleuvine, Fr. plevina, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance. *Diſt.*

PLEURISY. *f.* [πλευρις.] Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, remedied by evacuation, suppuration or expectoration, or all together.

PLEURITICAL. } *a.* [from pleuriy.]

PLEURITICK. } 1. Diseased with a pleurisy. *Arbutnot.*

2. Denoting a pleurisy. *Wise man.*

PLIABLE. *a.* [pliable, from plier, French, to bend.]

1. Easy to be bent; flexible.

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS. *f.* [from pliable.]

1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent. *South.*

2. Flexibility of mind; facility. *South.*

PLIANCY. *f.* [from pliant.] Easiness to be bent; compliance. *Addison.*

PLIANT. *a.* [pliant, French.]

1. Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addison.*

2. Easy to take a form. *Dryden.*

3. Easily complying. *Bacon.*

4. Easily persuaded. *South.*

PLIANTNESS. *f.* [from pliant.] Flexibility; toughness. *South.*

PLICATURE. } *f.* [plicatura, from plico,

PLICATION. } Latin.] Fold; double.

PLIERS. *f.* [from ply.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

TO PLIGHT. *v. a.* [plichten, Dutch.]

PLO

1. To pledge; to give as surety. *Shakspeare.*
 2. To braid; to weave. *Spenser.*
- PLIGHT.** *f.* [plihz, Saxon.]
1. Condition; state. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Good case. *Tusser.*
 3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shakspeare.*
4. [From *to plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purse; a plait. *Spenser.*
- PLINTH.** *f.* [πλινθία.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar. *Harris.*
- To PLOD.** *v. n.* [ploegben, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
1. To toil; to moid; to drudge; to travel, *Shakspeare.*
 2. To travel laboriously. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To study closely and dully. *Hudibras.*
- PLO'DDER.** *f.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakspeare.*
- PLOT.** *f.* [plot, Saxon.]
1. A small extent of ground. *Tusser.*
 2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
 3. A form; a scheme; a plan. *Spenser.*
 4. A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. *Dan.*
 5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarrassed. *Roscommon.*
 6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end. *Milton.*
 7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.
- To PLOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority. *Dryden.*
 2. To contrive; to scheme. *Wotton.*
- To PLCT.** *v. a.*
1. To plan; to contrive.
 2. To describe according to ichnography.
- PLOTTER.** *f.* [from *plot*.]
1. Conspirator. *Dryden.*
 2. Contriver. *Shakspeare.*
- PLOVER.** *f.* [pluvier, French; *pluvialis*, Latis.] A lapwing. *Carew.*
- PLOUGH.** *f.* [plog, Saxon.]
1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.
 2. A kind of plane.
- To PLOUGH.** *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed.
- To PLOUGH.** *v. a.*
1. To turn up with the plough. *Dryden.*
 2. To bring to view by the plough. *Woodward.*
 3. To furrow; to divide. *Addison.*
 4. To tear; to hollow. *Shakspeare.*
- PLOUGHBOY.** *f.* [plough and boy.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy. *Watts.*
- PLOUGHHER.** *f.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenser.*
- PLOUGHLAND.** *f.* [plough and land.] A farm for corn. *Donne.*

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- PLOUGHMAN.** *f.* [plough and man.]
1. One that attends or uses the plough. *Taylor.*
 2. A gross ignorant rustick. *Shakspeare.*
 3. A strong laborious man. *Arbutnot.*
- PLOUGHMONDAY.** *f.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser.*
- PLOUGHSARE.** *f.* [plough and share.] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the counter. *Sidney.*
- To PLUCK.** *v. &.* [ploccian, Saxon.]
1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Cay.*
 2. To strip of feathers. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To pluck up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or refusing of courage. *Khalley.*
- PLUCK.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A pull; a draw; a single act of plucking. *L'Estrange.*
 2. The heart, liver and lights of an animal.
- PLUCKER.** *f.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.
- PLUG.** *f.* [plugg, Swedish; *plugg*, Dutch.] A stopple; any thing driven hard into another body. *Boyle, Swift.*
- To PLUG.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To plug with a plug.
- PLUM.** *f.* [plum, plumtneop, Saxon.]
1. A fruit with a stone. *Luck.*
 2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. *Shakspeare.*
 3. The sum of one hundred thousand pounds. *Addison.*
 4. A kind of play, called how many plums for a penny. *Amesworth.*
- PLUMAGE.** *f.* [plumage, French.] Feathers; suit of feathers. *Bacon.*
- PLUMB.** *f.* [plomb, French.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Mason.*
- PLUMB.** *ad.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Raf.*
- To PLUMB.** *v. &.* [from the noun.]
1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift.*
 2. To regulate any work by the plummet.
- PLUMBER.** *f.* [plombier, French.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.
- PLUMBERY.** *f.* [from *plumber*.] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.
- PLUMCAKE.** *f.* [plum and cake.] Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras.*
- PLUME.** *f.* [plume, French; *pluma*, Latin.]
1. Feather of birds. *Milton.*
 2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Shakspeare.*
 3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakspeare.*
 4. Token.

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4. Token of honour; prize of contest. *Milton.*
5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk.
- To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer.*
 2. [*Plumer*, French.] To strip off feathers. *Bacon.*
 3. To strip; to pill. *Milton.*
 4. To place as a plume. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To make proud: as, *he plumes himself.*
- PLUMEA'LLUM. *f.* [*alumen plumosum*, Latin.] A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins.*
- PLUMI'GEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Latin.] Having feathers; feathered.
- PLUMIPEDE. *f.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Latin.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*
- PLUMMET. *f.* [from *plumb*.]
1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton.*
 2. Any weight. *Duppa.*
- PLUMOSITY. *f.* [from *plumous*.] The state of having feathers.
- PLUMOUS. *a.* [*plumeux*, French; *plumosus*, Latin.] Feathery; resembling feathers.
- PLUMP. *a.* Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *L'Estrange.*
- PLUMP. *f.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. *Sandys.*
- To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle.*
- To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
1. To fall like a stone in the water.
 2. [From the adjective.] To be swollen.
- PLUMP. *ad.* With a sudden fall. *B. Johnson.*
- PLUMPER. *f.* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift.*
- PLUMPNES. *f.* Fulness; disposition towards fatness. *Newton.*
- PLUMPORRIDGE. *f.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums. *Addison.*
- PLUMPUDDING. *f.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.
- PLUMPY. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakespeare.*
- PLUMY. *a.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*
- To PLUNDER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.
 2. To rob as a thief. *Pope.*
- PLUNDER. *f.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Orway.*
- PLUNDERER. *f.* [from *plunder*.]
1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.
 2. A thief; a robber. *Addison.*
- To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]
1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Dryden.*
 2. To put into any state suddenly. *Dryd.*

3. To hurry into any distress. *Watts.*
 4. To force in suddenly. *Watts.*
- To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tilloson.*
- PLUNGE. *f.*
1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
 2. Difficulty; strait; distress. *Baker.*
- PLUNGEON. *f.* [*mergus*, Latin.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*
- PLUNGER. *f.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver.
- PLUNKET. *f.* A kind of blue colour.
- PLURAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Latin.] Implying more than one. *Shakespeare.*
- PLURALIST. *f.* [*pluraliste*, French.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls. *Collier.*
- PLURALITY. *f.* [*pluralité*, French.]
1. The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.*
 2. A number more than one. *Hammond.*
 3. More cures of souls than one.
 4. The greater number; the majority. *L'Estrange.*
- PLURALLY. *ad.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.
- PLUSH. *f.* [*peluche*, French.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag. *Boyle.*
- PLUSHER. *f.* A sea-fish. *Carew.*
- PLUVIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.]
- PLUVIOUS. } Rainy; relating to rain. *Brown.*
- PLUVIAL. *f.* [*pluvial*, French.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*
- To PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.]
1. To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden.*
 2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work. *Hudibras.*
 3. To practise diligently. *Milton.*
 4. To solicit importunately. *South.*
- To PLY. *v. n.*
1. To work, or offer service. *Addison.*
 2. To go in haste. *Milton.*
 3. To busy one's self. *Dryden.*
 4. [*Plier*, French.] To bend. *L'Estrange.*
- PLY. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.
 2. Plait; fold. *Arbutnot.*
- PLYERS. *f.* See PLIERS.
- PNEUMATICAL. } *a.* [*πνευματικός*,]
- PNEUMATICK. } Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke.*
2. Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*
- PNEUMATICKS. *f.* [*pneumatique*, French; *πνεύμα*.]
1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers

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siders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances; as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY. *f.* [πνευμαλογία.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH. *v. a.* [œufs pochez, French.]

1. To boil slightly. *Bacon.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bac.*

3. [*Pocher*, French, to pierce.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew.*

4. [From *pocbe*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth.*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from *pocbe*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham.*

2. To be damp. *Mortimer.*

POACHARD. *f.* A kind of water fowl.

POACHER. *f.* [from *poach*.] One who steals game. *More.*

POACHINESS. *f.* Marshiness; dampness. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POACHY. *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *f.* [from *pox*.] A pustule raised by the small-pox.

POCKET. *f.* [pocca, Saxon; *pocket*, Fr.] The small bag inserted into clothes. *Prior.*

To POCKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, French; from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket. *Pope.*

2. To **POCKET** up. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Prior.*

POCKETBOOK. *f.* [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts.*

POCKETGLASS. *f.* [*pocket* and *glass*.] Portable looking glass. *Swift.*

POCKHOLE. *f.* [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox. *Donne.*

POCKINESS. *f.* [from *pockey*.] The state of being pocky.

POCKY. *a.* [from *pox*.] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*

POCULENT. *a.* [poculum, Latin.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD. *f.* [*bode*, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mor.*

PODAGRICAL. *a.* [π:δαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα.]

1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PODDER. *f.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peasecocks. *Diet.*

PODGE. *f.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

POEM. *f.* [poema, Latin; ποίημα.] The work of a poet; metrical composition. *B. J.*

POESY. *f.* [poesie, French; ποίσις, Latin; ποίησις.]

P O I

1. The art of writing poems. *B. Johnson.*

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Brown.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shakespeare.*

POET. *f.* [poete, French; poeta, Latin; ποιητής.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure. *Milton.*

POETASTER. *f.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

PO'ETESS. *f.* [from *poet*; *pica poetris*, Latin.] A she poet.

POE'TICAL. } *a.* [ποιητικός; poetique, French.]

POE'TICK. } *poeticus*, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Hale.*

POE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *poetical*.] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*

To POETI'ZE. *v. n.* [poetiser, French; from *poet*.] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

POETRESS. *f.* A she poet. *Spenser.*

PO'ETRY. *f.* [ποίημα.]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleveland.*

2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakespeare.*

POIGNANCY. *f.* [from *poignant*.]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POI'GNANT. *a.* [poignant, French.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South.*

3. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POINT. *f.* [point, French.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument. *Temple.*

2. A string with a tag. *Shakespeare.*

3. Headland; promontory. *Addison.*

4. A sting of an epigram. *Dryden.*

5. An indivisible part of space. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment. *Prior.*

7. A small space.

8. Punctilio; nicety: the question depended on a difficult point. *Milton.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place: the middle point between defect and excess. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state: *he is now at his highest point.* *Sidney.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; as, the points of a die.

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided. *Bacon.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed: *he tended formerly to another point, he has changed his direction.* *Brown.*

15. Particular mode: *in point of dress they resemble each other.* *Shakespeare.*

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16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.
 17. The particular thing required: *he gained his point by diligence.* Roscommon.
 18. Particular; instance: *they were the several points on which he was accused.* Temp.
 19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. Baker.
 20. A note; a tune. Shakespeare.
 21. Pointblank; directly: as, *an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark.* Shak.
 22. Point de vue; exact or exactly in the point of view. Bacon.
 POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.
 2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. Milton.
 3. To direct the eye or notice. Pope.
 4. To shew as by directing the finger. Addison.
 5. [Pointer, French.] To direct toward a place; *he pointed his gun.*
 6. To distinguish by stops or points.
 POINT. *v. n.*
 1. To note with the finger; to force notice, by directing the finger toward any thing. Ray.
 2. To distinguish words or sentences by points. Forbes.
 3. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen. Gay.
 4. To show. Swift.
 POINTED. *a. or participle.* [from *point.*]
 1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique; acute. Pope.
 2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.
 POINTEDLY. *ad.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner. Dryden.
 POINTEDNESS. *f.* [from *pointed.*]
 1. The state of having a point; acuteness.
 2. The state of having prominences and asperities. Ben Johnson.
 3. Epigrammatical smartness. Dryden.
 POINTEL. *f.* Any thing on a point. Derb.
 POINTER. *f.* [from *point.*]
 1. Any thing that points. Watts.
 2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. Gay.
 POINTINGSTOCK. *f.* [pointing and stock.] Something made the object of ridicule. Sb.
 POINTLESS. *a.* [from *point.*] Deprived of points; blunt; not sharp; obtuse. Dryden.
 POISON. *f.* [poison, French.]
 1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom.
 2. Any thing infectious or malignant.
 POISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To infect with poison,

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given. Mac.
 3. To corrupt; to taint. Shakespeare.
 POISON-TREE. *f.* [toxicodendron.] A plant.
 POISONER. *f.* [from *poison.*]
 1. One who poisons. Dryden.
 2. A corrupter. South.
 POISONOUS. *a.* [from *poison.*] Venomous; having qualities of poison. Cheyne.
 POISONOUSLY. *ad.* [from *poisonous.*] Venomously. South.
 POISONOUSNESS. *f.* [from *poisonous.*] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.
 POITREL. *f.* [poitrel, French.]
 1. Armour for the breast of a horse. Skinner.
 2. A graving tool. Ainsworth.
 POIZE. *f.* [poids, French.]
 1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the center. Spenser.
 2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium. Bentley.
 3. A regulating power. Dryden.
 To POIZE. *v. a.* [peser, French.]
 1. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance. Sidney.
 2. To be equiponderant to. Shakespeare.
 3. To weigh. South.
 4. To oppress with weight. Shakespeare.
 POKE. *f.* [pocca, Saxon; poche, French.] A pocket; a small bag. Camden. Drayton.
 To POKE. *v. a.* [poka, Swedish.] To feel in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument. Brown.
 POKER. *f.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men stir the fire. Swift.
 POLAR. *a.* [polaire, French; from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole. Prior.
 POLARITY. *f.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole. Brown.
 POLARY. *a.* [polaris, Latin.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles. Brown.
 POLE. *f.* [polus, Latin; pole, French.]
 1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. Milton.
 2. A long staff. Bacon.
 3. A piece of timber erected. Shakesp.
 4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half. Spenser.
 5. An instrument of measuring. Bacon.
 6. The sign of a barber.
 To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with poles. Mortimer.
 PO'LEAXE. *f.* [pole and axe.] An axe fixed to a long pole. Howel.
 PO'LECAT. *f.* [Pole or Polish cat.] The fit-chew; a stinking animal. L'Estrange.
 PO'LEDAVIES. *f.* A sort of coarse cloth. POLE'

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POLE'MICAL. } *a.* [*πολεμικός.*] Contro-
POLE'MICK. } versial; disputative.

Stillington.

POLE'MICK. *f.* Disputant; controversist.

POLE'MOSCOPE. *f.* [*πόλεμος* and *σκοπεῖν.*] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Diſt.*

PO'LESTAR. *f.* [*pole* and *star.*]

1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar. *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *f.* [*polium*, Latin.]

A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LICENSE. *f.* [French.] The regulation and government of the city and country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *a.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration. *Bacon.*

PO'LCY. *f.* [*πολιτεία*; *politia*, Latin.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*Polica*, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the publick funds.

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss. *Granville.*

2. To make elegant of manners. *Milton.*

To PO'LISH. *v. n.* To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH. *f.* [*poli*, *polissure*, French.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition. *Newton.*

2. Elegance of manners. *Addison.*

PO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *polish.*] Capable of being polished.

PO'LISHER. *f.* [from *polish.*] The person or instrument that gives a gloss. *Addison.*

POL'ITE. *a.* [*politus*, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth. *Newton.*

2. Elegant of manners. *Pope.*

POL'ITELY. *ad.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

POL'ITENESS. *f.* [*politesse*, Fr. from *polite.*] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift.*

POL'ITICAL. *a.* [*πολιτικός.*]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the administration of publick affairs. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; skillful.

POL'ITICALLY. *ad.* [from *political.*]

1. With relation to publick administration.

2. Artfully; politickly. *Knolles.*

POLITICA'STER. *f.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLIT'ICIAN. *f.* [*politicien*, French.]

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politicks. *Dryden.*

2. A man of artifice; one deep of contrivance. *Milton.*

PO'LTICK. *a.* [*πολιτικός.*]

1. Political; civil. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs. *Shakespeare.*

3. Artful; cunning. *Bacon.*

PO'LTICKLY. *ad.* [from *politick.*] Artfully; cunningly. *Shakespeare.*

PO'LTICKS. *f.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτικά.*] The science of government; the art or practice of administering publick affairs. *Addison.*

PO'LTURE. *f.* The gloss given by the act of polishing.

PO'LTITY. *f.* [*πολιτεία.*] A form of government; civil constitution. *Hooker.*

POLL. *f.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head. *Shakespeare.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads or persons. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fish called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees. *Bacon.*

2. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear. *Ezekiel.*

3. In this sense is used, *poll'd* sheep. *Mortimer.*

4. To mow; to crop. *Shakespeare.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill. *Bacon.*

6. To take a list or register of persons.

7. To enter one's name in a list or register.

8. To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickell.*

PO'LLARD. *f.* [from *poll.*]

1. A tree lopped. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish.

PO'LLEN. *f.* A fine powder, commonly understood by the word farina; as also a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

PO'LLINGER. *f.* Brushwood. *Tusser.*

PO'LLER. *f.* [from *poll.*]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon.*

2. He who votes or polls.

PO'LLEVIL. *f.* [*poll* and *evil.*] *Pellevil* is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

PO'LLOCK. *f.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. *Shakespeare.*

2. To taint with guilt. *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill. *Dryden.*

POLLUTEDNESS. *f.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the state of being polluted. *POL.*

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POLLUTER. *f.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler;
corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLUTION. *f.* [*pollutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of defiling.
2. The state of being defiled; defilement. *Ayliffe.*

POLTRON. *f.* A coward; a nidget; a
scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*

POLY. *f.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

POLY. [*πολύς*.] A prefix often found in
the composition of words derived from the
Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *poly-*
gon, a figure of many angles.

POLYACOUSTICK. *a.* [*πολύς* and *ἀκρόω*.]
Any thing that multiplies or magnifies
sounds.

POLYANTHOS. *f.* [*πολύς* and *ἄνθος*.]
A plant. *Miller.*

POLYEDRICAL. } *a.* [from *πολύεδρον*;
POLYEDROUS. } *polyedre*, Fr.] Having
many sides. *Woodward.*

POLYGAMIST. *f.* [from *polygamy.*] One
that holds the lawfulness of more wives
than one at a time.

POLYGAMY. *f.* [*polygamie*, Fr. *πολυγαμία*.]
Plurality of wives. *Graunt.*

POLYGLOT. *a.* [*πολιγλωττός*; *polyglotte*,
Fr.] Having many languages. *Ecwcl.*

POLYGON. *f.* [*πολύς* and *γωνία*.] A figure
of many angles. *Watts.*

POLYGONAL. *a.* [from *polygon.*] Having
many angles.

POLYGRAM. *f.* [*πολύς* and *γραμμή*.] A
figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPHY. *f.* [*πολύς* and *γραφή*.]
The art of writing in several unusual man-
ners or cyphers.

POLYLOGY. *f.* [*πολύς* and *λογός*.] Talk-
ativeness. *Diſt.*

POLYMATHY. *f.* [*πολύς* and *μάθησις*.]
The knowledge of many arts and sciences;
also an acquaintance with many different
subjects.

POLYPETALOUS. *a.* [*πολύς* and *πέταλον*.]
Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM. *f.* [*πολύς* and *φωνή*.]
Multiplicity of sound. *Derham.*

POLYPODY. *f.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A
plant. *Bacon.*

POLYPOUS. *a.* [from *polypus.*] Having
the nature of a polypus; having many feet
or roots.

POLYPUS. *f.* [*πολύπους*; *polype*, French.]
1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general
with many roots or feet, as a swelling in
the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a
tough concretion of grumous blood in the
heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
2. A sea animal with many feet. *Pope.*

POLYSCOPE. *f.* [*πολύς* and *σκοπέω*.] A
multiplying-glass.

POLYSPAST. *f.* [*polypaste*, Fr.] A ma-
chine consisting of many pullics.

POLYSPERMOUS. *a.* [*πολύς* and *σπέρμα*.]
Those plants are thus called, which have
more than four seeds succeeding each flow-
er, and this without any certain order or
number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLABICAL. *a.* [from *polysyl-*
lable.] Having many syllables; pertaining
to a polysyllable. *Diſt.*

POLYSYLLABLE. *f.* [*πολύς* and *συλλαβή*.]
A word of many syllables. *Holder.*

POLYSYNDETON. *f.* [*πολυσύνδεσις*.] A
figure of rhetorick by which the copulative
is often repeated: as, I came and saw and
overcame.

POLYTHEISM. *f.* [*πολύς* and *θεός*.] The
doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHEIST. *f.* [*πολύς* and *θεός*.] One
that holds plurality of gods.

POMACE. *f.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The dross
of cyder pressings.

POMACEOUS. *a.* [from *pomum*, Latin.]
Consisting of apples. *Phillips.*

POMADE. *f.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital.]
A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER. *f.* [*pomme d'ambre*, French.]
A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

POMATUM. *f.* [Latin.] An ointment.

TO POME. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow
to a round head like an apple.

POMECI'TRON. *f.* [*pome* and *citron*.] A
citron apple. *Diſt.*

POMEGRANATE. *f.* [*pomum granatum*,
Latin.]
1. The tree. *Shakespeare.*
2. The fruit. *Peacham.*

POMEROY. } *f.* A sort of apple.
POMEROYAL. } *Ainsworth.*

POMIFEROUS. *a.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A
term applied to plants which have the
largest fruit, and are covered with a thick
hard rind.

POMMEL. *f.* [*pommeau*, French.]
1. A round ball or knob. *Sidney.*
2. The knob that balances the blade of the
sword. *Sidney.*
3. The protuberant part of the saddle be-
fore. *Dryden.*

TO POMMEL. *v. a.* To beat black and blue;
to bruise; to punch.

POMP. *f.* [*pompa*, Latin.]
1. Splendour; pride. *Shakespeare.*
2. A procession of splendour and ostenta-
tion. *Dryden. Addison.*

POMPHOLYX. *f.* *Pompbolyx* is a white,
light, and very friable substance, found in
crusts adhering to the domes of the fur-
naces and to the covers of the large cruci-
bles. *Hill.*

POMPION. *f.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin.

POMPIRE. *f.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin.]
A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

POM.

P O N

- PO'MPOUS.** *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand. *Pope.*
- PO'MPOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificently; splendidly. *Dryden.*
- PO'MPOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *pompous*.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*
- POND.** *f.* A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream. *Woodward.*
- To POND.** *v. a.* To ponder. *Spenser.*
- To PO'NDER.** *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend. *Bacon.*
- To PO'NDER.** *v. n.* To think; to muse. *Dryden.*
- PO'NDERABLE.** *a.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales. *Brown.*
- PONDERAL.** *a.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Arbutnot.*
- PONDERATION.** *f.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbutnot.*
- PO'NDERER.** *f.* [from *ponder*.] He who ponders.
- PONDEROSITY.** *f.* [from *ponderous*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown.*
- PONDEROUS.** *a.* [*ponderosus*, Latin.]
1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.*
 2. Important; momentous. *Shakespeare.*
 3. forcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*
- PONDEROUSLY.** *ad.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.
- PONDEROUSNESS.** *f.* [from *ponderous*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*
- PONDWEED.** *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
- PO'NENT.** *a.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Western.
- PO'NIARD.** *f.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon. *Dryden.*
- To PO'NIARD.** *v. a.* [*poignardier*, French.] To stab with a poniard.
- PONK.** *f.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag. *Spenser.*
- PO'NTAGE.** *f.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*
- PO'NTIFF.** *f.* [*pontifex*, Latin.]
1. A priest; a high priest. *Bacon.*
 2. The pope.
- PONTIFICAL.** *a.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to an high priest.
 2. Popish. *Baker.*
 3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building.
- PONTIFICAL.** *f.* [*pontificalis*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *Stillingfleet.*
- PONTIFICALLY.** *ad.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.

P O P

- PONTIFICATE.** *f.* [*pontificatus*, Latin.] Papacy; popedom. *Addison.*
- PO'NTIFICE.** *f.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.
- PO'NTLEVIS.** *f.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running. *Bailey.*
- PONTO'N.** *f.* [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to pass over water; it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides. *Military Dict.*
- PONY.** *f.* A small horse.
- POOL.** *f.* [*pul*, Saxon.] A lake of standing water.
- POOP.** *f.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship. *Knollen.*
- POOR.** *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *poore*, Spanish.]
1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Pope.*
 2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value. *Bacon.*
 3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Dennis.*
 4. Unimportant. *Swift.*
 5. Unhappy; uneasy. *Waller.*
 6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon.*
 7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear. *Prior.*
 8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.
 9. Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shakespeare.*
 10. **The Poor.** Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others. *Spratt.*
 11. Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.
 12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a poor horse. *Ben Jonson.*
 13. Without spirit; flaccid.
- POO'RLY.** *ad.* [from *poor*.] *Sidney.*
1. Without wealth.
 2. Not prosperously; with little success.
 3. Meanly; without spirit. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*
- POORJOHN.** *f.* A sort of fish.
- POO'RNESS.** *f.* [from *poor*.]
1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Bacon.*
 3. Sterility; barrenness. *Dennis.*
- POO'RSPIRITED.** *a.* [*poor* and *spirit*.] Mean; cowardly.
- POO'RSPIRITEDNESS.** *f.* Meanness; cowardice. *Saut.*
- POP.** *f.* [*poppyfma*, Latin.] A small smart quick sound. *Addison.*
- To POP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
- To POP.** *v. a.*

POP

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1. To put out or in suddenly, sily or unexpectedly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To shift. *Locke.*
- POPE. *f.* [*papa*, Lat. *πάππας*.]
 1. The bishop of Rome. *Peacbam.*
 2. A small fish, by some called ruffe. *Walton.*
- POPEDOM. *f.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakespeare.*
- POPERY. *f.* [*from pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*
- POPESEYE. *f.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.
- POPGUN. *f.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*
- POPINJAY. *f.* [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spanish.]
 1. A parrot. *Ajcham.*
 2. A woodpecker.
 3. A trifling fop. *Shakespeare.*
- POPISH. *a.* [*from pope*.] Taught by the pope; peculiar to popery. *Hooker.*
- POPISHLY. *ad.* [*from popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope.*
- POPLAR. *f.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.] A tree.
- POPPY. *f.* [*popis*, Sax. *papaver*, Latin.] A plant. Of this there are eighteen species.
- POPULACE. *f.* [*populace*, Fr. *from populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*
- POPULACY. *f.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Decay of Piety.*
- POPULAR. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Latin.]
 1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.*
 2. Suitable to the common people. *Hooker.*
 3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
 4. Studios of the favour of the people. *Addison.*
 5. Prevailing among the populace; as, a popular distemper; popular opinion.
- POPULARITY. *f.* [*popularitas*, Latin.]
 1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
 2. Representation suited to vulgar conception. *Bacon.*
- POPULARLY. *ad.* [*from popular*.]
 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.*
 2. According to vulgar conception; not accurately. *Brown.*
- To POPULATE. *v. n.* [*from populus*, Lat. people.] To breed people. *Bacon.*
- POPULATION. *f.* [*from populate*.] The

- state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*
- POPULOSITY. *f.* [*from populus*.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*
- POPULOUS. *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*
- POPULOUSLY. *ad.* [*from populus*.] With much people.
- POPULOUSNESS. *f.* [*from populus*.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple.*
- PO'RCELAIN. *f.* [*porcelaine*, French.]
 1. China; china ware. *Brown.*
 2. [*Portulaca*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- PORCH. *f.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Latin.]
 1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben Johnson.*
 2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakespeare.*
- PORCUPINE. *f.* [*porc espi* or *epic*, French.] The porcupine, full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back, hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown. *Hill.*
- PORE. *f.* [*pore*, Fr. *πορώ*.]
 1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.*
 2. Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*
- To PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intensesness and care. *Shakespeare.*
- PO'REBLIND. *a.* [*commonly written purblind*.] Nearighted; shortighted. *Bacon.*
- PO'RINESS. *f.* [*from pory*.] Fullness of pores. *Wise man.*
- PORISTICK method. [*πορίστικος*.] In mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved. *DiF.*
- PORK. *f.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines flesh unsalted. *Floyer.*
- PORKER. *f.* [*from pork*.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*
- PORKEATER. *f.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on pork. *Shakespeare.*
- PORKET. *f.* [*from pork*.] A young hog. *Dryden.*
- PORKLING. *f.* [*from pork*.] A young pig. *Tusser.*
- PORO'SITY. *f.* [*from porous*.] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*
- PO'ROUS. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. *from pore*.] Having small spiracles or passages. *Milton.*
- PO'ROUSNESS. *f.* [*from porous*.] The quality of having pores. *Digby.*
- PO'RPHYRE. } *f.* [*from πορφύρεα*; *por-*
 PO'RPHYRY. } *phyrites*, Lat.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke.*
- PO'RPOISE. } *f.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The
 PO'RPUS. } sea-hog. *Locke.*
- POR-

POR

POR

- PORRA'CEOUS.** *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, French.] Greenish. *Wifeman.*
- PORRECTION.** *f.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth.
- PORRET.** *f.* [*porrum*, Latin.] A scallion. *Brown.*
- PORRIDGE.** *f.* [from *porrum*, Lat. a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakespeare.*
- PORRIDGEPOT.** *f.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.
- PORRINGER.** *f.* [from *porridge*.]
 1. A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.*
 2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.
- PORT.** *f.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.]
 1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.
 2. [*Porta*, Lat.] A gate. Shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion. *Psalms.*
 3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.*
 4. [*portée*, French.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax.*
- To PORT.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form. *Milton.*
- PORTABLE.** *a.* [*portabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Manageable by the hand.
 2. Such as may be borne along with one.
 3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.*
 4. Sufferable; supportable. *Shakespeare.*
- PORTABLENESS.** *f.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.
- PORTAGE.** *f.* [*portage*, French.]
 1. The price of carriage. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Porthole. *Spenser.*
- PORTAL.** *f.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*
- PORTANCE.** *f.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser.*
- PORTA'SS.** *f.* A breviary; a prayer-book.
- PORTCULLIS.** *f.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr.] A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser.*
- To PORTCULLIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up. *Shakespeare.*
- PORTED.** *a.* [*porter*, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular order.
- To PORTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreknow as omens. *Roscommon.*
- PORTE'NSION.** *f.* [from *portend*.] The act of foretokening. *Brown.*
- PORTE'NT.** *f.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery. *Dryden.*
- PORTE'NTOUS.** *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat. from *portent*.] Monstrous; prodigious; foretokening ill. *Roscommon.*
- PORTER.** *f.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]
 1. One that has the charge of the gate.
 2. One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*
 3. One who carries burthens for hire. *Howell.*
- PORTERAGE.** *f.* [from *porter*.] Money paid for carriage.
- PORTESSE.** *f.* A breviary.
- PORTGLAVE.** *f.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and *Erse*.] A sword-bearer. *Anfworth.*
- PORTGRAVE.** *f.* [*porta*, Latin, and *grave*, Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. *Obsolete.*
- PORTICO.** *f.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*
- POR'TION.** *f.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]
 1. A part. *Waller.*
 2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Waller.*
 3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.*
 4. A wife's fortune.
- To POR'TION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*
 2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*
- POR'TIONER.** *f.* [from *portion*.] One that divides.
- POR'TLINESS.** *f.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage. *Camden.*
- PORTLY.** *a.* [from *port*.]
 1. Grand of mien. *Spenser.*
 2. Bulky; swelling. *Shakespeare.*
- POR'TMAN.** *f.* [*port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports.
- POR'TMA'NTEAU.** *f.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.
- POR'TRAIT.** *f.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior.*
- To POR'TRAIT.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenser.*
- POR'TRAITURE.** *f.* [*pourtraiture*, Fr.] Picture; painted resemblance. *Brown.*
- To POR'TRAY.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]
 1. To paint; to describe by picture. *Dryden.*
 2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*
- POR'TRESS.** *f.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift.*
- POR'WIGLE.** *f.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped. *Brown.*
- POR'Y,**

POS

PORY, *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

TO POSE. *v. a.*

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop. *Herbert.*

2. To appose; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

POSER. *f.* [from *pose*.] One that asketh questions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*

POSITED. *a.* [*positus*, Latin.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

POSITION. *f.* [*positio*, Fr. *positio*, Latin.]

1. State of being placed; situation. *Temple.*

2. Principle laid down. *Hooker.*

3. Advancement of any principle. *Brown.*

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants.

POSITIONAL. *a.* [from *position*.] Respecting position. *Brown.*

POSITIVE. *a.* [*positivus*, Latin.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. *Locke.*

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Ryder.*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.*

5. Having the power to enact any law. *Swift.*

6. Certain; assured. *Ainsworth.*

POSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *positive*.]

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively. *Bentley.*

3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryd.*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms. *Spratt.*

POSITIVENESS. *f.* [from *positive*.]

1. Actuality; not mere negation. *Norris.*

2. Peremptoriness; confidence. *Government of the Tongue.*

POSITIVITY. *f.* [from *positiva*.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word. *Watts.*

POSITURE. *f.* [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramb.*

POSNET. *f.* [from *bassinet*, Fr.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet. *Bacon.*

POSSE. *f.* [Latin.] An armed power. A low word. *Bacon.*

TO POSSESS. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Latin.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew.*

2. To seize; to obtain. *Hayward.*

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. *Shakesp.*

4. To fill with something fixed. *Addis.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *Roscommon.*

VOL. II.

POS

6. To affect by intestine power. *Shakesp.*

POSSE/SSION. *f.* [*possession*, Fr. *possession*, Latin.] The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

PO/SSESSIVE. *a.* [*possessivus*, Latin.] Having possession.

PO/SSESSORY. *a.* [*possessoire*, Fr. from *posse*.] Having possession. *Hewel.*

POSSE/SSOUR. *f.* [*possessor*, Lat. *possesseur*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

PO/SSET. *f.* [*posca*, Latin.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*

TO PO/SSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle; as milk with acids. *Shakesp.*

POSSIB/LITY. *f.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible. *Norris.*

PO/SSIBLE. *a.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*

PO/SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *possible*.]

1. By any power really existing. *Hooker. Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without absurdity; Clarendon.

POST. *f.* [*poste*, French.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. Quick course or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*

3. Situation; seat. *Burnet.*

4. Military station. *Addis.*

5. Place; employment; office. *Collier.*

6. A piece of timber set erect. *Wotton.*

TO POST. *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with speed. *Walsp.*

TO POST. *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriously on posts. *K. Cha.*

2. [*Poser*, Fr.] To place; to station; to fix. *Addis.*

3. To register methodically; to transcribe from one book into another. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To delay: [*posi*, Lat.] *Shakesp.*

PO/STAGE. *f.* [from *posi*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*

PO/STBOY. *f.* [*post* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides post. *Tatler.*

TO PO/STDATE. *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. *n.* and *date*.] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU/VIAN. *a.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Posterior to the flood. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU/VIAN. *f.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Latin.] One that lived since the flood. *Crew.*

PO/STER. *f.* [from *posi*.] A courier; one that travels hastily. *Shakesp.*

POSTERIOR. *a.* [*posterior*, Latin.]

1. Hap-

5 A

POS

1. Happening after; placed after; following. *Bacon.*
 2. Backward. *Pope.*
- POSTERIORIORS. *f.* [*posteriora*, Latin.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*
- POSTERIORITY. *f.* [*posteriorité*, French; from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to *priority*. *Hale.*
- POSTERITY. *f.* [*posteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding generations; descendants. *Smalbridge.*
- POSTERN. *f.* [*posterne*, Dutch.] A small gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*
- POSTEXISTENCE. *f.* [*post* and *existence*.] Future existence. *Addison.*
- POSTHACKNEY. *f.* [*post* and *hackney*.] Hired post horses. *Wotton.*
- POSTHASTE. *f.* [*post* and *haste*.] Haste like that of a courier. *Hakewill.*
- POSTHORSE. *f.* [*post* and *horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shakesp.*
- POSTHOUSE. *f.* [*post* and *house*.] Post office; house where letters are taken and dispatched. *Watts.*
- POSTHUMOUS. *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, French.] Done, had, or published after one's death. *Addison.*
- POSTICK. *a.* [*posticus*, Latin.] Backward. *Brown.*
- POSTIL. *f.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Latin.] Gloss; marginal notes.
- POSTIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*
- POSTILLER. *f.* [from *postil*.] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Brown.*
- POSTILLION. *f.* [*postillon*, French.]
 1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Tatler.*
 2. One who guides a post-chaise.
- POSTLIMINIOUS. *a.* [*postliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South.*
- POSTMASTER. *f.* [*post* and *master*.] One who has charge of public conveyance of letters. *Spectator.*
- POSTMASTER-GENERAL. *f.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.
- POSTMERIDIAN. *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*
- POSTOFFICE. *f.* [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a post-house. *Swift.*
- POSTPONE. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Latin.]
 1. To put off; to delay. *Dryden. Rogers.*
 2. To set in value below something else. *Locke.*
- POSTSCRIPT. *f.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Addison.*
- To POSTULATE. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat. *postuler*, French.] To beg or assume without proof. *Brown.*
- POSTULATE. *f.* [*postulatum*, Latin.] Po-

POT

- sition supposed or assumed without proof. *Watts.*
- POSTULATION. *f.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*
- POSTULATORY. *a.* [from *postulate*.]
 1. Assuming without proof.
 2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*
- POSTULATUM. *f.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*
- POSTURE. *f.* [*posture*, Fr. *postura*, Latin.]
 1. Place, situation. *Hale.*
 2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *South.*
 3. State; disposition. *Clarendon.*
- To POSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition, not used. *Grew.*
- POSTUREMASTER. *f.* [*posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*
- POSY. *f.* [contracted from *poesy*.]
 1. A motto on a ring. *Cowley. Addison.*
 2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*
- POT. *f.* [*pot*, Fr. *potte*, Islandick.]
 1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
 2. Vessel to hold liquids. *John.*
 3. Vessel made of earth. *Morimer.*
 4. A small cup. *Prior.*
 5. To go to POT. To be destroyed or vowed. *L'Estrange.*
- To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.*
 2. To inclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*
- POTABLE. *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*
- POTABLENESS. *f.* [from *potable*] Drinkableness.
- POTAGER. *f.* [from *potage*.] A porringer. *Grew.*
- POTARGO. *f.* A West-Indian pickle. *King.*
- POTASH. *f.* *Potash* is made by burning vegetables; we have five kinds. 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl-ashes. 2. The Spanish, called *barilla*, made by burning a species of kali, a plant. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish, which is made of decayed wood only; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Hill. Woodward.*
- POTATION. *f.* [*potatio*, Latin] Drinking bout; draught. *Shakesp.*
- POTATO. *f.* [I suppose an American word.] An esculent root. *Wallis.*

POT

POTRELLIED. *a.* [*pot* and *belly*] Having a swollen paunch.
POTBELLY. *f.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A swelling paunch. *Arbutnot.*
TO POTCH. *v. a.* [*pocher*, French.]
 1. To thrust; to push. *Shakesp.*
 2. [*Pocher*, French.] To poach; to boil slightly. *Wifeman.*
POTCOMPANION. *f.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carousals.
POTENCY. *f.* [*potentia*, Latin.]
 1. Power; influence. *Shakesp.*
 2. Efficacy; strength. *Shakesp.*
POTENT. *a.* [*potens*, Latin.]
 1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Hooker.*
 2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.
POTENTATE. *f.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*
POTENTIAL. *a.* [*potencial*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]
 1. Existing in possibility, not in act. *Ral.*
 2. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakesp.*
 3. Efficacious; powerful. *Shakesp.*
 4. [In grammar.] *Potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.
POTENTIALITY. *f.* [from *potential*.]
 Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*
POTENTIALLY. *ad.* [from *potential*.]
 1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively. *Bentley.*
 2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*
POTENTLY. *ad.* [from *potens*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
POTENTNESS. *f.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.
POTGUN. *f.* A gun which makes a small smart noise. *Swift.*
POTHANGER. *f.* [*pot* and *banger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.
POTHECARY. *f.* [from *apothecary*.] One who compounds and sells physic.
POTHER. *f.* [*poudre*, French, dust.]
 1. Bustle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
 2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*
TO POTHER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort. *Locke.*
POTHERB. *f.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*
POTHOOK. *f.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with; also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.
POTION. *f.* [*potio*, Fr. *potio*, Latin.] A draught; commonly a physical draught. *Wotton.*
POTLID. *f.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*
POTSHE'RD. *f.* [*pot* and *she'rd*.] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*
POTTAGE. *f.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Genesis.*

POU

POTTER. *f.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels. *Mortimer.*
POTTERN-ORE. *f.* Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels. *Boyle.*
POTTING. *f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking. *Shakesp.*
POTTLE. *f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four pints. *Ben. Johnson.*
POTVALIANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated to courage by strong drink.
POTULENT. *a.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]
 1. Pretty much in drink.
 2. Fit to drink.
POUCH. *f.* [*pocbe*, French.]
 1. A small bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
 2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.
TO POUCH. *v. a.*
 1. To pocket. *Tusser.*
 2. To swallow. *Derham.*
 3. To pout; to hang down the lip.
POUCHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouth*-*ed*.] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth.*
POVERTY. *f.* [*pauvreté*, French.]
 1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches. *Rogers.*
 2. Meanness; defect. *Bacon.*
POULDAVIS. *f.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainsworth.*
POULT. *f.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*
POULTERER. *f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook. *Harvey.*
POULTICE. *f.* [*poultis*, Latin.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application. *Swift.*
TO POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.
POULTIVE. *f.* [A word used by *Temple*.] A poultice.
POULTRY. *f.* [*poulet*, French.] Domestic fowls. *Dryden.*
POUNCE. *f.* [*ponzone*, Italian.]
 1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spenser.*
 2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called, because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.
TO POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]
 1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
 2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations. *Bacon.*
 3. To seize with the pounces or talons.
POUNCED. *a.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons. *Thompson.*
POUNCETBOX. *f.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated. *Shakesp.*
POUND. *f.* [*ponð*, *pund*, Saxon.]
 1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of sixteen ounces.
 2. The sum of twenty shillings. *Peacbam.*
 3. [From *pincean*, Saxon.] A pinfold and inclo-

P O W

inclosure; a prison in which beasts are inclosed. *Swift.*

To POUND, *v. a.* [*untan*, Saxon.]

1. To beat; to grind with a pestle. *Bentley.*
2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. *Speclator.*

POUNDAGE, *f.* [from pound.]

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound. *Swift.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*

POUNDER, *f.* [from pound.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift.*
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as a ten pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight. *Swift.*
3. A pestle.

POUPETON, *f.* [*poupée*, French.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPICTS, *f.* In cookery, veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR, *v. a.* [*bowru*, Welsh.]

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle. *Exodus.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course. *Duppa.*

To POUR, *v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.
2. To rush tumultuously. *Pope.*

POURER, *f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

POUSSE, *f.* The old word for *pease*. *Spenser.*

POUT, *f.*

1. A kind of fish; a cod fish.
2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

To POUT, *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.]

1. To look swollen by thrusting out the lips. *Shakespeare.*
2. To gape; to hang prominent. *Wisem.*

POWDER, *f.* [*poudre*, French.]

1. Dust; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*
2. Gunpowder. *Hayward.*
3. Sweet dust for the hair. *Herbert.*

To POWDER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.
2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust. *Dennis.*
3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. *Cleveland.*

To POWDER, *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. *L'Estrange.*

POWDERBOX, *f.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

POWDERHORN, *f.* [*powder* and *horn*.] A horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERMILL, *f.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Abuth.*

POWDER-ROOM, *f.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

P R A

POWDER-CHESTS, *f.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder; pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB, *f.* [*powder* and *tub*.]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.*
2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakespeare.*

POWDERY, *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder*.] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*

POWVER, *f.* [*pouvoir*, French.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*
3. Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*
4. Strength; motive; force. *Lock.*
5. The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength. *Bacon.*

7. Faculty of the mind. *Darwin.*

8. Government; right of governing. *Milton.*

9. Sovereign; potentate. *Addison.*

10. One invested with dominion. *Darwin.*

11. Divinity. *Darwin.*

12. Host; army; military force. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number.

POWERABLE, *a.* [from *power*.] Capable of performing any thing. *Camden.*

POWERFUL, *a.* [*power* and *full*.]

1. Invested with command or authority; potent. *Milton.*
2. Forceful; mighty.
3. Efficacious.

POWERFULLY, *ad.* [from *powerful*.] Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Tillotson.*

POWERFULNESS, *f.* [from *powerful*.] Power; efficacy; might. *Hakewill.*

POWERLESS, *a.* [from *power*.] Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*

POX, [*poccar*, Saxon.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions.
2. The venereal disease. *Wiseman.*

POY, *f.* [*appoyo*, Spanish; *appuy*, *pois*, French.] A ropedancer's pole.

To POZE, *v. a.* To puzzle. See *POZZ* and *APPOSE*. *Glanville.*

PRACTICABLE, *a.* [*practicable*, French.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.*
2. Assailable; fit to be assailed.
3. [Used of persons] such as may be persuaded; such as may be won.

PRACTICABLENESS, *f.* [from *practicable*.] Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, *ad.* [from *practicable*.] In such a manner as may be performed. *Præc.*

P R A

PRACTICAL. *a.* [*practicus*, Latin.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *Tillotson.*

PRACTICALLY. *ad.* [from *practical.*]

1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact. *Howel.*

PRACTICALNESS. *f.* [from *practical.*]
The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE. *f.* [*πραξις*.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Use; customary use. *Tate.*
3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakespeare.*
4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diseases. *Shakespeare.*
7. Exercise of any profession.
8. Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. *Sidney.*

PRACTICK. *a.* [*πραξις*.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham.*
2. Sly; artful. *Spenser.*

TO PRACTISE. *a.* [*πραξις*.]

1. To do habitually. *Psalms.*
2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to practise law or physic.
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

TO PRACTISE. *v. n.*

1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed and settled by use. *Waller.*
2. To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Addison.*
3. To try artifices. *Granville.*
4. To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shakespeare.*
5. To use medical methods. *Temple.*
6. To exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT. *f.* [from *practise.*] An agent. *Shakespeare.*

PRACTISER. *f.* [from *practise.*]

1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South.*
2. One who prescribes medical treatment. *Temple.*

PRACTITIONER. *f.* [from *practica.*]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbutnot.*
2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift.*
3. One who does any thing habitually. *South.*

PRÆCOGNITIA. *f.* [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke.*

PRAGMATIC. *a.* [*πραγματις*.]

PRAGMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *pragmatic.*] Meddling; impertinently busy; assuming business without invitation. *Swift.*

PRAGMATICALLY. *ad.* [from *pragmatic.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS. *f.* [from *prag-*

P R A

matical.] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. [*prijs*, Dutch.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden.*
2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton.*
3. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden.*

TO PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prijzen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. *Milton.*
2. To glorify in worship. *Psalms.*

PRAISEFUL. *a.* [*praise* and *full*.] Laudable; commendable. *Chapman.*

PRAISER. *f.* [from *praise.*] One who praises; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*

PRAISEWORTHY. *a.* [*praise* and *worthy*.] Commendable; deserving praise. *Ben. Johnson.*

PRAME. *f.* A flat bottomed boat.

TO PRANCE. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.]

1. To spring and bound in high mettle. *Wotton.*
2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously. *Addison.*
3. To move in a warlike or showy manner. *Swift.*

TO PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation. *Spenser. Milton.*

PRANK. *f.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act. *Raleigh.*

PRA'SON. *f.* [*πρασον*.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

TO PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle. *Cleaveland.*

PRATE. *f.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham.*

PRA'TER. *f.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern.*

PRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *prate.*] With little tattle; with loquacity.

PRATTIQUE. *f.* [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease. *Bailey.*

TO PRATTLE. *v. n.* To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

PRATTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakespeare.*

PRA'TTLER. *f.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *f.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badness; malignity. *South.*

PRAWN. *f.* A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger. *Shakespeare.*

TO PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petition to heaven. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
2. To

PRE

2. To entreat; to ask submissively. *Dryd.*
 3. I PRAY, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question. *Bentley.*

To PRAY. *v. a.*

1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with petitions. *Milton.*
 2. To ask for as a suppliant. *Ayliffe.*
 To entreat in ceremony or form. *Ben. Johnson.*

PRAYER. *f.* [*priere*, French.]

1. Petition to heaven. *Taylor.*
 2. Entreaty; submissive importunity. *Stillingsfleet.*

PRAYERBOOK. *f.* [*prayer and book*.] Book of public or private devotions. *Shakesp.*

PRE. [*præ*, Latin.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *prescher*, French.] To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREACH. *v. n.*

1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations. *AEs.*
 2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *f.* [*presche*, Fr.] A discourse; a religious oration. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *f.* [*prescheur*, French; from *preach*.]

1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects. *Crashaw.*
 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt. *L'Estrange.*

PREAMBLE. *f.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Clarendon.*

PREAMBULARY. *a.* [from *preamble*.]

PREAMBULOUS. *a.* Previous. Not in use. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHENSION. *f.* [*pre* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PREASE. *f.* Prefs; crowd. *Spenser.*

PRAISING. *part. a.* Crowding. *Spenser.*

PREBEND. *f.* [*præbenda*, low Latin.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.*
 2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*

PREBENDARY. *f.* [*præbendarius*, Latin.] A stipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenser.*

PRECARIOUS. *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] Dependant; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy.

PRECARIOUSLY. *f.* [from *precarius*.] Uncertainly; by dependence; dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS. *f.* from *precarius*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others.

PRECAUTION. *f.* [*precaution*, French.] Preservative caution; preventive measures. *Addison.*

PRE

To PRECAUTION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, French.] To wain beforehand. *Locke.*

PRECED'NEOUS. *a.* Previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Latin.]

1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*
 2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. *f.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of going before; priority.
 2. Something going before; something past. *Shakespear.*
 3. Adjustment of place. *Hale.*
 4. The foremost place in ceremony. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority. *Locke.*

PRE'CEDENT. *a.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Latin.] Former; going before. *Shakesp. South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *f.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind. *Shakesp. Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *f.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *præcenteur*, French.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*

PRE'CEPT. *f.* [*præceptum*, Latin.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*

PRE'CEPTIAL. *a.* Consisting of precepts. *Shakespear.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Estrange.*

PRECE'PTOR. *f.* [*præceptor*, Latin.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION. *f.* [*præcessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRE'CINCT. *f.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*

PRECIO'SITY. *f.* [from *pretiosus*, Latin.]

1. Value; preciousness.
 2. Any thing of high price. *Mure.*

PRE'CIOUS. *a.* [*pretieux*, French; *pretiosus*, Latin.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addison.*
 2. Costly; of great price; as a precious stone. *Milton.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *precious*.] Valuable; to a great price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *precious*.] Valuableness; worth; price. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *f.* [*præcipitium*, Latin.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandy.*

PRECI'PITANCE. *f.* [from *precipitans*.]

PRECI'PITANCY. *f.* Rash haste; headlong hurry. *Milton.*

PRECI'PITANT. *a.* [*præcipitans*, Latin.]

1. Falling

P R E

1. Falling or rushing headlong. *Philips.*
2. Hastily; urged with violent haste. *Pope.*
3. Rashly hurried. *King Charles.*
- PRECIPITANTLY**. *ad.* [from *precipitant*.]
In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.
- To PRECIPITATE**. *v. a.* [*precipito*, Lat.]
1. To throw headlong. *Wilkins.*
2. To hasten unexpectedly. *Harvey.*
3. To hurry blindly or rashly. *Bacon.*
4. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to *sublime*. *Grew.*
- To PRECIPITATE**. *v. n.*
1. To fall headlong. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment. *Bacon.*
3. To hasten without just preparation. *Bacon.*
- PRECIPITATE**. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
2. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty. *Clarendon.*
3. Hasty; violent. *Pope.*
- PRECIPITATE**. *f.* A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiseman.*
- PRECIPITATELY**. *ad.* [from *precipitate*.]
1. Headlong; steeply down. *Pope.*
2. Hastily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*
- PRECIPITATION**. *f.* [from *precipitate*.]
1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shakespeare.*
2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste. *Wood.*
4. In chymistry, sublimency; contrary to sublimation. *Woodward.*
- PRECIPITOUS**. *a.* [*præcipitis*, Latin.]
1. Headlong; steep. *King Charles.*
2. Hasty; sudden. *Brown. Evelyn.*
3. Rash; heady. *Dryden.*
- PRECISE**. *a.* [*precisus*, Latin.]
1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
2. Formal; finical. *Addison.*
- PRECISELY**. *ad.* [from *precise*.]
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.
- PRECISENESS**. *f.* [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety. *Watts.*
- PRECISIAN**. *f.* [from *precise*.]
1. One who limits or restrains. *Shakespeare.*
2. One who is superstitiously rigorous. *Watts.*
- PRECISION**. *f.* [*precision*, French.] Exact limitation; nicety. *Pope.*
- PRECISIVE**. *a.* [from *precisus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*
- To PRECLUDE**. *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Latin.] To shut out or hinder by some anticipation. *Bentley.*
- PRECOCIOUS**. *a.* [*præcocus*, Lat. *precoc*, French.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*
- PRECOCITY**. *f.* [from *precocius*.] Ripeness before the time. *Howel.*

P R E

- To PRECOGITATE**. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To consider or scheme beforehand.
- PRECOGNITION**. *f.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Latin.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.
- PRECONCEIT**. *f.* [*præ* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed. *Hooker.*
- To PRECONCEIVE**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *South.*
- PRECONCEPTION**. *f.* [*præ* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*
- PRECONTRACT**. *f.* A contract previous to another. *Shakespeare.*
- To PRECONTRACT**. *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*
- PRECURSE**. *f.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning. *Shakespeare.*
- PRECURSOR**. *f.* [*præcursor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*
- PREDACEOUS**. *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey. *Derham.*
- PREDAL**. *a.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Robbing; practising plunder. *Sa. Boys.*
- PREDATORY**. *a.* [*prædatorius*, Latin.]
1. Plundering; practising rapine. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*
- PREDECEASED**. *a.* [*præ* and *deceased*.] Dead before. *Shakespeare.*
- PREDECESSOR**. *f.* [*predecessor*, French.]
1. One that was in any state or place before another. *Prior.*
2. Ancestor.
- PREDESTINARIAN**. *f.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predestination. *Decay of Piety.*
- To PREDESTINATE**. *v. a.* [*predestiner*, French.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree. *Shakespeare.*
- To PREDESTINATE**. *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*
- PREDESTINATION**. *f.* [*predestination*, French.] Fatal decree; preordination; fixed destiny. *Raleigh.*
- PREDESTINATOR**. *f.* One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity. *Cowley.*
- To PREDESTINE**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.
- PREDETERMINATION**. *f.* [*predetermination*, French.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*
- To PREDETERMINE**. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree; to judge or settle principles. *Hale.*
- PREDIAL**. *a.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms. *Ayliffe.*
- PREDICABLE**. *a.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be affirmed of something.

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P R E

PREDICABLE. *f.* [*predicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *f.* [*predicament*, French; *predicamentum*, Latin.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *categoriema* or *category*.

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks. *Digby.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *a.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT. *f.* [*predicans*, Latin.] One that affirms any thing.

TO PREDICATE. *v. a.* [*predico*, Latin.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

TO PREDICATE. *v. n.* To affirm or speak.

PREDICATE. *f.* [*predicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the subject: as, *man is rational*.

PREDICATION. *f.* [*predicatio*, Lat. from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.

TO PREDICT. *v. a.* [*predicatus*, Latin.] To foretell; to foreshow.

PREDICTION. *f.* [*predictio*, Lat.] Prophesy; declaration of something future.

PREDICTOR. *f.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.

PREDIGE'STION. *f.* [*præ* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed.

TO PREDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *dispose*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION. *f.* [*præ* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE. *f.* [*præ* and *domino*, Latin.] Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence.

PREDOMINANT. *a.* [*predominant*, Fr.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendant.

TO PREDOMINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, French.] To prevail; to be ascendant; to be supreme in influence.

TO PRE/ELECT. *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect*.] To chuse by previous decree.

PRE/EMINENCE. *f.* [*preeminence*, French.]

1. Superiority of excellence.
2. Precedence; priority of place.
3. Superiority of power or influence.

PRE/MINENT. *a.* [*pre-eminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others.

PREEMPTION. *f.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another.

P R E

TO PREEN. *v. a.* [*prienen*, Dutch.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air.

TO PREENGA/GE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PREENGA/GEMENT. *f.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation.

TO PREESTA/BLISH. *v. a.* [*præ* and *establish*.] To settle beforehand.

PREESTA/BLISHMENT. *f.* [from *preestablish*.] Settlement beforehand.

TO PREEXI/ST. *v. a.* [*præ* and *exist*, Latin.] To exist beforehand.

PREEXI/STENCE. *f.* [*preexistence*, Fr.] Existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PREEXI/STENT. *a.* [*preexistent*, Fr.] Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

PRE/FACE. *f.* [*preface*, French.] Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction; something proemial.

TO PRE/FACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory.

TO PRE/FACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by something proemial.
2. To face; to cover.

PRE/FACER. *f.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface.

PRE/FATORY. *a.* [from *preface*.] Introductory.

PRE/FECT. *f.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governor; commander.

PRE/FECTURE. *f.* [*præfectura*, Latin.] Command; office of government.

TO PRE/FER. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfer*, Latin.]

1. To regard more than another.
2. To advance; to exalt; to raise.
3. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit.

PRE/FERABLE. *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else.

PRE/FERABLENESS. *a.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.

PRE/FERABLY. *ad.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PRE/FERENCE. *f.* [*preferre*, Fr. from *prefer*.] The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

PRE/FERMENT. *f.* [from *prefer*.]

1. Advancement to a higher station.
2. A place of honour or profit.

P R E

P R E

3. Preference; act of preferring. *Brown.*
PREFERER. *f.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.
TO PREFIGURATE. *v. n.* [*præ* and *figuro.* Latin.] To shew by an antecedent representation.
PREFIGURATION. *f.* [from *prefigurare.*] Antecedent representation. *Norris.*
TO PREFIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro.* Latin.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hammond.*
TO PREFINE. *v. a.* [*præfinio.* Latin.] To limit beforehand. *Kaolles.*
TO PREFIX. *v. a.* [*præfigo.* Latin.]
 1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
 2. To settle; to establish. *Hale.*
PREFIX. *f.* [*præfixum.* Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification. *Clarke. Brown.*
PREFIXION. *f.* [*præfixion.* Fr. from *præfix.*] The act of prefixing.
TO PREFORM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand. *Shakesp.*
PREGNANCY. *f.* [from *pregnant.*]
 1. The state of being with young. *Ray.*
 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift.*
PREGNANT. *a.* [*pregnans.* Latin.]
 1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryd.*
 3. Full of consequence. *Woodward.*
 4. Evident; plain; clear; full. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Easy to produce any thing. *Shakesp.*
 6. Free; kind. *Shakesp.*
PREGNANTLY. *adv.*
 1. Fruitfully.
 2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *South.*
PREGUSTATION. *f.* [*præ* and *gusto.* Lat.] The act of tasting before another.
TO PREJUDGE. *v. a.* [*præiudger.* Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*
TO PREJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *iudica.* Latin.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*
PREJUDICATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
 1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
 2. Prejudiced; prepossessed. *Brown.*
PREJUDICATION. *f.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging beforehand.
PREJUDICE. *f.* [*præiudicium.* Latin.]
 1. Prepossession; judgment formed before hand without examination. *Clarendon.*
 2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*
TO PREJUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.*
 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Whitgift.*
 VOL. II.

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair. *Prior.*
PREJUDICIAL. *a.* [*præjudicial.* Fr.]
 1. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossession.
 2. Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.*
 3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury.*
PREJUDICIALNESS. *f.* [from *præjudicial.*] The state of being prejudicial; mischiefousness.
PRE/LACY. *f.* [from *prelate.*]
 1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.*
 2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden.*
 3. Bishops. *Hooker.*
PRE/LATE. *f.* [*prelat.* Fr. *prælatus.* Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Shakespeare.*
PRE/LATICAL. *a.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelate or prelacy.
PRE/LATION. *f.* [*prælatus.* Latin.] Preference; setting of one above the other. *Hale.*
PRE/LATURE. } *f.* [*prælatura.* Lat.]
PRE/LATURESHIP. } The state or dignity of a prelate.
PRE/LECTION. *f.* [*prælectio.* Lat.] Reading; lecture. *Hale.*
PRE/LIBATION. *f.* [from *præliba.* Latin.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*
PRE/LIMINARY. *a.* [*præliminaire.* Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*
PRE/LIMINARY. *f.* Something previous; preparatory measures. *Pope.*
PRE/LUDE. *f.* [*præludium.* Latin.]
 1. Some short flight of music played before a full concert.
 2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow. *Addison.*
TO PRE/LUDE. *v. a.* [*præluder.* Fr. *præludō.* Latin.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*
PRE/LUDIOUS. *a.* [from *prælude.*] Previous; introductory. *Cleveland.*
PRE/LUDIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden.*
PRE/LUSIVE. *a.* [from *prælude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Thompson.*
PRE/MATU'RE. *a.* [*præmaturus.* Latin.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, or done; too hasty. *Hammond.*
PRE/MATU'RELY. *a.* [from *præmaturus.*] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.
PRE/MATU'RENESS. } *f.* [from *præmaturus.*]
PRE/MATU'RITY. } Too great haste; unseasonable earliness. *To*

PRE

TO PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Latin.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand. *Dryden.*

TO PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITATION. *f.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand. *Mare.*

TO PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Latin.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES. *f.* [*primitiæ*, Latin; *premices*, French.] First fruits. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER. *a.* [French.] First; chief. *Camden.*

TO PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.*
2. To fend before the time. *Shakeſp.*

PRE'MISES. *f.* [*præmissa*, Latin.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker.*
2. In low language, houses or lands.

PRE'MISS. *f.* [*præmissum*, Latin.] Antecedent proposition. *Watts.*

PRE'MIUM. *f.* [*præmium*, Latin.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Addison.*

TO PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*præmonéo*, Lat.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMO'NISHMENT. *f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous information. *Wotton.*

PREMONITION. *f.* [from *premonish*.] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapman.*

PREMO'NITORY. *f.* [from *præ* and *monéo*, Latin.] Previously advising.

TO PREMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monſtro*, Latin.] To show beforehand.

PREMUN'TRE. *f.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing some statute. *Bramhall.*
2. The penalty so incurred.
3. A difficulty; a distress.

PREMUNITION. *f.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

TO PRENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nemino*, Latin.] To forename. *Shakeſp.*

TO PRENO'MINATION. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nemino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*

PRENO'TION. *f.* [*prenotion*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; prescience.

PRE'NTICE. *f.* [from *apprentice*.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. *Shakeſp.*

PRE'NTICESHIP. *f.* [from *prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIATION. *f.* [*prænunciatio*, Lat.] The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY. *f.* [from *preoccupare*.] The act of taking possession before another.

PRE

TO PREOCCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccupo*, French.]

1. To anticipate.
2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Bacon.*

FREOCCUPATION. *f.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.]

1. Anticipation.
2. Prepossession.
3. Anticipation of objection. *South.*

TO PREOCCUPY. *v. a.* To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices; to seize before another. *Arbutnot.*

TO PRE'OMINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Latin.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PRE'OPINION. *f.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

TO PRE'ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*

PREO'RDINANCE. *f.* [*præ* and *ordinantia*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. *Shakeſp.*

PREORDINA'TION. *f.* [from *preordain*.] The act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION. *f.* [*preparatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose. *Walt.*
2. Previous measures. *Burnet.*
3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakeſp.*
4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process. *Arbutnot.*
5. Any thing made by process of operation. *Brown.*
6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREPARATIVE. *a.* [*preparatif*, French.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *f.* [*preparatif*, French.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting. *Decay of Piety.*
2. That which is done in order to something else. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *preparatio*.] Previously; by way of preparation. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary. *Tillotson.*
2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

TO PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin.]

1. To fit for anything; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose. *Blackmore.*
2. To qualify for any purpose. *Addison.*
3. To make ready beforehand. *Milton.*
4. To form; to make. *Psalms.*
5. To make by regular process; as, he prepared a medicine.

TO PREPA'RE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures. *Parsons.*
2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakeſp.*

P R E

P R E

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.
PREPARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous measures. *Shakeſp.*
PREPAREDLY. *ad.* [from *prepared*,] By proper precedent measures. *Shakeſp.*
PREPAREDNESS. *f.* [from *prepare*] State or act of being prepared: as he's in a preparedness for his final exit.
PREPARER. *f.* [from *prepare*.]
 1. One that prepares; one that previously fits. *Wotton.*
 2. That which fits for any thing. *Mort.*
PREPENSE. } *a. prępensus*, Lat.] Fore-
PREPENSED. } thought; preconceived;
 contrived beforehand: as, malice prepense.
TO PREPONDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderare*.] To outweigh. *Wotton.*
PREPONDERANCE. } *f.* [from *preponderantia*.]
PREPONDERANCY. } *derate*.] The state of outweighing; superiority of weight. *Locke.*
TO PREPONDERATE. *v. a.* [*prepondero*, Latin.]
 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Glanville.*
 2. To overpower by strong influence. *Bentley.*
TO PREPONDERATE. *v. n.*
 1. To exceed in weight. *Locke.*
 2. To exceed by influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*
PREPONDERATION. *f.* [from *preponderare*.] The act or state of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*
TO PREPOSE. *v. a.* [*preponere*, French.] To put before.
PREPOSITION. *f.* [*prepositio*, French; *prepositio*, Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a case. *Clarke.*
PREPOSITOR. *f.* [*prepositor*, Latin.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.
TO PREPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*prę and possesſe*.] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiseſman.*
PREPOSSESSION. *f.* [from *preposſeſſe*.]
 1. Preoccupation; first possession. *Ham.*
 2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*
PREPOSTEROUS. *a.* [*prępoſterus*, Latin.]
 1. Having that first which ought to be last; wrong; absurd; perverted. *Denham.*
 2. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd. *Shakeſp.*
PREPOSTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *prepoſterous*.] In a wrong situation; absurdly. *Bentley.*
PREPOSTEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *prepoſterous*.] Absurdity; wrong order or method.
PREPOTENCY. *f.* [*prępotentia*, Latin.] Superior power; predominance. *Brown.*
PREPUCE. *f.* [*pręputium*, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreskin. *Wiseſm.*
TO PRE REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*prę and require*.] To demand previously. *Hammond.*

PREREQUISITE. *a.* [*prę and requiſite*.] Something previously necessary. *Hale.*
PREROGATIVE. *f.* [*pręrogativa*, low Latin.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney. Knowles.*
PREROGATIVED. *a.* [from *pręrogative*.] Having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative. *Shakeſp.*
PRESAGE. *f.* [*pręſage*, Fr. *pręſagium*, Latin.] Prognostick, presension of futurity. *Addison.*
TO PRESAGE. *v. n.* [*pręſager*, French; *pręſagio*, Latin.]
 1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy. *Milton.*
 2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Shakeſp.*
PRESAGEMENT. *f.* [from *pręſage*.]
 1. Forebodement; presension. *Wotton.*
 2. Foretoken. *Brown.*
PRESBYTER. *f.* [*pręſbiter*, Gr.]
 1. A priest. *Hooker.*
 2. A presbyterian. *Butler.*
PRESBYTERIAN. *a.* [*pręſbiterian*, Gr.] Consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government. *K. Charles.*
PRESBYTERIAN. *f.* [from *pręſbiter*.] An abettor of presbytery or calvinistical discipline. *Swift.*
PRESBYTERY. *f.* [from *pręſbiter*.] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen. *Cleveland.*
PRESCIENCE. *f.* [*pręſcience*, French.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *South.*
PRESCIENT. *a.* [*pręſciens*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetick. *Bacon.*
PRESCIOUS. *a.* [*pręſcius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*
TO PRESCIND. *v. a.* [*pręſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off; to abstract. *Norris.*
PRESCINDENT. *a.* [*pręſcindens*, Latin.] Abstracting. *Cheyne.*
TO PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*pręſcribo*, Latin.]
 1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*
 2. To direct medically. *Swift.*
TO PRESCRIBE. *v. n.*
 1. To influence by long custom. *Brown.*
 2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*
 3. [*Pręſcrire*, French.] To form a custom which has the force of law. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*
PRESCRIPT. *a.* [*pręscriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*
PRESCRIPT. *f.* [*pręscriptum*, Lat.] Direction: precept; model prescribed. *Milt.*
PRESCRIPTION. *f.* [*pręscriptio*, Latin.]
 1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*
 2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*

PRE

- PRESEANCE.** *f.* [*preseance*, French.] Priority of place in sitting. *Carew.*
- PRESENCE.** *f.* [*presence*, French; *præsentia*, Latin.]
1. State of being present; contrary to absence. *Shakesp.*
 2. Approach face to face to a great personage. *Daniel.*
 3. State of being in the view of a superior. *Milton.*
 4. A number assembled before a great person. *Shakesp.*
 5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*
 6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court. *Spenser.*
 7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients. *Waller.*
 8. The person of a superior. *Milton.*
 9. *In presence*: where another, commonly a superior, is, as *in the king's presence*; in the place where the king is.
- PRESENCE-CHAMBER.** } *f.* [*presence*
PRESENCE-ROOM. } and *chamber*
or *room*.] The room in which a great person receives company. *Addison.*
- PRESENSION.** *f.* [*præsentio*, Latin.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*
- PRESENT.** *a.* [*present*, French; *præsent*, Latin.]
1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*
 2. Not past; not future. *Prior.*
 3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben. Johnson.*
 5. Unforgotten; not neglected. *Watts.*
 6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive
- The **PRESENT**, An elliptical expression for *the present time*; the time now existing. *Rozve.*
- At PRESENT.** [*à present*, French.] At the present time; now. *Addison.*
- PRESENT.** *f.* [*present*, French.]
1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given. *Shak-sp.*
 2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shake.*
- To PRESENT.** *v. a.* [*præsentio*, low Lat.]
1. To place in the presence of a superior. *Milton.*
 2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shakesp.*
 3. To offer; to make obvious, as the shore presented a rough surge. *Milton.*
 4. To give formally and ceremoniously. *Prior.*
 5. To put into the hands of another. *Dryd.*
 6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden.*
 7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices. *Atterbury.*
 8. To offer openly. *Hayward.*
 9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. *Spenser.*
 10. To lay before a court of judicature

PRE

as an object of enquiry. *Swift.*
11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESENTABLE. *a.* [from *présent*.] What may be presented. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*præsentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

PRESENTATION. *f.* [*presentation*, Fr.]

1. The act of presenting. *Hooker.*
2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice. *Hale.*
3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*

PRESENTATIVE. *a.* [from *présent*.] Such as that presentations may be made of it. *Spelman.*

PRESENTE'E. *f.* [from *présenté*, French.] One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRESENTER. *f.* [from *présent*.] One that presents. *L'Estrange.*

PRESENTIAL. *a.* [from *présent*.] Supporting actual presence. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY. *f.* [from *présential*.] State of being present. *South.*

To PRESENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *présent*.] To make present. *Grew.*

PRESENTIFICK. *a.* [*præsens* and *faci*, Latin] Making present.

PRESENTIFICKLY. *ad.* [from *présentifick*.] In such a manner as to make present. *Muri.*

PRESENTLY. *ad.* [from *présent*.]

1. At present; at this time; now. *Sidney.*
2. Immediately; soon after. *South.*

PRESENTMENT. *f.* [from *présent*.]

1. The act of presenting. *Shakesp.*
2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation. *Milton.*
3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and without any information, of an office inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowel.*

PRESENTNESS. *f.* [from *présent*.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVA'TION. *f.* [from *præservare*.] The act of preserving; care to preserve. *Davies.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *f.* [*præservativus*, Fr.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive. *Hooker.*

To PRESE'ERVE. *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep. *2 Tim. iv. 18.*
2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar, and in other proper pickles.

PRESE'ERVE. *f.* [from the verb.] Fruit preserved whole in sugar. *Mortimer.*

PRESE'ERVER. *f.* [from *præservare*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. *Addison.*
2. He who makes preserves of fruit.

PRE

PRE

TO PRES'IDE. *v. n.* [from *praesidio*, Latin; *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

PRESIDENCY. *f.* [*presidence*, Fr. from *president*.] Superintendence. *Roy.*

PRESIDENT. *f.* [*praesidens*, Latin.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*
2. Governour; prefect. *Breewood.*
3. A tutelary power. *Waller.*

PRESIDENTSHIP. *f.* [from *president*.] The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

PRESIDIAL. *a.* [*praesidium*, Latin.] Relating to a garrison.

TO PRESS. *v. a.* [*presser*, French.]

1. To squeeze; to crush. *Milton.*
2. To distress; to crush with calamities. *Shakefp.*
3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity. *Hooker.*
4. To drive by violence. *Shakefp.*
5. To affect strongly, *Act. xviii. 5.*
6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*
7. To urge; to bear strongly on. *Boyle.*
8. To compress; to hug, as embracing. *Smith.*
9. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*
10. To make earnest. *Bacon.*
11. To force into military service. *Shake.*

TO PRESS. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress. *Tillotson.*
2. To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles.*
3. To make invasion; to encroach. *Pope.*
4. To crowd; to throng. *Mark iii. 10.*
5. To come unseasonably or importunately.
6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*
7. To act upon or influence. *Addison.*
8. **TO PRESS UPON.** To invade; to push against. *Pope.*

PRESS. *f.* [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; as a wine-press, in which the juice is, by squeezing the grapes, pressed out. *Haggai ii. 16.*
2. The instrument by which books are printed. *Shakefp.*
3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*
4. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses. *Shakefp.*
5. A commission to force men to military service. *Raleigh.*

PRESSBED. *f.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER. *f.* [from *press*.] One that presses or works at a press. *Swift.*

PRESSGANG. *f.* [*press* and *gang*.] A crew that strols about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY. *ad.* [from *pressing*.] With force; closely.

PRESSION. *f.* [from *press*.] The act of pressing. *Newton.*

PRESSITANT. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

PRESSMAN. *f.* [*press* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. *Chapman.*
2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY. *f.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service. *Gay.*

PRESSURE. *f.* [from *press*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.
2. The state of being pressed or crushed.
3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting. *Newton.*
4. Violence inflicted; oppression. *Bacon.*
5. Affliction; grievance; distress. *Alterb.*
6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression. *Shakefp.*

PREST. *a.* [*press* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory.
2. Neat; tight.

PREST. *f.* [*press*, Fr.] Old word; a loan. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGATION. *f.* [*praestigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Diss.*

PRESTIGES. *f.* [*praestigiae*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.

PRESTO. *f.* [*presto*, Ital an.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*

PRESUMABLY. *ad.* [from *presume*.] Without examination. *Brown.*

TO PRESUME. *v. n.* [*presumer*, French; *presumo*, Latin]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination. *Milton.*
2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof, *Brown.*
3. To venture without positive leave. *Milton.*
4. To form confident or arrogant opinions. *Locke.*
5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. *Hooker.*

PRESUMER. *f.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person. *Watson.*

PRESUMPTION. *f.* [*presumptus*, Latin; *presumption*, French.]

1. Supposition previously formed. *K. Cha.*
2. Confidence grounded on any thing presupposed. *Clarendon.*
3. An argument strong, but not demonstrative. *Hooker.*
4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness. *Dryden.*
5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESUMPTIVE. *a.* [*presumptif*, French.]

1. Taken by previous supposition, *Locke.*
2. Sup-

P R E

2. Supposed: as, the presumptive heir; opposed to the heir apparent.
3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

Brown.

PRESUMPTUOUS. *a.* [*presumptueux*, Fr.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent. *Shake.*

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

Milton.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *presumptuous*.]

1. Arrogantly; irreverently. *Addison.*

2. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL. *f.* [*præ* and *supposal*.]

Supposal previously formed. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr. *præ* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous.

Hooker.

PRESUPPOSITION. *f.* [*presupposition*, Fr. Supposit on previously formed.

PRESURMISE. *f.* [*præ* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed. *Shakesp.*

PRETENCE. *f.* [*prætensus*, Latin.]

1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates. *Tilkinson.*

2. The act of showing or alledging what is not real. *Clarendon. Wake.*

3. Assumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*

4. Claim true or false. *Milton.*

5. Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakesp.*

To PRETEND. *v. a.* [*pretendo*, Latin.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. *Dryd.*

2. To simulate; to make false appearances, or representation; to allege falsely. *Milton.*

3. To show hypocritically. *Dezay of Piety.*

4. To hold out as a delusive appearance. *Milton.*

5. To claim. *Dryden.*

To PRETEND. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. *Dryd.*

2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously. *Brown.*

PRETENDER. *f.* [from *pretend*.] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*

PRETENDINGLY. *ad.* [from *pretending*.]

Arrogantly; presumptuously. *Collier.*

PRETENSION. *f.* [*prætensio*, Latin.]

1. Claim true or false. *Swift.*

2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*

PRETER. *f.* [*præter*, Latin.] A particle, which prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *before*.

PRETERIMPERFECT. *a.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT. *a.* [*præterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Latin.] Past.

PRETERITION. *f.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *præterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS. *f.* [from *præterit*.] State

of being past; not presence; not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED. *a.* [*præterlapsus*, Lat.] Past and gone. *Walker.*

PRETERLEGAL. *a.* [*præter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law. *K. Charles.*

PRETERMISSION. *f.* [*pretermisio*, Fr. *pretermisio*, Latin.] The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT. *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To pass by. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURAL. *a.* [*præter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural. *South.*

PRETERNATURALLY. *ad.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the common order of nature. *Bacon.*

PRETERNATURALNESS. *f.* from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT. *f.* [*prætextus*, Lat.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*

PRETOR. *f.* [*prætor*, Latin.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. *Speilair.*

PRETORIAN. *a.* [*prætorianus*, Lat.] *prætorien*, Fr.] judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRETTILY. *ad.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly. *Bacon.*

PRETTINESS. *f.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity. *Mori.*

PRETTY. *a.* [*præz*, finery, Sax. *prætt*, Ital. *prat*, *prattig*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant. *Wam.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spectator.*

3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation. *Abbi.*

4. Not very small. *Abbi.*

PRETTY. *ad.* In some degree; as the words are pretty good; that is not very good. *Newton. Atterbury. Baker.*

To PREVAIL. *v. n.* [*prevailoir*, French.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority. *K. Charles.*

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually. *Clarendon.*

4. To persuade or induce by entreaty. *Clarendon.*

PREVAILING. *a.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant, having most influence. *Rom.*

PREVAILMENT. *f.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakesp.*

PRE

PRI

PREVALENCE. } *f. prevalence, Fr. prae-*
PREVALENCY. } *valentia, low Latin.*
 Superiority; influence; predominance. *Clarendon.*

PREVALENT. *a. [prævalens, Latin.]*
 1. Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.*
 2. Predominant; powerful. *Milton.*

PREVALENTLY. *ad. [from prevalent.]*
 Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

PREVARICATE. *v. n. [prevaricor, Latin.]* To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle. *Stillington.*

PREVARICATION. *f. [prevaricatio, Latin.]* Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICATOR. *f. [prevaricator, Latin.]* A caviller; a shuffler.

PREVENT. *v. a. [prævenio, Latin.]* To hinder.

PREVENIENT. *a. [præveniens, Latin.]* Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

TO PREVENT. *v. a. [prævenio, Latin; prevenir, French.]*
 1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.*
 2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate. *Bacon.*
 3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. *King Charles.*
 4. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. *Atterbury.*

TO PREVENT. *v. a.* To come before the time. *Bacon.*

PREVENTER. *f. [from prevent.]*
 1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*
 2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVENTION. *f. [prevention, French, from præventum, Latin.]*
 1. The act of going before. *Milton.*
 2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Hindrance; obstruction. *Milton.*
 4. Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVENTIONAL. *a. [from prevention.]* Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE. *a. [from prevent.]*
 1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*
 2. Preservative; hindering ill; a prophylactic. *Brown.*

PREVENTIVE. *f. [from prevent.]* A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY. *ad. [from preventive.]* In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PREVIOUS. *a. [prævius, Latin.]* Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PREVIOUSLY. *ad. [from previous.]* Beforehand antecedently. *Prior.*

PREVIOUSNESS. *f. [from previous.]* Antecedence.

PREY. *f. [præda, Latin.]*
 1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravine; plunder. *Clarendon.*

2. Ravage; depredation. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*

TO PREY. *v. n. [præder, Latin.]*
 1. To feed by violence. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PREYER. *f. [from præy.]* Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRIVACY. *f. [privatus, Latin.]* A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE. *f. [prix, Fr. pretium, Latin.]*
 1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*
 2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence. *Bacon.*
 3. Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.*
 4. Reward; thing purchased at any rate. *Pope.*

TO PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.*

TO PRICK. *v. a. [prican, Saxon.]*
 1. To pierce with a small puncture. *Arb.*
 2. To form or erect with an acuminate point. *Bacon.*
 3. To fix by the point. *Newton.*
 4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.*
 5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To spur; to goad; impel; to incite. *Pope.*
 7. To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts ii. 37.*
 8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*
 9. To make a tune.

TO PRICK. *v. n. [prijken, Dutch.]*
 1. To dress one's self for show.
 2. To come upon the spur. *Spens. Milton.*

PRICK. *f. [pricca, Saxon.]*
 1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*
 2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*
 4. A point; a fixed place. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A puncture. *Brown.*
 6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRICKER. *f. [from prick.]*
 1. A sharp pointed instrument. *Moxon.*
 2. A light horseman. *Hayward.*

PRICKET. *f. [from prick.]* A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*

PRICKLE. *f. [from prick.]* Small sharp point, like that of a briar. *Watts.*

PRICKLINESS. *f. [from prickly]* Fullness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE. *f. [prick and louse.]* A word of contempt for a taylor. *L'Estrange.*

PRICKSONG. *f. [prick and song.]* Song set to musick. *Shakespeare.*

PRICKLY. *a. [from prick.]* Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*

PRICKMADAM. *f.* A species of house-leek.

PRICKPUNCH. *f.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Maxon.*

PRICKWOOD. *f.* A tree.

PRIDE. *f.* [*ppric* or *pyyo*, Saxon.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self esteem.

Milton.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others.

Milton.

3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.

Smitb.

4. Generous elation of heart.

Shakesp.

5. Elevation; dignity.

Milton.

6. Ornament; show; decoration.

Dryden.

7. Splendour; ostentation.

Shakesp.

8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male.

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high.

Government of the Tongue.

PRIE. *f.* I suppose an old name of privet.

Tusser.

PRIEF. for *proof.*

Spenser.

PRIER. *f.* [from *pry.*] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *f.* [*ppert*, Saxon; *prestre*, Fr.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

Milton.

2. One of the second order of the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

Rowe.

PRIESTCRAFT. *f.* [*priest* and *craft.*] Religious frauds.

Spectator.

PRIESTESS. *f.* [from *priest.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Addison.

PRIESTHOOD. *f.* [from *priest.*]

1. The office and character of a priest.

Whitgift.

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices.

Dryden.

3. The second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS. *f.* [from *priestly.*] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY. *a.* [from *priest.*] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

South.

PRIESTRIDDEN. *a.* [*priest* and *ridden.*]

Managed or governed by priests.

Swift.

To PRIEVE, for *prove.*

Spenser.

PRIG. *f.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

Spectator.

PRILL. *f.* A birt or turbot.

Ainsworth.

PRIM. *a.* [by contraction from *primitive.*]

Formal; Precise; affectedly nice.

Swift.

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To

deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY. *f.* [*primatie*, French.] The chief ecclesiastical station.

Clarendon.

PRIMAGE. *f.* The freight of a ship.

Ainsf.

PRIMAL. *a.* [*primas*, Lat.] First. A word

not in use.

Shakesp.

PRIMARILY. *ad.* [from *primary.*] Ori-

ginally; in the first intention.

Brown.

PRIMARINESS. *f.* [from *primary.*] The

state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMARY. *a.* [*primarius*, Latin.]

1. First in intention.

2. Original; first.

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

PRIMATE. *f.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick.

PRIMATESHIP. *f.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *f.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. The first part of the day; the dawn the morning.

2. The beginning; the early days.

3. The best part.

4. The spring of life.

5. Spring.

6. The height of perfection.

7. The first canonical hour.

8. The first part; the beginning.

PRIME. *a.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. Early; blooming.

2. Principal; first rate.

3. First; original.

4. Excellent.

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun.

2. [*Primer*, French, to begin.] To lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY. *ad.* [from *prime.*]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place.

2. Excellently; supremely well.

PRIMENESS. *f.* [from *prime.*]

1. The state of being first.

2. Excellence.

PRIMER. *f.*

1. An office of the blessed virgin.

2. A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIME'RO. *f.* [Spanish.] A game at cards.

PRIME'VAL. } *a.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Ori-

PRIMEVOUS. } ginal; such as was at first.

PRIMITIAL. *a.* [*primitius*, *primitivus*, Lat.]

Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE. *a.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitiva*, Latin.]

1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning.

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY. *ad.* [from *primitive.*]

1. Originally; at first.

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS. *f.* [from *primitive.*]

State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMOGENIAL. *a.* [*primogenitus*, Latin.]

First born; original; primary; constituent; elemental.

PRIMO.

P R I

PRIMOGENITURE. *f.* [*primogeniture*, Fr.] Seniority; eldership; state or privilege of being first born. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMORDIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRIMORDIAL. *f.* [from the adj.] Origin; first principle.

PRIMORDIAN. *f.* a kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE. *a.* [from *primordium*, Latin.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

PRIMROSE. *f.* [*primula veris*, Latin] 1. A flower. *Shakefp.*

2. *Primrose* is used by *Shakespeare* for gay or flowery.

PRINCE. *f.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.] 1. A sovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.*

2. A sovereign of rank next to king.

3. Ruler of whatever sex. *Camden.*

4. The son of a king; in England only the eldest son.

5. The kinsman of a sovereign. *Sidney.*

6. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

To **PRINCE.** *v. n.* To play the prince; to take state. *Shakefp.*

PRINCEDOM. *f.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty. *Milton.*

PRINCELIKE. *a.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a prince. *Shakefp.*

PRINCELINESS. *f.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY. *a.* [from *prince*.] 1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakefp.*

2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. *Milton.*

PRINCELY. *ad.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *f.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*

PRINCESS. *f.* [*princeffe*, French.] 1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. *Granville.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king. *Shakefp.*

4. The wife of a prince: as, *the princess of Wales.*

PRINCIPAL. *a.* [*principalis*, Latin.] 1. Princely. *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential. *Shakefp.*

PRINCIPAL. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. A head; a chief; not a second. *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary. *Swift.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest. *Swift.*

4. The president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY. *f.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

Vol. II.

P R I

1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Milton.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the principality of Wales.*

4. Superiority; predominance. *Temple.*

PRINCIPALLY. *ad.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. *Taylor.*

PRINCIPALNESS. *f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal. *Newton.*

PRINCIPIATION. *f.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Bacon.*

PRINCIPLE. *f.* [*principium*, Latin.] 1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. *Watts.*

2. Original cause. *Dryden.*

3. Being productive of other being; operative cause. *Tillop.*

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate, first position from which others are deduced. *Hooker.*

5. Ground of action; motive. *Addison.*

6. Tenet on which morality is founded. *Addison.*

To **PRINCIPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill. *South.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRINCOCK. } *f.* [from *prink*, or *prim*

PRINCOX. } *cock.*] A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. *Shake.*

To **PRINK.** *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show.

To **PRINT.** *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.] 1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another, as to print paper. *Dryden.*

2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form; he printed a medal in wax.

3. To form by impression. *Roscommon.*

4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen but the press. *Pope.*

To **PRINT.** *v. n.* To publish a book. *Pope.*

PRINT. *f.* [*empreinte*, French.] 1. Mark or form made by impression. *Chapman.*

2. That which being impressed leaves its form, as a butter print.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper.

4. Picture made by impression. *Waller.*

5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being published by the printer. *Shakefp.*

7. Single sheet printed and fold. *Addison.*

8. Formal method. *Locke.*

PRINTER. *f.* [from *print*.] 1. One that prints books. *Digby.*

2. One that stains linen.

5 C

PRINT.

PRI

PRINTLESS. *a.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impression. *Shakeſp. Milton.*

PRI'OR. *a.* [*prior*, Latin.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anterior. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR. *f.* [*prieur*, French.] The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot. *Addiſon.*

PRI'ORESS. *f.* [from *prior*.] A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRIORITY. *f.* [from *prior*, adjective.]

1. The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place. *Shakeſp.*

PRIORSHIP. *f.* [from *prior*.] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRIORY. *f.* [from *prior*.] A convent in dignity below an abbey. *Shakeſp.*

PRI'SAGE. *f.* [from *priſe*.] A cuſtom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing leſs than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. *f.* [*πρίσμα*.] A *priſm* of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMA'TICK. *a.* [*πρισματικη*, Fr. from *priſm*.] Formed as a priſm. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *πρισματικη*.] In the form of a priſm. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *f.* [*πρισμαειδης* and *ειδος*.] A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRI'SON. *f.* [*prison*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a gaol. *Shakeſp. Dryden.*

To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To empriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to refrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
3. To confine. *Shakeſp.*

PRI'SONBASE. *f.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. *Sandys.*

PRI'SONER. *f.* [*prisonnier*, French.]

1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bacon.*
3. One under an arreſt. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *f.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined. *Shakeſp.*

PRI'SONMENT. *f.* [from *prison*.] Confinement; impriſonment; captivity. *Shakeſp.*

PRI'STINE. *a.* [*pristinus*, Latin.] Firſt; ancient; original. *Philips.*

PRI'THÉE A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRI'VACY. *f.* [from *private*.]

1. State of being ſecret; ſecrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat; ſecret place. *Dryden.*

PRI

3. Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Arbutnot.*

4. Taciturnity.

PRIV'ADO. *f.* [Spanish.] A ſecret friend. *Bacon.*

PRIV'ATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Latin.]

1. Not open; ſecret. *Shakeſp. Milton.*
2. Alone; not accompanied.
3. Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular; oppoſed to publick. *Hooker.*
4. Particular; not relating to the publick. *Digby.*
5. In **PRIV'ATE.** Secretly; not publickly; not openly. *Graveille.*

PRIV'ATE. *f.* A ſecret meſſage. *Shakeſp.*

PRIV'ATE'ER. *f.* [from *private*.] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder enemies. *Swift.*

To PRIV'ATE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRIV'ATELY. *ad.* [from *private*.] Secretly; not openly. *Shakeſp.*

PRIV'ATENESS. *f.* [from *private*.]

1. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community. *Bacon.*
2. Secrecy; privacy. *Wotton.*
3. Obſcurity; retirement.

PRIV'ATION. *f.* [*privatio*, Latin.]

1. Abſence, removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*
2. The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant; obſtruction.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

PRIV'ATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Latin.]

1. Cauſing privation of any thing.
2. Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Taylor.*

PRIV'ATIVE. *f.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound. *Bacon.*

PRIV'ATIVELY. *ad.* [from *privative*.] By the abſence of ſomething; negatively. *Hammond.*

PRIV'ATIVENESS. *f.* [from *privative*.] Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRIV'ET. *f.* Evergreen. *Miller.*

PRIVILEGE. *f.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar advantage. *Shakeſp.*
2. Immunity; publick right. *Dryden.*

To PRIVILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. *Dryden.*
2. To exempt from cenſure or danger. *Sidney.*
3. To exempt from paying tax or impoſt. *Hale.*

PRO

PRIVILY. *ad.* [from *privy*.] Secretly; privately. *Spenser.*

PRIVITY. *f.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.] *Spenser.*

1. Private communication.
2. Consciousness; joint knowledge. *Hooker.*

PRIVY. *a.* [*privé*, French.]

1. Private; not public; assigned to secret uses. *Shakespeare.*
2. Secret; clandestine: as, a privy meeting. *Mac.*
3. Secret; not shown: as a privy weapon. *Ezekiel.*
4. Admitted to secrets of state. *Speator.*
5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation. *Daniel.*

PRVY. *f.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *f.* [*prix*, French.]

1. A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison.*
2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*
3. [*Prize*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [*priser*, French.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price. *Zecbariah.*
 2. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*
- PRIZER.** *f.* [*priseur*, French.] He that values. *Shakespeare.*
- PRIZEFIGHTER.** *f.* [*prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights publicly for a reward. *Bramston.*

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of.

PROBABILITY. *f.* [*probabilitas*, Latin.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotson.*

PROBABLE. *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*.] Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PROBABLY. *ad.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PROBAT. *f.* [Lat.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses. *Diet.*

PROBATION. *f.* [*probatio*, Latin.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shake.*
2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Locke.*
3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination; *Bacon.*
4. Trial before entrance into monastic life; novitiate. *Pope.*

PROBATIONARY. *a.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER. *f.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*
2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBATIONERSHIP. *f.* [from *probation*.] State of being a probationer; novitiate. *Locke.*

PRO

PROBATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Latin.] Serving for trial. *Bramball.*

PROBATUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved. *Prior.*

PROBE. *f.* [from *probe*, Latin.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Wiseman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *f.* [*probe* and *scissor*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South.*

PRO'BITY. *f.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PROBLEM. *f.* [*πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *a.* [*problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *f.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *a.* [*procax*, Latin.] Petulant; loose.

PROCA'CITY. *f.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance; fauciness.

PROCATA'RTICK. *a.* [*προκαταρτικὸς*.] Forerunning; antecedent. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *f.* [*προκαταρξις*.] The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *f.* [*procedure*, French.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*
2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale.*
3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*

To PROCEED. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another. *Dryden.*
2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. To come forth from a place or from a sender. *John.*
4. To go or march in state. *Anon.*
5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shakespeare.*
6. To prosecute any design. *Locke.*
7. To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shakespeare.*

8. To make progress; to advance. *Milton.*

9. To carry on juridical process. *Clarendon.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.*

11. To take effect; to have its course. *Ayliffe.*

12. To

PRO

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12. To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.*
13. To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton.*
- PROCEED. *f.* Produce: as, *the proceeds of an estate.*
- PROCEEDER. *f.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Bacon.*
- PROCEEDING. *f.* *procedé*, French.]
1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift.*
 2. Legal transaction.
- PROCELLUOUS. *a.* [*procellosus*, Latin.] Tempestuous. *Distr.*
- PROCEPTION. *f.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *K. Charles.*
- PROCE'RITY. *f.* [from *procerus*, Latin.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*
- PROCESS. *f.* [*processus*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.*
 2. Regular and gradual progress. *Knolles.*
 3. Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale.*
 4. Methodical management of anything; as, a chymical process. *Boyle.*
 5. Course of law. *Hayward.*
- PROCESSION. *f.* [*processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker.*
- To PROCESSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.
- PROCESSIONAL. *a.* [from *procession.*] Relating to procession.
- PROCESSIONARY. *a.* [from *procession.*] Consisting in procession. *Hooker.*
- PROCHRONISM. *f.* [*προχρονισμος*.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Distr.*
- PROCIDENCE. *f.* [*procidencia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.
- PRO'CINCT. *f.* [*procinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*
- To PROCLAIM. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin.]
1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. To tell openly. *Locke.*
 3. To outlaw by public denunciation. *Shakespeare.*
- PROCLAIMER. *f.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publishes by authority. *Milton.*
- PROCLAMATION. *f.* [*proclamatio*, Lat.]
1. Publication by authority. *Milton.*
 2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people. *Clarendon.*
- PROCLIVITY. *f.* [*proclivitas*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; natural inclination; propensity. *Bramhall.*
 2. Readiness; facility of attaining. *Watson.*
- PROCLIVOUS. *a.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature.
- PROCONSUL. *f.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. *Peacocks.*
- PROCONSULSHIP. *f.* [from *proconsul.*] The office of a proconsul.
- To PROCRASTINATE. *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakespeare.*
- To PROCRASTINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*
- PROCRAS'TINATION. *f.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat.] Delay; dilatoriness. *Decay of Piety.*
- PROCRAS'TINATOR. *f.* [from *procrastinate.*] A dilatory person.
- PROCREANT. *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakespeare.*
- To PROCREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*
- PROCREATION. *f.* [*procreatio*, Latin.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*
- PROCREATIVE. *a.* Generative; productive. *Hale.*
- PROCREATIVENESS. *f.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety.*
- PROCREATOR. *f.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.
- PROCTOR. *f.* [contracted from *procurator*, Latin.]
1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hooker.*
 2. An attorney in the spiritual court. *Swift.*
 3. The magistrate of the university.
- To PROCTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. *Shakespeare.*
- PROCTORSHIP. *f.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*
- PRO'CUMBENT. *a.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.
- PROCU'RABLE. *a.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*
- PROCURACY. *f.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.
- PROCU'RATION. *f.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*
- PROCU'RATOR. *f.* [*procurator*, French.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*
- PROCURATORIAL. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Aylmer.*
- PROCU'RATORY. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.
- To PROCURE. *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin.]
1. To manage; to transact for another. *Milton.*
 2. To obtain; to acquire.
 3. To persuade; to prevail on. *Herbert.*
 4. To contrive; to forward. *Shakespeare.*
- To PROCURE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dryden.*

PRO

PROCUR'EMENT. *f.* The act of procur-
ing. *Dryden.*
PROCUR'ER. *f.* [from *procure.*] *Walton.*
1. One that gains; obtainer.
2. Pimp; pandar. *South.*
PROCUR'ESS. *f.* [from *procure.*] A bawd.
Spektator.
PROD'IGAL. *a.* [prodigus, Lat.] Profuse;
wasteful; expensive; lavish. *Philips.*
PROD'IGAL. *f.* A waster; a spendthrift.
Ben. Johnson.
PROD'IGAL'ITY. *f.* [prodigalité, French.]
Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive
liberality. *Glanville.*
PROD'IGALLY. *ad.* [from *prodigal.*] Pro-
fusely; wastefully; extravagantly.
Ben. Johnson. Dryden.
PROD'IGIOUS. *a.* [prodigiosus, Latin.]
Amazing; astonishing; monstrous. *Bacon.*
PROD'IGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *prodigious.*]
Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously;
enormously. *Ray.*
PROD'IGIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *prodigious.*]
Enormousness; portentousness; amazing
qualities.
PROD'IGY. *f.* [prodigium, Latin]
1. Any thing out of the ordinary procefs
of nature, from which omens are drawn;
portent. *Addison.*
2. Monster. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.
Spektator.
PROD'ITION. *f.* [proditio, Latin.] Trea-
son; treachery. *Ainsworth.*
PROD'ITOR. *f.* [Latin.] A traitor. Not
in use. *Shakesp.*
PROD'ITORIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.]
1. Traitorous treacherous; perfidious.
Daniel. Wotton.
2. Apt to make discoveries.
To PRODUC'E. *v. a.* [produco, Latin.]
1. To offer to the view or notice. *Isaiah.*
2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.*
3. To bring as an evidence. *Shakesp.*
4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.
Sandys.
5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to
beget. *Bacon.*
PRODUCE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Product; that which any thing yields
or brings. *Dryden.*
2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum
or quantity. *Addison.*
PRODU'CENT. *f.* [from *produce.*] On that
exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*
PRODU'CE *f.* [from *produce.*] One that
generates or produces. *Suckling.*
PRODU'CI'BLE. *a.* [from *produce.*]
1. Such as may be exhibited. *South.*
3. Such as may be generated or made.
Boyle.
PRODU'CI'BLENESS. *f.* [from *producibile.*]
The state of being producible. *Boyle.*
PRODU'CT. *f.* [productus, Latin.]

PRO

1. Something produced, as fruits, grain,
metals. *Spektator.*
2. Work; composition. *Watts.*
3. Thing consequential; effect. *Milton.*
PRODU'CTILE. *a.* [from *produco*, Latin.]
Which may be produced.
PRODU'CTION. *f.* [from *produci.*]
1. The act of producing. *Dryden.*
2. The thing produced; fruit; product.
Waller.
3. Composition. *Swift.*
PRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Hav-
ing the power to produce; fertile; gene-
rative; efficient. *Milton.*
PRO'EM. *f.* [prooimion.] Preface; intro-
duction. *Swift.*
PROFANA'TION. *f.* [from *profano*, Lat.]
1. The act of violating any thing sacred.
Donne. South.
2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.
Shakesp.
PROFA'NE. *a.* [from *profanus*, Latin.]
1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.
South.
2. Not sacred; secular. *Burnet.*
3. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*
4. Not purified by holy rite. *Dryden.*
To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [profano, Latin.]
1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*
2. To put to wrong use. *Shakesp.*
PROFA'NELY. *ad.* [from *profane.*] With
irreverence to sacred names or things.
Esdra.
PROFA'NER. *f.* [from *profane.*] Polluter;
violator. *Hooker.*
PROFA'NENESS. *f.* [from *profane.*] Irre-
verence of what is sacred. *Dryden.*
PROFE'CTION. *f.* [profectio, Latin.] Ad-
vance; progression. *Brown.*
To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [professus, Latin.]
1. To declare himself in strong terms of
any opinion or character. *Milton.*
2. To make a show of any sentiments by
loud declaration. *Shakesp.*
3. To declare publicly one's skill in any
art or science, so as to invite employment.
Ecclus.
To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*
1. To declare openly. *Shakesp.*
2. To declare friendship. *Shakesp.*
3. To take the vows of a monastick life.
PROFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *professed.*] Ac-
cording to open declaration made by him-
self. *Dryden.*
PROFE'SSION. *f.* [from *profess.*]
1. Calling; vocation; known employ-
ment. *Spratt.*
2. Declaration. *Swift.*
3. The act of declaring one's self of any
party or opinion. *Tillotson.*
PROFE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *profession.*] Re-
lating to a particular calling or profession.
Clarissa.
PRO-

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PROFESSOR. *f.* [*professeur*, French.]

1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*
2. One who publicly practises or teaches an art. *Swift.*
3. One who is visibly religious. *Locke.*

PROFESSORSHIP. *f.* [from *professor*.]

- The station or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

To PROFFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Latin.]

1. To propose; to offer. *Milton.*
2. To attempt. *Ainsworth.*

PROFFER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PROFFERER. *f.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers. *Collier.*

PROFICIENCE. *f.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]

PROFICIENCY. *f.* Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers.*

PROFICIENT. *f.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advancement in any study or business. *Boyle.*

PROFICUOUS. *a.* [*proficiuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; useful. *Philips.*

PROFILE. *f.* [*profile*, French.] The side face; half face. *Dryden.*

PROFIT. *f.* [*profit*, French.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*
2. Advantage; accession of good. *Bacon.*
3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PROFIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, French.]

1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*
2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

To PROFIT. *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage. *Arbutnot.*
2. To make improvement. *Dryden.*
3. To be of use or advantage. *Prior.*

PROFITABLE. *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit*.]

1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*
2. Useful; advantageous. *Arbutnot.*

PROFITABLENESS. *f.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfulness.
2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

PROFITABLY. *ad.* [from *profitable*.]

1. Gainfully.
2. Advantageously; usefully. *Wake.*

PROFITLESS. *a.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakesp.*

PROFLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Latin.] Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless. *Roscommon.*

PROFLIGATE. *f.* An abandoned shameless wretch. *Swift.*

To PROFLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. *Harvey.*

PROFLIGATELY. *ad.* [from *profligate*.] Shamelessly. *Swift.*

PRO

PROFLIGATENESS. *f.* [from *profligate*.] The quality of being profligate.

PROFLUENCE. *f.* [from *profluens*.] Progress; course. *Watson.*

PROFLUENT. *a.* [from *profluens*, Latin.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFOUND. *a.* [*profundus*, Latin.] 1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind.
3. Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive. *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hooker.*
5. Deep in contrivance. *Hofia.*

PROFOUND. *f.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandy.*
2. The abyss. *Milton.*

To PROFOUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. *Glasville.*

PROFOUNDLY. *ad.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakesp.*
2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Dryden.*

PROFOUNDNESS. *f.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place. *Hooker.*
2. Depth of knowledge. *Milton.*

PROFUNDITY. *f.* [from *profound*.] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*

PROFUSE. *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding. *Addison.*

PROFUSELY. *ad.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally. *Thomson.*
2. With exuberance. *Dryden.*

PROFUSENESS. *f.* [from *profuse*.] Lavishness; prodigality. *Alcei bury.*

PROFUSION. *f.* [*profusio*, Latin.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rotot.*
2. Lavish expence: superfluous effusion. *Hayward.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison.*

To PROG. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.
2. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estr.*

PROG. *f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. *Swift.*

PROGENERATION. *f.* [*progenere*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation. *Congrev.*

PROGENITOR. *f.* [*progenitus*, Latin.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Addison.*

PROGENY. *f.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison.*

PROGNOSTICABLE. *a.* [from *prognoscere*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

To PROGNOSTICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognoscere*.] To foretel; to foreshow. *Clarend.*

PROGNOSTICATION. *f.* [from *prognoscere*.]

1. The

PRO

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.
Burnet.
2. Foretoken.
Sidney.
PROGNOSTICATOR. *f.* [from *prognosticatus*.] Foreteller; foreknower.
Government of the Tongue.
PROGNOSTICK. *a.* [from *προγνωστικός*.] Foretokening disease or recovery.
PROGNOSTICK. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases.
Arbutnot.
2. A prediction.
Swift.
3. A token forerunning.
South.
PROGRESS. *f.* [from *progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Latin.]
1. Course; procession; passage.
Shakesp. Milton. Pope.
2. Advancement; motion forward.
Bacon. Swift.
3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge.
Locke.
4. Removal from one place to another.
Denham.
5. A journey of state; a circuit.
Bacon.
TO PROGRESS. *v. n.* [from *progreddior*, Latin.] To move forward; to pass.
Shakesp.
PROGRESSION. *f.* [from *progressio*, Latin.]
1. Process; regular and gradual advance.
Newton.
2. Motion forward.
Brown.
3. Course; passage.
Shakesp.
4. Intellectual advance.
Locke.
PROGRESSIONAL. *a.* [from *progression*.] Such as are in a state of encrease or advance.
Brown.
PROGRESSIVE. *a.* [from *progressif*, French.] Going forward; advancing.
Brown.
PROGRESSIVELY. *ad.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course.
Holder.
PROGRESSIVENESS. *f.* [from *progressivus*.] The state of advancing.
TO PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [from *prohibeo*, Latin.]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.
Sidney.
2. To debar; to hinder.
Milton.
PROHIBITER. *f.* [from *prohibit*.] Forbidder; interdicter.
PROHIBITION. *f.* [from *prohibition*, French.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.
Tillotson.
PROHIBITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit*.] Implying prohibition; forbidding.
Ayliffe.
TO PROJECT. *v. a.* [from *projetus*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to cast forward.
Pope.
2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.
Dryden.
3. [From *projetter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.
South.
TO PROJECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.
PROJECT. *f.* [from *projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; contrivance.
Rogers.

PRO

PROJECTILE. *f.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion.
Cheyne.
PROJECTILE. *a.* [from *projectile*, French.] Impelled forward.
Arbutnot.
PROJECTION. *f.* [from *project*.]
1. The act of shooting forwards.
Brown.
2. [From *projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation.
Watts.
3. Scheme; plan of action.
4. In chemistry, crisis of an operation.
Bacon.
PROJECTOR. *f.* [from *project*.]
1. One who forms schemes or designs.
Addison. Rogers.
2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes.
Pope.
PROJECTURE. *f.* [from *projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.
TO PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune*.] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.
Ben. Johnson.
TO PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [from *prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter.
Howell.
PROLA'TE. *a.* [from *prolatus*, Latin.] Oblate; flat.
Cheyne.
PROLATION. *f.* [from *prolatus*, Latin.]
1. Pronunciation; utterance.
Ray.
2. Delay; act of deferring.
PROLEGOMENA. *f.* [from *προλεγόμενα*.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.
PROLEPSIS. *f.* [from *προλήψις*.] A form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.
Bramhall.
PROLEPTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepsis*.] Previous; antecedent.
Glanville.
PROLEPTICALLY. *ad.* [from *proleptical*.] By way of anticipation.
Clarissa.
PROLETARIAN. *a.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.
Hudibras.
PROLIFICATION. *f.* [from *proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.
Brown.
PROLIFICK. } *a.* [from *prolifique*, French.]
PROLIFICAL. } Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.
Dryden.
PROLIFICALLY. *a.* [from *proliffick*.] Fruitfully; pregnantly.
PROLIX. *a.* [from *prolixus*, Latin.]
1. Long; tedious; not concise.
Digby.
2. Of long duration.
Ayliffe.
PROLIXIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix*.] Dilatory; tedious.
Shakesp.
PROLIXITY. *f.* [from *prolixité*, French.] Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity.
Boyle.
PROLIXLY. *ad.* [from *prolix*.] At great length; tediously.
Dryden.
PROLIXNESS. *f.* [from *prolix*.] Tediousness.
PROLOCUTOR. *f.* [Latin.] The foreman; the speaker of a convocation.
Swift.
PROLOCUTORSHIP. *f.* [from *prolocutor*.] The office or dignity of prolocutor.
PRO-

PRO

PROLOGUE. *f.* [*πρόλογος*.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance. *Milton.*

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakeſp.*

To PROLOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To introduce with a formal preface. *Shakeſp.*

To PROLONG. *v. a.* [*prolonguer*, Fr.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*

2. To put off to a distant time. *Shakeſp.*

PROLONGATION. *f.* [*prolongation*, Fr.] from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*

2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

PROLUSION. *f.* [*proluſio*, Latin.] Enter-
tainments; performance of diversion. *Hakeſwill.*

PROMINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Stand-
ing out beyond the near parts; protuber-
rant; extant. *Brown.*

PROMINENCE. } *f.* [*prominentia*, Lat.]

PROMINENCY. } Protuberance; extant
part. *Addiſon.*

PROMISCUOUS. *a.* [*promiſcuus*, Latin.]
Mingled; confused; undiſtinguiſhed. *Tillotſon.*

PROMISCUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *promiſcuus*.]
With confused mixture; indifferently. *Sundys.*

PROMISE. *f.* [*promiſſum*, Latin.]

1. Declaration of ſome benefit to be con-
ferred. *Dryden.*

2. Performance of promiſe; grant of the
thing promiſed. *Aſſ.*

3. Hopes; expectation. *Shakeſp.*

To PROMISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] To
make declaration of ſome benefit to be
conferred hereafter. *Temple.*

To PROMISE. *v. n.*

1. To aſſure one by a promiſe. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.
Shakeſp.

PROMISEBREACH. *f.* [*breach* and *pro-
miſe*.] Violation of promiſe. *Shakeſp.*

PROMISEBREAKER. *f.* [*promiſe* and
break.] Violator of promiſes. *Shakeſp.*

PROMISER. *f.* [from *promiſe*.] One who
promiſes. *Ben. Johnson.*

PROMISSORY. *a.* Containing profeſſion of
ſome benefit to be conferred. *Arbutnot.*

PROMISSORILY. *ad.* [from *promiſſory*.]
By way of promiſe. *Brown.*

PROMONT. } *f.* [*promontorium*, Lat.]

PROMONTORY. } A headland; a cape;
high land jutting into the ſea. *Suckling.*

To PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promotus*, Latin.]

1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*

2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to ex-
alt; to prefer. *Milton.*

PROMOTER. *f.* [*promoteur*, French.]

PRO

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Asterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. *Taylor.*

PROMOTION. *f.* [*promotion*, Fr.] Ad-
vancement; encouragement; exaltation

to ſome new honour or rank; preferment. *Milton.*

To PROMOVE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin.]

To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *a.* [*prompt*, French.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; eaſy. *Clarendon.*

2. Quick; petulant. *Dryden.*

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no
new motive. *Dryden.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt pay-
ment.

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*promptare*, Italian.]

1. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help
at a loſs. *Aſcham. Stillington.*

2. To incite; to inſtigat. *Shakeſp.*

3. To remind. *Brown.*

PROMPTER. *f.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by
ſuggeſting the word to him when he fal-
ters. *Shakeſp.*

2. An admoniſher; a reminder. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROMPTITUDE. *f.* [*promptitude*, Fr.]

Readineſs; quickneſs.

PROMPTLY. *ad.* [from *prompt*] Readily;
quickly; expeditiouſly. *Taylor.*

PROMPTNESS. *f.* [from *prompt*.] Read-
ineſs; quickneſs; alacrity. *South.*

PROMPTURE. *f.* [from *prompt*.] Sug-
geſtion; motion given by another. *Shakeſp.*

PROMPTUARY. *f.* [*promptuarium*, Lat.]

A ſtorehouſe; a repoſitory; a magazine. *Woodward.*

To PROMULGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.]

To publiſh; to make known by open de-
claration. *Locke.*

PROMULGATION. *f.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.]

Publication; open exhibition. *South.*

PROMULGATOR. *f.* [from *promulgate*.]

Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMULGE. *v. a.* [from *promulga*,
Latin.] To promulgate; to publiſh; to
teach openly.

PROMULGER. *f.* [from *promulga*.] Pub-
liſher; promulgator. *Asterbury.*

PRONATOR. *f.* A muſcle of the radius.

PRONE. *a.* [*pronus*, Latin.]

1. Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downwards: con-
trary to ſupine. *Brown.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going down-
wards. *Milton.*

4. Declivous; ſloping. *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propenſe; diſpoſed. *South.*

PRONENESS. *f.* [from *prone*.]

1. The

PRO

1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness. *Brown.*

2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.

3. Descent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker.*

PRONG. *f.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to squeeze.] A fork. *Sandys. Hudibras.*

PRONITY. *f.* [from *prone*.] Proneness. *More.*

PRONOUN. *f.* [*pronomen*, Latin.] Words used instead of nouns or names. *Clarke.*

To PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Latin.]

1. To speak; to utter. *Jeremiah.*

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Shakesp.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *South.*

PRONOUNCER. *f.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*

PRONUNCIATION. *f.* [*pronunciatio*, Lat.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*

PROOF. *f.* [from *prove*.]

1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token. *Locke.*

2. Test; trial; experiment. *Milton.*

3. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakesp.*

5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first taken.

PROOF. *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist. *Collier.*

PROOFLESS. *a.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppe*, Dutch.]

1. To support by something placed under or against. *Milton.*

2. To support by standing under or against. *Greech.*

3. To sustain; to support. *Pope.*

PROP. *f.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies.*

PROPAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be spread. *Boyle.*

To PROPAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Osway.*

2. To extend; to widen. *Shakesp.*

3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*

4. To encrease; to extend. *Shakesp.*

5. To generate.

To PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Milton.*

VOL. II.

PRO

PROPAGATION. *f.* [*propagatio*, Latin.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Wise man.*

PROPAGATOR. *f.* [from *propagate*.]

1. One who continues by successive production.

2. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*

To PROPEL. *v. a.* [*propello*, Latin.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*

To PROPEND. *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakesp.*

PROPENDENCY. *f.* [from *propendo*,] Lat.

1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.

2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPENSE. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton.*

PROPENSION. } *f.* [*propensio*, Lat. from

PROPENSITY. } *propense*.]

1. Inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*

2. Tendency. *Digby.*

PROPER. *a.* [*proprius*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*

2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*

3. One's own. *Shakesp.*

4. Natural; original. *Milton.*

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.*

6. Exact; accurate; just. *Burnet.*

7. Not figurative.

8. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, mere; pure.

9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hebr.*

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. *Shakesp.*

PROPERLY. *ad.* [from *proper*.]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense. *Milton.*

PROPERNESS. *f.* [from *proper*.]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Tameless.

PROPERTY. *f.* [from *proper*.]

1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*

2. Quality; disposition. *South.*

3. Right of possession. *Locke.*

4. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*

5. The thing possessed. *Shakesp.*

6. Nearness or kin. *Shakesp.*

7. Something useful; an appendage. *Dryden.*

To PROPERTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with qualities. *Shakesp.*

2. To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakesp.*

PROPHASIS. *f.* [*πρόφασις*,] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PROPHECY. *f.* [*προφήτεια*,] A declaration

PRO

of something to come; prediction.

Shakesp.

PROPHESIER. *f.* [from *prophesy*.] One who prophesies.

To PROPHESEY. *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Shakesp.

2. To foreshow.

Shakesp.

To PROPHESEY. *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Shakesp.

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.

Ezek.

PROPHET. *f.* [*προφήτης*.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Dryden.

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

Shakesp.

PROPHETESS. *f.* [*propheteſſe*, *Fr.* from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events.

Peacbam.

PROPHE'TICK. } *a.* [*prophetique*, *Fr.*]

PROPHE'TICAL. } Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

Stillingfleet.

PROPHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prophetical*.] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

Hammond.

To PROPHE'TIZE. *v. n.* To give predictions.

Daniel.

PROPHYLACTICK. *a.* [*προφυλακτικός*.] Preventive; preservative.

Watts.

PROPINQUITY. *f.* [*propinquitās*, *Latin*.]

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

Ray.

2. Nearness of time.

Brown.

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Shakesp.

PROPTIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate*.] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To PROPTIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, *Lat.*]

To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

Stillingfleet.

PROPTIATION. *f.* [*propitiation*, *Fr.*]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

1 John.

PROPTIATOR. *f.* [from *propitiate*.] One that propitiates.

PROPTIATORY. *a.* [*propitiatoire*, *Fr.*]

Having the power to make propitious.

Stillingfleet.

PROPTIOUS. *a.* [*propitius*, *Latin*.] Favourable; kind.

Addison.

PROPTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *propitius*.] Favourably; kindly.

Roscommon.

PROPTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *propitius*.] Favourableness; kindness.

Temple.

PROPLASM. *f.* [*πρό and πλάσμα*.] Mould; matrix.

Woodward.

PROPLASTICE. *f.* [*προπλαστική*.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT. *f.* [from *proponens*, *Lat.*]

One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Dryden.

PRO

PROPORTION. *f.* [*Fr. proportio*, *Latin*]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Raleigh. Taylor.

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Addison.

3. Harmonick degree.

Milner.

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

5. Form; size.

Devin.

To PROPORTION. *v. a.* [*proportionare*, *French*.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Addison.

2. To form symmetrically.

Sidney.

PROPORTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as's fit.

Tilston.

PROPORTIONABLY. *ad.* [from *proportion*.] According to proportion; according to comparative relations.

Rogers.

PROPORTIONAL. *a.* [*proportional*, *Fr.*]

Having a settled comparative relation having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

Cocher. Newton.

PROPORTIONALITY. *f.* [from *proportional*.] The quality of being proportional.

Green.

PROPORTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proportional*.] In a stated degree.

Newton.

PROPORTIONATE. *a.* [from *proportion*.] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

Green.

To PROPORTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion*.] To adjust, according to settled rates, to something else.

Bentley.

PROPORTIONATENESS. *f.* [from *proportionate*.] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

Hick.

PROPOSAL. *f.* [from *proposere*.]

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

Addison.

2. Offer to the mind.

Smith.

To PROPOSE. *v. a.* [*proposer*, *Fr.*]

Watts.

offer to the consideration.

To PROPOSE. *v. n.* To lay schemes.

Shakesp.

PROPOSER. *f.* [from *proposer*.] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Swift.

PROPOSITION. *f.* [*propositio*, *Fr.*]

1. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Hammond.

2. Proposal; offer of terms.

Clarendon.

PROPOSITIONAL. *a.* [from *propositio*.]

Considered as a proposition.

Watts.

To PROPOUND. *v. a.* [*proponere*, *Latin*.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

Watts.

2. To offer; to exhibit.

Shakesp.

PRO.

PROPOUNDER. *f.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers.
PROPRIETARY. *f.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Possessor in his own right.
Government of the Tongue.
PROPRIETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*
PROPRIETOR. *f.* [from *proprius*, Latin.] A possessor in his own right. *Rogers.*
PROPRIETRESS. *f.* [from *proprietor.*] A female possessor in her own right. *L'Estrange.*
PROPRIETY. *f.* [*proprietas*, Latin.]
 1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Suckling.*
 2. Accuracy; justness. *Locke.*
PROPT. for *propped.* [from *prop.*] Sustained by some prop. *Pope.*
TO PROPUGN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hammond.*
PROPUGNATION. *f.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Latin.] Defence. *Shakesp.*
PROPUGNER. *f.* [from *propugn.*] A defender. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROPULSION. *f.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*
PRORE. *f.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the fore part of the ship. *Pope.*
PROROGATION. *f.* [*prorogatio*, Latin.]
 1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.*
 2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*
TO PROROGUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Latin.]
 1. To protract; to prolong. *Dryden.*
 2. To put off; to delay. *Shakesp.*
 3. To interrupt the session of parliament. *Bacon.*
PRORUPTION. *f.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown.*
PROSAICK. *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.
TO PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Latin.]
 1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Roscommon.*
 2. To interdict. Not to use. *Dryden.*
PROSCRIBER. *f.* [from *proscribe.*] One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*
PROSCRIPTION. *f.* [*proscriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiscation. *Ben Johnson.*
PROSE. *f.* [*prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables. *Swift.*
TO PROSECUTE. *v. a.* [*prosecutus*, Lat.]
 1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Milton.*
 2. To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.*
 3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing. *Hocker.*
 4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.
PROSECUTION. *f.* [from *prosecute.*]
 1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.*

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.
PROSECUTOR. *f.* [from *prosecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.
PROSELYTE. *f.* [*προσῆλυτος*.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleveland.*
TO PROSELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. *Government of the Tongue.*
PROSEMINATION. *f.* [*profeminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*
PROSODIAN. *f.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown.*
PROSODY. *f.* [*προσῳδία*.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.
PROSOPOPOEIA. *f.* [*προσωποποιία*.] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden.*
PROSPECT. *f.* [*prospectus*, Latin.]
 1. View of something distant. *Milton.*
 2. Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.*
 3. Series of objects open to the eye. *Addison.*
 4. Object of view. *Prior.*
 5. View into futurity: opposed to retrospect. *Smith.*
 6. Regard to something future. *Tillotson.*
TO PROSPECT. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Latin.] To look forward. *Dick.*
PROSPECTIVE. *a.* [from *prospect.*]
 1. Viewing at a distance. *Child.*
 2. Acting with foresight.
TO PROSPER. *v. a.* [*prospero*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*
TO PROSPER. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, French.]
 1. To be prosperous; to be successful. *Isaiah.*
 2. To thrive; to come forward. *Cowley.*
PROSPERITY. *f.* [*prosperitas*, Lat.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Hooker.*
PROSPEROUS. *a.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton.*
PROSPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *prosperous.*] Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*
PROSPEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *prosperous.*] Prosperity.
PROSPICIENCE. *f.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.
PROSTERNATION. *f.* [from *prosterno*, Latin.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down. *Wise man.*
TO PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*prostituere*, Lat.]
 1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. *Addison.*
 2. To expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson.*

PRO

PROSTITUTE. *a.* [*prostitutus*, Lat.] Vice-
ous for hire; sold to infamy or wicked-
ness. *Prior.*

PROSTITUTE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is
set to sale. *Dryden.*
2. A publick strumpet. *Dryden.*

PROSTITUTION. *f.* [*prostitution*, French;
from *prostitute*.]

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of
being set to sale.
2. The life of a publick strumpet. *Addis.*

PROSTRATE. *a.* [*prostratus*, Latin.]

1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
2. Lying at mercy. *Shakesp.*
3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.
Hooker.

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.*
2. To throw down in adoration. *Duppa.*

PROSTRATION. *f.* [from *prostrate*.]

1. The act of falling down in adoration.
South.
2. Dejection; depression. *Arbushnot.*

PROSTYLE. *f.* [*πρόστυλον*.] A building
that has only pillars in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM. *f.* [*pro* and *sylogism*.]
A *prosylogism* is when two or more syllo-
gisms are connected together. *Watts.*

PROTASIS. *f.* [*πρότασις*.]

1. A maxim or proposition.
2. In the ancient drama, the first part of
a comedy or tragedy that explains the ar-
gument of the piece. *DiF.*

PROTATICK. *a.* [*πρωτατικὸς*.] *Protatick*
persons in plays give the relation.

To PROTECT. *v. a.* [*protektus*, Latin.]

To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.
Milton.

PROTECTION. *f.* [*protection*, French.]

1. Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift.*
2. A passport; exemption from being mo-
lested.

PROTECTIVE. *a.* [from *protect*.] Defen-
sive; sheltering. *Thomson.*

PROTECTOR. *f.* [*protecteur*, French.]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter. *Waller.*
2. An officer who had heretofore the care
of the kingdom in the king's minority.
Shakesp.

PROTECTRESS. *f.* [*protectrice*, French.]

A woman that protects.

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To

hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTERVITY. *f.* [*protervitas*, Latin.]

Peevishness; petulance.

To PROTEST. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Latin.] To

give a solemn declaration of opinion or
resolution. *Denham.*

To PROTEST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence
of. *Shakesp.*
2. To call as a witness. *Milton.*

PRO

PROTEST. *f.* [from the verb.] A solemn
declaration of opinion against something.

PROTESTANT. *a.* [from *protest*.] Belong-
ing to protestants. *Addis.*

PROTESTANT. *f.* [*protestant*, Fr.] One
of those who adhere to them, who, at the
beginning of the reformation, protested
against the church of Rome. *K. Cha.*

PROTESTATION. *f.* [*protestation*, Fr.]

A solemn declaration of resolution, fact,
or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTESTER. *f.* One who protests; one
who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterb.*

PROTHONOTARY. *f.* [*protonotarius*, Lat.]

The head register. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONOTARISHIP. *f.* [from *protho-*

notary.] The office or dignity of the prin-
cipal register. *Carew.*

PROTOCOL. *f.* [from *πρωτό* and *κόλλη*.]

The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMARTYR. *f.* [*πρωτόμαρτυρ* and *μαρτυρ*.]

The first martyr. A term applied to St.
Stephen.

PROTOPLAST. *f.* [*πρωτόπλαστ* and *πλαστ*.]

Original; thing first formed. *Harvey.*

PROTOTYPE. *f.* [*πρωτότυπον*.] The ori-

ginal of a copy; exemplar; archetype.
Wotton. Stillingfleet.

To PROTRACT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Latin.]

To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to
spin to length. *Keller.*

PROTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.] Tedi-

ous continuance. *Spenser.*

PROTRACTER. *f.* [from *protract*.]

1. One who draws out any thing to te-
dious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking
and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION. *f.* [from *protract*.] The

act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *protract*.] Di-

latory; delaying; spinning to length.
Shakesp.

PROTREPTICAL. *a.* [*πρωτρεπτικὸς*.] Horti-

tory; suatory. *Ward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.]

To thrust forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRUDE. *v. n.* To thrust itself

forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRUSION. *f.* [*protrusus*, Latin.] The

act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.
Locke.

PROTUBERANCE. *f.* [*protubero*, Latin.]

Something swelling above the rest; pro-
minence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTUBERANT. *a.* [from *protuberant*.]

Swelling; prominent. *Key.*

Ty PROTUBERATE. *v. n.* [*protubere*,
Latin.] To swell forward; to swell out

beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *a.* [*ppute*, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.*
2. Elated; valuing himself. *Dryden.*

3. Arrogant;

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PRO

- Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.*
 Daring; presumptuous. *Drayton.*
 Lofly of mien; grand of person. *Milt.*
 Grand; lofly; fplendid; magnificent. *Bacon.*
 Oftentatious; fpacious; grand. *Shake.*
 Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*
 Fungous; exuberant. *Arbutnot.*
PROUDLY *ad.* [from proud.] Arrogantly; oftentatiously; in a proud manner. *Dryden. Addifon.*
PROVE *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prover*, Fr.]
 1. To evince; to fhow by argument or testimony. *Atterbury.*
 2. To try; to bring to the teft. *Milton.*
 3. To experience. *Davies.*
PROVE *v. n.*
 1. To make trial. *Bacon.*
 2. To be found by experience. *Shakefp.*
 3. To fucceed: as, the feed did not prove. *Bacon.*
 4. To be found in the event. *Waller.*
PROVEABLE *a.* [from *prove*.] That may be proved.
PROVEDITOR } *f.* [*proveditore*, Ital.]
PROVEDORE } One who undertakes to procure fupplies for an army.
PROVENDER *f.* [*provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakefp.*
PROVERB *f.* [*proverbium*, Latin.]
 1. A fhort fentence frequently repeated by the people; a faw; an adage. *Addifon.*
 2. A word, name, or obfervation commonly received or uttered. *Tobias iii.*
TO PROVERB *v. a.*
 1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*
 2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakefp.*
PROVERBIAL *a.* [*proverbial*, French.]
 1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*
 2. Refembling a proverb; fuitable to a proverb. *Brown.*
 3. Comprifed in a proverb. *Pope.*
PROVERBIALLY *ad.* [from *proverbial*.]
 In a proverb. *Brown.*
TO PROVIDE *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.]
 1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.*
 2. To furnifh; to fupply. *Bacon.*
 3. To ftipulate.
 4. **TO PROVIDE againft.** To take meafures for counteracting or efcaping any ill. *Hale.*
 5. **TO PROVIDE for.** To take care of beforehand. *Shakefp.*
PROVIDED *that.* Upon thefe terms; this ftipulation being made. *L'Efrange.*
PROVIDENCE *f.* [*providentia*, Latin.]
 1. Forefight; timely care; forecaft; the aft of providing. *Sidney.*
 2. The care of God over created beings; divine fuperintendence. *Raleigh.*
 3. Prudence; frugality; reafonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*

- PROVIDENT** *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecafting; cautious; prudent with refpect to futurity. *Waller.*
PROVIDENTIAL *a.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*
PROVIDENTIALLY *ad.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence. *Addifon.*
PROVIDENTLY *ad.* [from *provident*.] With forefight; with wife precaution. *Boyle.*
PROVIDER *f.* [from *provide*.] He who provides or procures. *Shakefp.*
PROVINCE *f.* [*provincia*, Latin.]
 1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*
 2. The proper office or bufinefs of any one. *Orway.*
 3. A region; a tract. *Watts.*
PROVINCIAL *a.* [*provincial*, French.]
 1. Relating to a province. *Shakefp.*
 2. Appendant to the provincial country. *Brown.*
 3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolifhed. *Dryden.*
 4. Belonging only to an archbifhop's jurifdiction; not oecumenical. *Ayliffe.*
PROVINCIAL *f.* [*provincial*, Fr. from province.] A fpiritual governour. *Stillingfleet.*
TO PROVINCIATE *v. a.* [from *province*.] To turn to a province. *Howell.*
TO PROVINCE *v. n.* [*provigner*, French.] To lay a flock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increafe.
PROVISION *f.* [*provision*, French; *provisio*, Latin.]
 1. The aft of providing beforehand. *Sidn.*
 2. Meafures taken beforehand. *Tillotfon.*
 3. Accumulation of ftores beforehand; ftock collected. *Knolles.*
 4. Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*
 5. Stipulation; terms fettled. *Davies.*
PROVISIONAL *a.* [*provisionel*, French; from *provisum*.]
 1. Temporarily eftablifhed.
 2. Provided for prefent need. *Ayliffe.*
 3. Settled beforehand.
PROVISIONALLY *ad.* [from *provisional*.] By way of provision. *Locke.*
PROVISO *f.* Stipulation; caution; provifional condition. *Spenser.*
PROVOCATION *f.* [*provocatio*, Latin.]
 1. An aft or caufe by which anger is raifed. *Smith.*
 2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*
PROVOCATIVE *f.* [from *provoke*.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addifon.*
PROVOCATIVENESS *f.* [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.
TO PROVOKE *v. a.* [*provoeco*, Latin.]
 1. To rouse; to excite by fomething. *Dryd.*
 2. To

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense. *Clarendon.*
 3. To cause; to promote. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To challenge. *Dryden.*
 5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*
- TO PROVO'KE.** *v. n.*
 1. To appeal. A Latinism. *Dryden.*
 2. To produce anger. *Taylor.*
- PROVO'KER.** *f.* [from *provoke*.]
 1. One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Ton.*
 2. Causer; promoter. *Shakesp.*
- PROVO'KINGLY.** *ad.* [from *provoking*.]
 In such a manner as to raise anger. *Decay of Piety.*
- PROVOST.** *f.* [πρωστ, Saxon.]
 1. The chief of any body: as, the provost of a college.
 2. The executioner of an army. *Hayward.*
- PROVOSTSHIP.** *f.* [from *provost*.] The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*
- PROW.** *f.* [*proue*, French; *proa*, Spanish; *proa*, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacbam.*
- PROW.** *a.* Valiant. *Spenser.*
- PRO'WESS.** *f.* [*prodexsa*, Ital.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*
- PRO'WEST.** *a.* Bravest; most valiant. *Spensf.*
- TO PROWL.** *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*
- TO PROWL.** *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser.*
- PRO'WLER.** *f.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*
- PROXIMATE.** *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*
- PROXIMATELY.** *ad.* [from *proximate*.]
 Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*
- PROXIME.** *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*
- PROXIMITY.** *f.* [*proximitas*, Lat.] Nearness. *Hayward.*
- PROXY.** *f.* [By contraction from *procuration*.]
 1. The agency of another.
 2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *South.*
 3. The person substituted or deputed. *L'Estrange.*
- PRUCE.** *f.* Prussian leather. *Dryden.*
- PRUDE.** *f.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Swift.*
- PRU'DENCE.** *f.* [*prudencia*, French; *prudencia*, Latin.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale.*
- PRU'DENT.** *a.* [*prudens*, French; *prudens*, Latin.]
 1. Practically wise. *Milton.*
 2. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*
- PRU'DENTIAL.** *a.* [from *prudens*.] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Tillotson. Rogers.*
- PRU'DENTIALS.** *f.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*
- PRU'DENTIALITY.** *f.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Bacon.*
- PRU'DENTIALLY.** *ad.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*
- PRU'DENTLY.** *ad.* [from *prudens*.] Discreetly; judiciously. *Bacon.*
- PRU'DERY.** *f.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
- PRUDISH.** *a.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.
- TO PRUNE.** *v. a.*
 1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Darwin.*
 2. To clear from excrescences. *Bacon.*
- TO PRUNE.** *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*
- PRUNE.** *f.* A dried plum. *Bacon.*
- PRUNEL.** *f.* An herb.
- PRUNELLO.** *f.*
 1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.*
 2. A kind of plum.
- PRUNER.** *f.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees. *Darwin.*
- PRUNIFEROUS.** *a.* [*prunum* and *ferre*, Latin.] Plum-bearing.
- PRU'NINGHOOK.** } *f.* A hook or knife
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } used in lopping trees. *Philips.*
- PRU'RIENCE.** } *f.* [from *prurio*, Latin.]
PRU'RIENCY. } An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*
- PRU'RIENT.** *a.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*
- PRU'RIGINOUS.** *a.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.
- TO PRY.** *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly. *Shakesp.*
- PSALM.** *f.* [ψαλμός.] A holy song. *Peacbam.*
- PSALMIST.** *f.* [from *psalm*.] A writer of holy songs. *Addison.*
- PSALMODY.** *f.* [ψαλμοδία.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.
- PSALMOGRAPHY.** *f.* [ψαλμός and γράφω.] The act of writing psalms.
- PSAL'TER.** *f.* [ψαλτήριον.] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.
- PSAL'TERY.** *f.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Sands.*
- PSEU'DO.** *f.* [from ψεύδω.] A prefix, which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudopistle*, a counterfeit apostle.
- PSEU'DOGRAPHY.** *f.* False writing.
- PSEU'DOLOGY.** *f.* [ψευδολογία.] Falsehood of speech. *Arbutnot.*
- PSHAW.** *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Speculator.*
- PTISAN.** *f.* [πτισάν.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *Garib.*

PUC

PITYALISM. *f.* [*πυελισμός*.] Salivation ;
effusion of spittle.

PITYSMAGOGUE. *f.* [*πύσμα* and *ἀγω*]
A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY. *f.* [*pubertas*, Latin.] The
time of life in which the two sexes begin
first to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBESCENCE. *f.* [from *pubesco*, Latin.]
The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBESCENT. *a.* [*pubescens*, Latin.] Ar-
riving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBLICAN. *f.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]
1. A toll-gatherer. *Matthew ix.*
2. A man that keeps a house of general
entertainment.

PUBLICATION. *f.* [from *publico*, Lat.]
1. The act of publishing ; the act of no-
tifying to the world ; divulgation. *Hooker.*
2. Edition ; the act of giving a book to
the publick. *Pope.*

PUBLICK. *a.* [*publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to a state or nation ; not
private. *Hooker.*
2. Open ; notorious ; generally known.
Mattbew.
3. General ; done by many. *Milton.*
4. Regarding not private interest, but the
good of the community. *Clarendon.*
5. Open for general entertainment. *Addis.*

PUBLICK. *f.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]
1. The general body of mankind, or of a
state or nation. *Addison.*
2. Open view ; general notice. *Locke.*

PUBLICKLY. *ad.* [from *publick*.]
1. In the name of the community. *Addis.*
2. Openly ; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PUBLICKNESS. *f.* [from *publick*.]
1. State of belonging to the community.
Boyle.
2. Openness ; state of being generally
known or public.

PUBLICKSPIRITED. *a.* [*publick* and *spi-
rit*.] Having regard to the general advan-
tage above private good. *Dryden.*

TO PUBLISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, French.]
1. To discover to mankind ; to make ge-
nerally and openly known.
2. To put forth a book into the world.
Digby.

PUBLISHER. *f.* [from *publisb*.]
1. One who makes publick or generally
known. *Atterbury.*
2. One who puts out a book into the
world. *Prior.*

PUCELAGE. *f.* [French.] A state of vir-
ginity.

PUCK. *f.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.]
Some sprite among the fairies, common in
romances. *Corbet.*

PUCKBALL or *puckball.* *f.* A kind of mush-
room full of dust.

TO PUCKER. *v. a.* To gather into corru-
gations ; to contract into folds or plica-
tions. *Spectator.*

PUF

PU'DDER. *f.* A tumult ; a turbulent and
irregular bustle. *Locke.*

TO PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
make a tumult ; to make a bustle. *Locke.*

TO PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex ; to disturb.
Locke.

PU'DDING. *f.* [*puding*, Swedish.]
1. A kind of food very variously com-
pounded, but generally made of meal,
milk, and eggs. *Prior.*
2. The gut of an animal. *Shaksf.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures
of meal and other ingredients. *Prior.*

PU'DDINGPIE. *f.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A
pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *f.* [*pudding* and *time*.]
1. The time of dinner ; the time at
which pudding, anciently the first dish,
is set upon the table.
2. Nick of time ; critical minute. *Hudi.*

PU'DDLE. *f.* [hence *pool*.] A small muddy
lake ; a dirty plash. *Hall.*

TO PU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
muddy ; to pollute with dirt ; to mix
dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PU'DDLY. *a.* [from *puddle*.] Muddy ;
dirty ; miry. *Carew.*

PU'DDOCK or *purrock.* *f.* [for *paddock* or
parrock.] A provincial word for a small
inclosure.

PU'DENCY. *f.* [*prudens*, Lat.] Modesty ;
shamefacedness. *Shaksf.*

PUDICITY. *f.* [*puicité*, French ; from
puicitia, Latin.] Modesty ; chastity.

PU'EFELLOW. *f.* A partner. *Shaksf.*

PU'E/RILE. *a.* [*puerile*, French ; *puerilis*,
Lat.] Childish ; boyish. *Pope.*

PUERILITY. *f.* [*puerilitas*, Lat.] Child-
ishness ; boyishness. *Dryden.*

PU'ET. *f.* A kind of water fowl. *Walton.*

PUFF. *f.* [*pos*, Dutch.]
1. A quick blast with the mouth. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh.*
3. A kind of mushroom.
4. Any thing light and porous : as, *puff*
paste.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the
hair. *Ainsworth.*

TO PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]
1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast. *Shaksf.*
3. To blow with scornfulness. *Scuib.*
4. To breathe thick and hard. *L'Estrange.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or
tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind. *Boyle.*

TO PUFF. *v. a.*
1. To swell as with wind. *Ray.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.
Shaksf.
3. To drive with a blast of breath scorn-
fully. *Dryden.*
4. To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon.*
5. To

PUL

5. To swell or elate with pride. *Shakeſp.*
PU'FFER. *f.* [from *puff*.] One that puffs.
PU'FFIN. *f.* [*puffino*, Italian.]
 1. A water fowl. *Carew.*
 2. A kind of fiſh.
 3. A kind of fungus filled with duſt.
PU'FFINGAPPLE. *f.* A ſort of apple.
PU'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *puffing*.]
 1. Tumidly; with ſwell.
 2. With ſhortneſs of breath.
PU'FFY. *a.* [from *puff*.]
 1. Windy; ſtutulent. *Wiſeman.*
 2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*
PUG. *f.* [*piga*, Saxon.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved. *Ad.*
PU'GGERED. *a.* Crowded; complicated.
PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.
PU'GIL. *f.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two fiſt fingers. *Bacon.*
PUGNACIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclined to fight; quarrelſome; fighting.
PUGNACITY. *f.* [from *pugnax*, Latin.] Quarrelſomeness; inclination to fight.
PUI'SNE. *a.* [*puis nẽ*, French.]
 1. Young; younger; later in time. *Bacon.*
 2. Petty; inconsiderable; ſmall. *Shakeſp.*
PUI'SSANCE. *f.* [*puiffance*, Fr.] Power; ſtrength; force. *Deſtruction of Troy.*
PUI'SSANT. *a.* [*puiffant*, French.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible. *Raleigh.*
PUI'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *puiffant*.] Powerfully; forcibly.
PUKE. *f.* Vomit; medicine cauſing vomit.
 To **PUKE.** *v. n.* To ſpew; to vomit. *Shakeſp.*
PUKE. *a.* An old word for yellow.
PU'KER. *f.* [from *puke*.] Medicine cauſing vomit. *Gartb.*
PU'LCHRITUDE. *f.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin.] Beauty; grace; handſomeness. *More.*
TO PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler*, French.]
 1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
 2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*
PU'LICK. *f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
PU'LICOSE. *a.* [*pulicofus*, Lat.] Abounding with fleas.
PU'LIOL. *f.* An herb.
 To **PULL.** *v. a.* [*pullian*, Saxon.]
 1. To draw violently towards one, oppoſed to *puſh* or to drive from one. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To draw forcibly. *Hayward.*
 3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.*
 4. To tear; to rend. *Lamentations iii. 2.*
 5. To **PULL down.** To ſubvert; to demolish. *Howel.*
 6. To **PULL down.** To degrade. *Rofcom.*
 7. To **PULL up.** To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*
PULL. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck. *Shakeſp.*
PULLER. *f.* [from *pull*.] One that pulls. *Shakeſp.*

PUM

- PULLEN.** *f.* Poultry.
PULLET. *f.* [*poulet*, French.] A young hen.
PULLEY. *f.* [*paulie*, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on the outside in which a rope runs.
 To **PULLULATE.** *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin] *pu'ller*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.
PU'LMONARY. *a.* Belonging to the lungs.
PU'LMONARY. *f.* [*pulmonaire*, French] The herb lungwort.
PULMO'NICK. *a.* [from *pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.
PULP. *f.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]
 1. Any ſoft maſs.
 2. The ſoft part of fruit.
PU'LPIT. *f.* [*pulpitum*, Latin.]
 1. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands.
 2. The higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*
PU'LPOUS. *a.* [from *pulp*.] Soft. *Pulmon.*
PU'LPOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pulpous*.] The quality of being pulpoſus.
PU'LPY. *a.* [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy. *Arbutus.*
PULSATION. *f.* [from *pulſatio*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing. *Harvey.*
PULSA'TOR. *f.* [from *pulſo*, Latin.] A ſtriker; a beater.
PULSE. *f.* [*puſus*, Latin.]
 1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.
 2. Oscillation; vibration. *Newton.*
 3. To feel one's **PULSE.** To try or know one's mind accurately.
 4. [From *pull*.] Leguminous plants, Milk.
 To **PULSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse. *Roy.*
PU'LISON. *f.* [from *pulſus*, Latin.] The act of driving or of forcing forward in oppoſition to ſuction. *More.*
PU'LVERABLE. *a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Poſſible to be reduced to duſt. *Boyle.*
PULVERIZATION. *f.* [from *pulveriza*.] The act of powdering; reduction to duſt or powder.
 To **PULVERIZE.** *v. n.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duſt. *Boyle.*
PU'LVERULENCE. *f.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Duſtineſs; abundance of duſt.
PU'LVIL. *f.* [*pulvillum*, Latin.] Sweet ſcented powder. *Gey.*
 To **PU'LVIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Gey.*
PUMICE. *f.* A ſlag or cinder of ſome ſoſſil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this ſtate by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and ſpongy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in maſſes of

P U N

of different sizes and shapes, of a pale whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found about the burning mountains *Ætna*, *Vesuvius* and *Hecla*. *Bacon*.

PUMMEL. *f.* See **POMMEL**.

PUMP. *f.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.
2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel. *Shakespeare*.

To **PUMP**. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decoy of Piety*.

To **PUMP**. *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out by means of a pump.
2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories. *Ortway*.

PUMPER. *f.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps. *Boyle*.

PUMPION. *f.* A plant. *Milner*.

PUN. *f.* An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings. *Addison*.

To **PUN**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden*. *Tatler*.

To **PUNCH**. *v. a.* [*poigner*, French.] To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. *Wise*.

PUNCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon*.
2. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Swift*.
3. The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show. *Gay*.
4. In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

PUNCHEON. *f.* [*poignon*, French.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression. *Camden*.
2. A measure of liquids.

PUNCHER. *f.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole. *Grew*.

PUNCTILIO. *f.* A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness. *Addison*.

PUNCTILIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition. *Rogers*.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *punctilio*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

PUNCTO. *f.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon*.
2. The point in fencing. *Shakespeare*.

PUNCTUAL. *a.* [*punctuel*, French.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point. *Milton*.
2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Bacon*. *Atterb.*

PUNCTUALITY. *f.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness. *Howell*.

VOL. II.

P U P

PUNCTUALLY. *ad.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously. *Ral. Roy.*

PUNCTUALNESS. *f.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety. *Felton*.

PUNCTUATION. *f.* [*punctum*, Latin.] The act or method of pointing. *Addison*.

PUNCTURE. *f.* [*punctus*, Latin.] A small prick; a hole made with a very sharp point. *Brown*. *Wise*.

To **PUNCTULATE**. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots. *Woodward*.

PUNDE. *f.* A short and fat woman. *Ains.*

PUNGAR. *f.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ains.*

PUNGENCY. *f.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking. *Arbutnot*.
2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.
3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond*.
4. Acrimoniousness; keenness. *Stillingfl.*

PURGENT. *a.* [*purgens*, Latin.]

1. Prickling. *Pope*.
2. Sharp on the tongue; ac id. *Newton*.
3. Piercing; sharp. *Swift*.
4. Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden*.

PUNICE. *f.* A wall-louse; a bug.

PUNICEOUS. *a.* [*puniceus*, Latin.] Purple.

PUNINESS. *f.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.

To **PUNISH**. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties. *Lev. xxvi. 18.*
2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNISHABLE. *a.* [*punissable*, French; from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment. *Hooker*. *Taylor*.

PUNISHABLENESS. *f.* [from *punissable*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER. *f.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton*.

PUNISHMENT. *f.* [*punissement*, Fr.] Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime. *Spenser*. *2 Mac. vii. 36. Job, xxxi. 3.*

PUNITION. *f.* [*punitio*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment. *Ainsworth*.

PUNITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment. *Hammond*.

PUNITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK. *f.* A whore; a common prostitute. *Hudibras*. *Dryden*.

PUNSTER. *f.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; A low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbutnot*. *Addison*.

To **PUNT**. *v. a.* To play at certain games with cards.

PUNY. *a.* [*puis nê*, French.]

1. Young.
2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate. *Shakespeare*. *Milton*.

PUNY. *f.* A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch. *South*.

To **PUP**. *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

PUR

- PUPIL.** *f.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]
1. The apple of the eye. *Bac. Ray. Newt.*
 2. [*Pupillus*.] A Ward; one under the care of his guardian. *Dryden. Tickel.*
 3. A scholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Shakefp. Fairfax. Locke.*
- PUPILLAGE.** *f.* [from *pupil*.]
1. Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*
 2. State of being a scholar. *Locke.*
- PUPILLARY.** *a.* [*pupillaire*, French; *pupillar*, Latin.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
- PUPPET.** *f.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.]
1. A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
 2. A word of contempt. *Shakefp.*
- PUPPETMAN.** *f.* [*puppet* and *man*.] Master of a puppet show. *Swift.*
- PUPPETSHOW.** *f.* [*puppet* and *show*.] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift. Arbuthnot.*
- PUPPY.** *f.* [*poupée*, French.]
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Shak. Gay.*
 2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakefp.*
- TO PUPPY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.
- PURBLIND.** *a.* Nearighted; shortsighted. *Shakefp. Boyle.*
- PURBLINDNESS.** *f.* [from *purblind*.] Shortness of sight.
- PURCHASABLE.** *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be purchased or bought. *Locke*
- TO PURCHASE.** *v. a.* [*pourchasser*, Fr.]
1. To buy for a price. *Shake. Gen. xxv.*
 2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
 3. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit. *Shakefp.*
- PURCHASE.** *f.* [*pourchas*, old French.]
1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. *Locke.*
 2. Any thing of which possession is taken. *Shakefp.*
- PURCHASER.** *f.* [from *purchase*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Bacon. South. Addison.*
- PURE.** *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]
1. Not filthy; not sullied. *Proverbs, xxx.*
 2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
 3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; *Taylor.*
 4. Not connected with any thing extrin-
sick. *Wilkins. Watts.*
 5. Free; clear. *Philips.*
 6. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent. *Proverbs, xx. 9. Milton.*
 7. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tickell.*
 8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech. *Ascham.*
 9. Mere: as, a pure villain. *Clarendon.*
 10. Chaste; modest.

PUR

- PURELY.** *ad.* [from *pure*.]
1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Isaiah, i. 23.*
 2. Innocently without guilt. *Clarendon.*
 3. Merely.
- PURENESS.** *f.* [from *pure*.]
1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Sidney. Temple.*
 2. Simplicity; not composition. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
 3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Freedom from vitious modes of speech. *Ascham.*
- PURFILE.** *f.* [*pourfilée*, French.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns. *Baile.*
- TO PURFLE.** *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *profilar*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenser.*
- PURFLE.** } *f.* [*pourfilée*, French.] A
PURFLE/W. } border of embroidery.
- PURGATION.** *f.* [*purgation*, French.]
1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.*
 2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
 3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
- PURGATIVE.** *a.* [*purgatif*, French; *purgativus*, Latin.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward. *Bacon. Donne. Wiseman.*
- PURGATORY.** *f.* [*purgatorium*, Latin.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Sidlingsten.*
- TO PURGE.** *v. a.* [*purgo*, Latin.]
1. To cleanse; to clear. *Bacon.*
 2. To clear from impurities. *Shak. Wod.*
 3. To clear from guilt. *Shake. Heb. ix. 14.*
 4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shakefp. Bacon.*
 5. To sweep or put away impurities. *Decay of Piety.*
 6. To evacuate the body by stool. *Camden. Bacon.*
 7. To clarify; to defecate.
- TO PURGE.** *v. n.* To have frequent stools.
- PURGE.** *f.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool. *Shakefp. Arbuthnot.*
- PURGER.** *f.* [from *purge*.]
1. One who clears away any thing noxious. *Shakefp. Bacon.*
 2. Purge; cathartick.
- PURIFICATION.** *f.* [*purification*, French; *purificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
 2. The act of cleansing from guilt. *Taylor.*
 3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing. *PURI.*

PUR

PUR

PURIFICATIVE. } *a.* [from *purify*.]
PURIFICATORY. } Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER. *f.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner. *Mal.*

To **PURIFY.** *v. a.* [*purifier*, *Fr. purifico*, Latin.]

1. To make pure.
2. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Burnet. Dryden.*
3. To make clear. *Sidney.*
4. To free from guilt or corruption. *Titus. South.*

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration. *John.*

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties. *Spratt.*

To **PURIFY.** *v. n.* To grow pure. *Burnet.*

PURIST. *f.* [*puriste*, *Fr.*] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PURITAN. *f.* [from *pure*.] A sectary pretending to eminent sanctity of religion. *Sanderson.*

PURITANICAL. *a.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans. *Walton.*

PURITANISM. *f.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan. *Walton.*

PURITY. *f.* [*purité*, *Fr. puritas*, Latin.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. *Prior. Thomson.*
2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.*
3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes. *Shakespeare.*

PURL. *f.* [from *purse*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Sidney. Bacon.*
2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To **PURL.** *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise. *Bacon. Milton.*

To **PURL.** *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *Ben. Johnson.*

PURLIEU. *f.* The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure. *Shakespeare. Spectator.*

PURLINS. *f.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle. *Bailey.*

To **PURLOIN.** *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft. *Milton. Denham.*

PURLOINER. *f.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely. *L'Estrange.*

PURPARTY. *f.* [*pour* and *parti*, French.] Share; part in division. *Davies.*

PURPLE. *a.* [*pourpre*, *Fr. purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinged with blue. *Shakespeare. Wotton.*
2. In poetry, red. *Dryden.*

To **PURPLE.** *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Latin.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Donne. Milton.*

PURPLES. *f.* [without a singular.] Spots

of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PURPLISH. *a.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PURPORT. *f.* [*purporte*, French.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse. *Norris.*

To **PURPORT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to shew. *Bacon. Rowe.*

PURPOSE. *f.* [*propos*, *Fr. propositum*, Lat.]

1. Intention; design. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
2. Effect; consequence. *Collier. Baker.*
3. Instance; example. *L'Estrange.*

To **PURPOSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve. *Hooker. Prior.*

PURPOSELY. *ad.* [from *purpose*.] By design; by intention. *Hooker. Prior.*

PURPRISE. *f.* [*pourpris*, old *Fr. purpurisum*, law Latin.] A close or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour. *Bacon.*

PURR. *f.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

To **PURR.** *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

PURSE. *f.* [*bourse*, *Fr. purs*, Welsh.] A small bag in which money is contained. *Shakespeare. Knolles. Addison.*

To **PURSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purse. *Dryden.*
2. To contract as a purse. *Shakespeare.*

PURSENET. *f.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string. *Mortimer.*

PURSEPROUD. *a.* [*purse* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money.

PURSER. *f.* [from *purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

PURSINESS. } *f.* [from *purse*.] Short-

PURSIVENESS. } nefs of breath.

PURSLAIN. *f.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant *Wise.*

PURSUABLE. *a.* [from *purse*.] What may be pursued.

PURSUANCE. *f.* [from *purse*.] Prosecution; process.

PURSUANT. *a.* [from *purse*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To **PURSU'E.** *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, French.]

1. To chase; to follow in hostility. *Shakespeare.*
2. To prosecute; to continue. *Proverbs.*
3. To imitate; to follow as an example. *Dryden.*

4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*

To **PURSU'E.** *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. *Boyle.*

PURSUER. *f.* [from *purse*.] One who follows in hostility. *Milton. Denham.*

PURSU'IT. *f.* [*poursuite*, French.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention. *Milton.*
2. Endeavour to attain. *Dryden. Rogers.*
3. Prosecution. *Clarendon.*

PUS

PURSUIVANT. *f.* [*poursuivant*, French.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Dryden.*

PURSY. *a.* [*pouffis*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shakesp. Hudibras.*

PURTENANCE. *f.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Exodus. Hudibras.*

To PURVEY. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, French.]

1. To provide with conveniencies. *Spens.*
2. To procure. *Thomson.*

To PURVEY. *v. n.* To buy in provisions. *Milton.*

PURVEYANCE. *f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Provision. *Spenser.*
2. Procurement of victuals. *Bacon.*

PURVEYOR. *f.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
2. A procurer; a pimp. *Dryden. Addison.*

PURVIEW. *f.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] Proviso; providing clause. *Hale.*

PURULENCE. *f.* [from *purulent*.] Generation of pus or matter. *Arbutnot.*

PURULENCY. *f.* [from *purulent*.] Generation of pus or matter. *Arbutnot.*

PURULENT. *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*

PUS. *f.* [Latin.] The matter of a well digested sore. *Arbutnot.*

To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pousser*, French.]

1. To strike with a thrust. *Exodus.*
2. To force or drive by impulse of any thing. *Job.*
3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. *Shakesp. Psalms.*
4. To press forward: as, to push a prosecution. *Dryden. Addison.*
5. To urge; to drive: as, rage pushed him to mischief. *Addison.*
6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to tease.

To PUSH. *v. n.*

1. To make a thrust. *Dryden. Ray.*
2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*
3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*
4. To break or burst violently.

PUSH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Knolles.*
2. An impulse; force impressed. *Addison.*

3. Assault; attack. *Shakesp. Watts.*

4. A forcible struggle; a strong effort. *Shakesp. Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial. *L'Estrange. Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence. *Shakesp.*

7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bacon.*

PUSHER. *f.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.

PUSHING. *a.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

PUT

PUSHPIN. *f.* [*push* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*

PUSILLANIMITY. *f.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice; meanness of spirit. *Shakesp. South.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*pusillanime*, Fr.] Mean spirited; narrow minded; cowardly. *Bacon. Spectator.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUSS. *f.*

1. The fondling name of a cat. *L'Estrange. Watts.*

2. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*

PUS'ULE. *f.* [*pusule*, Fr. *pusula*, Latin.] A small swelling; a pimple; a puth; an efflorescence. *Arbutnot.*

PUS'TULOUS. *a.* [from *pusule*.] Full of pustules; pimply.

To PUT. *v. a.*

1. To lay or rep fit in any place. *Milton. Mortimer.*

2. To place in any situation. *Milton. L'Estrange.*

3. To place in any state or condition. *Shakesp. Genesis. Sajan.*

4. To repose. *2 Kings. 1 Chronicles.*

5. To trust; to give up. *Exodus.*

6. To expose; to apply to any thing. *Locke.*

7. To push into action. *Milton. Swift.*

8. To apply. *1 Samuel. Dryden.*

9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Shakesp. Taylor. Wake.*

10. To cause; to produce. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing. *2 Chronicles.*

12. To add. *Locke.*

13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state. *Shakesp.*

15. To oblige; to urge. *Bacon. Bayle.*

16. To propose; to state. *2 Cbr. Swift.*

17. To form; to regulate. *Hab.*

18. To reach to another.

19. To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Knolles. Clarendon. Locke.*

20. To offer; to advance. *Dryden. Atterbury.*

21. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Locke.*

22. **To PUT by.** To turn off; to divert. *Taylor. Green.*

23. **To PUT by.** To thrust aside. *Sidney. Cowley.*

24. **To PUT down.** To baffle; to repress; *Shakesp.*

25. **To PUT down.** To degrade. *Spenser. 2 Chronicles.*

26. **To PUT down.** To bring into disuse. *Bacon. Dryden.*

27. **To PUT down.** To confute. *Shakesp.*

PUT

28. To PUT forth. To propose. *Judges.*
 29. To PUT forth. To extend. *Genesis.*
 30. To PUT forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon.*
 31. To PUT forth. To exert. *Milton. Taylor.*
 32. To PUT in. To interpose. *Collier.*
 33. To PUT in practice. To use; to exercise. *Dryden.*
 34. To PUT off. To divest; to lay aside. *Nebemab. Exodus. Addison.*
 35. To PUT off. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Bacon. Boyle.*
 36. To PUT off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.*
 37. To PUT off. To offer fallaciously. *Swift.*
 38. To PUT off. To discard. *Shakesp.*
 39. To PUT off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon. Swift.*
 40. To PUT on or upon. To impute; to charge.
 41. To PUT on or upon. To invest with, as clothes or covering. *Shak. Ben Johnson. Knolles. L'Estrange.*
 42. To PUT on. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakesp.*
 43. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to inflict. *2 Kings. L'Estrange.*
 44. To PUT on. To assume; to take. *Shakesp. Dryden.*
 45. To PUT over. To refer. *Shakesp.*
 46. To PUT out. To place at usury. *Psalms.*
 47. To PUT out. To extinguish. *Judges. Milton.*
 48. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant. *Bacon.*
 49. To PUT out. To extend; to protrude. *Genesis.*
 50. To PUT out. To expel; to drive from. *Spenser. Bacon.*
 51. To PUT out. To make publick. *Dryden. Addison.*
 52. To PUT out. To disconcert. *Bacon.*
 53. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish by. *Bacon. Clarendon.*
 54. To PUT to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Dryden. Addison.*
 55. To PUT to. To assist with. *Sidney. Knolles.*
 56. To PUT to death. To kill. *Bacon. Hayward.*
 57. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet.*
 58. To PUT up. To pass unrevenged. *L'Estrange. Boyle.*
 59. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate as plants. *Bacon.*
 60. To PUT up. To expose publicly.
 61. To PUT up. To start. *Addison.*
 62. To PUT up. To hoard. *Spelman.*
 63. To PUT up. To hide. *Shakesp.*

PUT

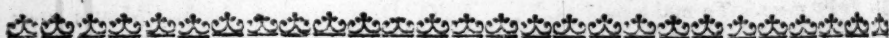
64. To PUT upon. To incite; to instigate. *Clarendon. Tillotson.*
 65. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon. *Shakesp.*
 66. To PUT upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Locke. Arbutnot.*
 To PUT. *v. n.*
 1. To go or move; he puts forward apace. *Bacon.*
 2. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
 3. To steer a vessel. *Addison.*
 4. To PUT forth. To leave a port. *Shake.*
 5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out. *Shakesp. Bacon.*
 6. To PUT in. To enter a haven. *Pope.*
 7. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. *Locke.*
 8. To PUT in. To offer a claim. *Shakesp. Brown.*
 9. To PUT off. To leave land. *Addison.*
 10. To PUT over. To sail cross. *Abbot.*
 11. To PUT to sea. To set sail; to begin the course. *Bacon.*
 12. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate. *L'Estrange.*
 13. To PUT up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward. *Swift.*
 14. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment.
 PUT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An action of distress. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A rustick; a clown. *Brampton.*
 3. A game at cards.
 4. PUT off. Excuse; shift. *L'Estrange.*
 PUTAGE. *f.* [putain, French.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.
 PUTANISM. *f.* [putanisme, French.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute. *DiCt.*
 PUTATIVE. *a.* [putatif, Fr. from puto, Lat.] Supposed; reputed. *Ayliffe.*
 PUTID. *a.* [putidus, Latin.] Mean; low; worthless.
 PUTIDNESS. *f.* [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.
 PUTTLOG. *f.* Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*
 PUTREDINOUS. *a.* [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*
 PUTREFACTION. *f.* [putrefaction, Fr.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy. Thomson.*
 PUTREFACTIVE. *a.* [from putrefacio, Lat.] Making rotten. *Brown. Wiseman.*
 To PUTREFY. *v. a.* [putrifier, Fr. putrefacio, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. *Shakesp. Bacon. Temple. Arbutnot.*
 To PUTREFY. *v. n.* To rot. *Isaiah. Bacon. PUTRE'S.*

P Y G

- PUTRESCENCE.** *f.* [from *putresco*, Lat.]
The state of rotting. *Brown.*
- PUTRESCENT.** *a.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbutnot.*
- PUTRID.** *a.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.]
Rotten; corrupt. *Waller.*
Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putresc*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quincy.*
- PUTRIDNESS.** *f.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness. *Floyer.*
- PUTTER.** *f.* [from *put*.]
1. One who puts. *L'Estrange.*
2. **PUTTER on.** Inciter; instigator. *Shakesp.*
- PUTTINGSTONE.** *f.* In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting stones*, for trials of strength. *Pope.*
- PUTTOCK.** *f.* [derived, by *Minsheu*, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard. *Peacham.*
- PUTTY.** *f.*
1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground, made of tin calcined. *Newton.*
2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.
- TO PUZZLE.** *v. a.* [for *posse*, from *posse*, *Skinner*.] To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle. *Shakesp. Clarendon.*
- TO PUZZLE.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*
- PUZZLE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity. *Bacon.*
- PUZZLER.** *f.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.
- PYGARG.** *f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

P Y X

- PYGME'AN.** *a.* [from *pigmy*.] Belonging to a pigmy. *Milner.*
- PY'GMY.** *f.* [*pygmée*, Fr. *πυγμαλίων*.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars have been destroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*
- PYLO'RUS.** *f.* [*πυλῶδης*.] The lower orifice of the stomach.
- PY'POWDER.** See **PIEPOWDER.**
- PY'RAMID.** *f.* [*pyramide*, Fr. *πυραμίδας*.] In geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*
- PYRAMIDAL.** } *a.* [from *pyramid*.]
PYRAMIDICAL. } Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*
- PYRAMIDICALLY.** *ad.* [from *pyramidal*.] In form of a pyramid. *Brown.*
- PY'RAMIS.** *f.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*
- PYRE.** *f.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile on which the dead are burnt. *Dryden. Pope.*
- PYRITES.** *f.* [from *πύρις*.] Firestone. *Waller.*
- PY'ROMANCY.** *f.* [*πυρομαντεία*.] Divination by fire. *Ayliffe.*
- PYROTECHNICAL.** *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.
- PYROTECHNICKS.** *f.* [*πύρ and τεχνή*.] The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.
- PYROTECHY.** *f.* [*pyrotechnie*, French.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*
- PY'RRHONISM.** *f.* [from *Pyrrho*.] Scepticism; universal doubt.
- PYX.** *f.* [*pyxis*, Lat.]
1. The box in which the Romanists keep the host.
2. The box in which the nautical compass is hung.



Q U A

Q.

Q U A

- Q,** IS a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally used *cp*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *qucu*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.
- QUAB.** *f.* A sort of fish.
- TO QUACK.** *v. a.* [*quacken*, Dutch.]
1. To cry like a duck. *King.*
2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. *Hudibras.*
- QUACK.** *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. *Felton.*
2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addison.*
3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick. *Pope.*
- QUA'CKEY.** *f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art.
- QUA'CKSALVER.** *f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a meddlesome; a charlatan. *Burton.*

QUA

QUA

QUADRA'GESIMAL. *a.* [*quadragesimal*, French; *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to lent. *Sanderfon.*

QUADRANGLE. *f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles. *Howel.*

QUADRANGULAR. *a.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. *Woodward.*

QUADRANT. *f.* [*quadrans*, Latin.] 1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*

2. The quarter of a circle. *Holder.*

3. An instrument with which latitudes are taken. *Gay.*

QUADRANTAL. *a.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUADRATE. *a.* [*quadratus*, Latin.] 1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Hakewill.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harvey.*

QUADRATE. *f.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Spenser.*

TO QUADRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Latin; *quader*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. *Addison.*

QUADRATICK. *a.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Diſt.*

QUADRATICK equations. Such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought. *Harris.*

QUADRATURE. *f.* [*quadrature*, French.] 1. The act of squaring. *Watts.*

2. The first and last quarter of the moon. *Locke.*

3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square. *Milton.*

QUADRENNIAL. *a.* [*quadriennium*, Lat.] 1. Comprising four years.

2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE. *a.* [from *quadro*, Latin.] That may be squared. *Derham.*

QUADRIFID. *a.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *latus*, Latin.] Having four sides. *Woodward.*

QUADRILATERALNESS. *f.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined sides. *Diſt.*

QUADRILLE. *f.* A game at cards.

QUADRIN. *f.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Boiley.*

QUADRINOMICAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Latin.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diſt.*

QUADRIPARTITE. *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY. *ad.* [from *quadrupartite*.] In a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION. *f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *D. B.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *a.* [*quatuor*, and *φύλλον*.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME. *f.* [*quadrimis*, Latin.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE. *f.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES. *f.* [*quatuor* and *valva*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Latin.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPED. *f.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

QUADRUPED. *a.* Having four feet. *Watts.*

QUADRUPLE. *a.* [*quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told. *Raleigh.*

TO QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPPLICATION. *f.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPPLY. *ad.* [from *quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity. *Swift.*

QUÆRE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek.

TO QUAFF. *v. a.* [from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts. *Shakeſp.*

TO QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously. *Shakeſp.*

QUAFFER. *f.* [from *quaff*.] He who quaffs.

TO QUAFFER. *v. a.* To feel out. *Derham.*

QUAGGY. *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

QUAGMIRE. *f.* [that is, *quakemire*.] A shaking marsh. *More.*

QUAID. *part.* Crushed; dejected; depressed. *Spenser.*

QUAIL. *f.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game. *Ray.*

QUAILPIPE. *f.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails. *Addiſ.*

TO QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection. *Herbert.*

TO QUAIL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to quell. *Daniel.*

QUAINT. *a.* [*coint*, French.] 1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact. *Sidney.*

2. Subtle; artful. *Obſolete.* *Chaucer.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakeſp.*

4. Subtly excogitated; finispun. *Milton.*

5. Affected; foppish. *Swift.*

QUAINTLY. *ad.* [from *quaint*.] 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. Artfully. *Shakeſp.*

QUAINT.

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QUA'INTNESS. *f.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*

To **QUAKE.** *v. n.* [epacan, Saxon.]

1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble. *Ezekiel.*
2. To shake; not to be solid or firm. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUA'KING-GRASS. *f.* An herb.

QUALIFICATION. *f.* [qualification, Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*
2. Accomplishment. *Atterbury.*
3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

To **QUALIFY.** *v. a.* [qualifier, French.]

1. To fit for any thing. *Swift.*
2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish. *Shakeſp.*
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
4. To abate; to soften; to diminish. *Raleigh.*

5. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.*
6. To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*

QUALITY. *f.* [qualitas, Latin.]

1. Nature relatively considered. *Hooker.*
2. Property; accident. *Shakeſp. Bentley.*
3. Particular efficacy. *Shakeſp.*
4. Disposition; temper. *Shakeſp.*
5. Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*
6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Clarendon.*

7. Character. *Bacon.*
8. Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*
9. Rank; superiority of birth or station. *Shakeſp.*

10. Persons of high rank. *Pope.*

QUALM. *f.* [cpealm, Saxon.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor. *Donne. Roscommon. Calamy.*

QUALMISH. *a.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor. *Dryden.*

QUANDA'RY. *f.* [qu'en dirai je, French. Skinner.] A doubt; a difficulty.

QUANTITATIVE. *a.* [quantitativus, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUANTITY. *f.* [quantité, Fr. quantitas, Latin.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*
2. Any indeterminate weight or measure. *Dryden.*
3. Bulk or weight. *Shakeſp.*
4. A portion; a part. *Arbutnot.*
5. A large portion. *Holder.*
6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. *Swift.*

QUANTUM. *f.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

QUARANTAIN. } *f.* [quarantain, Fr.]

QUARANTINE. } The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected

of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. *Swift.*

QUARREL. *f.* [querelle, French.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle. *Shakeſp. Hooker. Fairfax.*

2. A dispute; a contest. *Bacon.*

3. A cause of debate. *Felton.*

4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reprisal.

5. Objection; ill will.

6. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

7. [*Quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head. *Camden.*

To **QUARREL.** *v. n.* [quereller, French.]

1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble. *Shakeſp.*

2. To fall into variance. *Shakeſp.*

3. To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*

4. To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramhall.*

QUARRELER. *f.* [from *quarrel*.] He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS. *a.* [quarreloux, French.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity. *Shakeſp.*

QUARRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel*.] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated. irascible; choleric; petulant. *Bacon. L'Estrange.*

QUARRELSOMELY. *ad.* [from *quarrelsome*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS. *f.* [from *quarrelsome*.] Cholerickness; petulance.

QUARRY. *f.* [quarré, French.]

1. A square. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head. *Sandy.*

3. Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandy.*

4. A stone mine; a place where they dig stones. *Cleveland.*

To **QUARRY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRYMAN. *f.* [quarry and man.] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*

QUART. *f.* [quart, French.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakeſp.*

3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakeſp.*

QUARTAN. *f.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth day ague. *Brown. Cleveland.*

QUARTATION. *f.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*

QUARTER. *f.* [quart, quartier, French.]

1. A fourth part. *Burnet.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country. *Spratt.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. *Spectator.*

5. Proper station. *Milton.*

6. Re-

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6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*
 7. Treatment shown by an enemy. *Collier.*
 8. Friendship; amity; concord. *Shakef.*
 9. A measure of eight bushels. *Mortimer.*
 10. False quarter is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom.
 To QUARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To divide into four parts. *Shakef.*
 2. To divide; to break by force. *Shakef.*
 3. To divide into distinct regions. *Dryden.*
 4. To station or lodge soldiers. *Dryden.*
 5. To lodge; to fix in a temporary dwelling. *Shakef.*
 6. To diet. *Hudibras.*
 7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*
 QUARTERAGE. *f.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*
 QUARTERDAY. *f.* [quarter and day.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid. *Addison.*
 QUARTERDECK. *f.* [quarter and deck.] The short upper deck.
 QUARTERLY. *a.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*
 QUARTERLY. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.
 QUARTERMASTER. *f.* [quarter and master.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers. *Tatler.*
 QUARTERN. *f.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.
 QUARTERSTAFF. *f.* a staff of defence. *Dryden.*
 QUARTILE. *f.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other. *Harris.*
 QUARTO. *f.* [quartus, Latin.] A book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves. *Watts.*
 To QUASH. *v. a.* [quassen, Dutch.]
 1. To crush; to squeeze. *Waller.*
 2. To subdue suddenly. *Roscommon.*
 3. To annul, to nullify; to make void.
 To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise. *Ray.*
 QUASH. *f.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*
 QUATERCOUSINS. Friends. *Skinner.*
 QUATERNARY. *f.* [quaternarius, Latin.] The number four. *Boyle.*
 QUATERNION. *f.* [quaternion, Latin.] The number four. *Holder.*
 QUATERNITY. *f.* [quaternus, Lat.] The number four. *Brown.*
 QUATRAIN. *f.* [qustrain, Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
 To QUAVER. *v. n.* [cpavan, Saxon.]
 1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*
 2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*
 QUAY. *f.* [quai, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN. *f.* [cþean, Saxon.] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet. *Dryden.*
 QUEASINESS. *f.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.
 QUEASY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]
 1. Sick with nausea.
 2. Fastidious; squeamish. *Shakef.*
 3. Causing nausea. *Shakef.*
 To QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain. *Bacon.*
 QUEEN. *f.* [cþen, Saxon.] The wife of a king. *Shakespeare.*
 To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakespeare.*
 QUEEN-APPLE. *f.* A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
 QUEENING. *f.* An apple. *Mortimer.*
 QUEER. *a.* Odd; strange; original; particular; awkward. *Spektor.*
 QUEERLY. *ad.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly; awkwardly.
 QUEERNESS. *f.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.
 QUEEST. *f.* [from *questus*, Lat. Skinner.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.
 To QUELL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill. *Att.*
 To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenser.*
 QUELL. *f.* [from the verb.] Murder. *Shakespeare.*
 Not in use.
 QUELLER. *f.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues. *Milton.*
 QUELQUECHOSE. [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*
 To QUEME. *v. v.* To please; obsolete.
 To QUENCH. *v. a.*
 1. To extinguish fire. *Sidney.*
 2. To still any passion or commotion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To allay thirst. *Soutb.*
 4. To destroy. *Davies.*
 To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Shakespeare.*
 QUENCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.
 QUENCHER. *f.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher.
 QUENCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable. *Craspaw.*
 QUERELE. *f.* [querela, Lat. querele, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*
 QUERENT. *f.* [querens, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.
 QUERIMONIOUS. *ad.* [querimonia, Lat.] Querulous; complaining.
 QUERIMONIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously; with complaint. *Denham.*
 QUERIMONIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *querimoneous*.] Complaining temper.
 QUE'RIST. *f.* [from *quero*, Latin.] An enquirer; an asker of questions. *Swift.*
 QUERN.

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- QUERN.** *f.* [*cpeorn*, Saxon.] A handmill. *Shakespeare.*
- QUERPO.** *f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat. *Dryden.*
- QUERRY.** for *equerry*, *f.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables. *Bailey.*
- QUERULOUS.** *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Howell.*
- QUERULOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.
- QUERY.** *f.* [from *quære*, Latin.] A question; an enquiry to be resolved. *Newton.*
- TO QUERY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions. *Pope.*
- QUEST.** *f.* [*queste*, Fr.]
1. Search; act of seeking. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An empanelled jury. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Enquiry; examination. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Request; desire; solicitation. *Herbert.*
- TO QUEST.** *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in search.
- QUESTANT.** *f.* [from *quester*, French.] Seeker; endeavouring after. *Shakespeare.*
- QUESTION.** *f.* [*questio*, Latin.]
1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired. *Bacon.*
 2. Enquiry; disquisition. *Bacon.*
 3. A dispute; a subject of debate. *John.*
 4. Affair to be examined. *Swift.*
 5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. *Tillotson.*
 6. Judicial trial. *Hooker.*
 7. Examination by torture. *Ayliffe.*
 8. State of being the subject of present enquiry. *Hooker.*
 9. Endeavour; search. *Shakespeare.*
- TO QUESTION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To enquire. *Bacon.*
 2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shakespeare.*
- TO QUESTION.** *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]
1. To examine one by questions. *Brown.*
 2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.*
 3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South.*
- QUESTIONABLE.** *a.* [from *question*.]
1. Doubtful; disputable. *Baker.*
 2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakespeare.*
- QUESTIONARY.** *a.* [from *question*.] Enquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*
- QUESTIONABLENESS.** *f.* [from *question*.] The quality of being questionable.
- QUESTIONER.** *f.* [from *question*.] An enquirer.
- QUESTIONLESS.** *ad.* [from *question*.] Certainly; without doubt. *South.*
- QUESTMAN.** *f.* Starter of lawsuits.
- QUESTMONGER.** *f.* or prosecutions. *Bacon.*
- QUESTRIST.** [from *questi*.] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakespeare.*

QUI

- QUESTUARY.** *a.* [from *quæstus*, Latin.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*
- QUIB.** *f.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ainsworth.*
- TO QUIBBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange.*
- QUIBBLE.** *f.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat. n.] A low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. *Watson.*
- QUIBBLER.** *f.* [from *quibble*.] A punster.
- QUICK.** *a.* [*cic*, Saxon.]
1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
 3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milman.*
 4. Active; spritely; ready; in a quick apprehension. *Clarendon.*
- QUICK.** *ad.* Nimble; speedily; readily. *Dryden.*
- QUICK.** *f.*
1. A live animal. *Spenser.*
 2. The living flesh; sensible parts. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*
- QUICKBEAM.** or *Quickentree.* *f.* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*
- TO QUICKEN.** *v. a.* [*ciccan*, Saxon.]
1. To make alive. *Psalms.*
 2. To hasten; to accelerate. *Hayward.*
 3. To sharpen; to actuate! to excite. *South.*
- TO QUICKEN.** *v. n.*
1. To become alive: as, a woman quickens with child. *Sandys.*
 2. To move with activity. *Pope.*
- QUICKENER.** *f.* [from *quicken*.]
1. One who makes alive.
 2. That which accelerates: that which actuates. *Mare.*
- QUICKLIME.** *f.* [*calx viva*, Latin; quick and lime.] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*
- QUICKLY.** *ad.* [from *quick*.] Nimble; speedily; actively. *Shakespeare.*
- QUICKNESS.** *f.* [from *quick*.]
1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
 2. Activity; briskness. *Watson.*
 3. Keen sensibility. *Locke.*
 4. Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*
- QUICKSAND.** *f.* [quick and sand.] Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Dryden.*
- TO QUICKSET.** *v. a.* [quick and set.] To plant with living plants. *Tupper.*
- QUICKSET.** *f.* [quick and set.] Living plant set to grow. *Evans.*
- QUICKSIGHTED.** *a.* [quick and sight.] Having a sharp sight. *Bentley.*
- QUICKSIGHTEDNESS.** *f.* [from *quicksighted*.] Sharpness of sight.
- QUICKSILVER.** *f.* [quick and silver.] *Quicksilver*, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold; its nature is so homogene and simple

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simple, that it is a question whether gold itself be more so: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part dissolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others, and is the most divisible of all bodies: the specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, the ancients all esteemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt, it was soon concluded that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but so powerful a medicine cannot be always used without danger.

Hill.

QUICKSILVERED. *a.* [from *quicksilver*.] Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUIDAM. *f.* [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenser.*

QUIDDANY. *f.* [quitten, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT. *f.* A subtilty; an equivocation.

QUIDDITY. *f.*

1. Effence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastic term. *Hudibras.*

2. A trifling n'cety, a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIESCENCE. *f.* [from *quiesco*, Latin.] Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

QUIESCENT. *a.* [*quiescens*, Latin.] Resting; not being in motion; not moving, lying at repose. *Holder.*

QUIET. *a.* [quiet, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent. *1 Peter.*

3. Still; not in motion. *Judges.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakesp.*

QUIET. *f.* [*quies*, Latin.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. *Hughes.*

TO QUIET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Forbes.*

2. To still. *Locke.*

QUIETER. *f.* [from *quiet*.] The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM. *f.* Tranquillity of mind.

Temple.

QUIETLY. *ad.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Taylor.

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Bacon.

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS. *f.* [from *quiet*.]

1. Coolness of temper.

Sidney.

2. Peace; tranquillity. *Shakesp. Hayw.*

3. Stillness; calmness.

QUIETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet*.] Calm; still; undisturbed. *Spenser.*

QUIETUDE. *f.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet*.] Rest; repose; not used. *Wotton.*

QUILL. *f.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*

2. The instrument of writing. *Garrb.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Arbutnot.

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenser.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings. *Dryden.*

QUILLET. *f.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtilty; nicety. *Digby.*

QUILT. *f.* [*kulckt*, Dutch; *culcitra*, Latin.]

A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them. *Pope.*

TO QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them. *Spenser.*

QUINARY. *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Consisting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *f.* [*quitten*, German.]

1. The tree.

Miller.

2. The fruit.

Peacham.

TO QUINCH. *v. n.* To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain. *Spenser.*

QUINCUNCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUINCUNX. *f.* [Latin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESIMA. [Latin.] *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove-Sunday.

DiE.

QUINQUANGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.

Woodward.

QUIQUARTICULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Latin.] Consisting of five articles. *Sanderson.*

QUINQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *fido*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Latin.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI

- QU'NSY.** *f.* [corrupted from *squinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*
- QUINT.** *f.* [*quint*, French.] A set of five. *Hudibras.*
- QUINTAIN.** *f.* [*quintain*, French.] A post with a turning top. *Shakespeare.*
- QUIN'ESSENCE.** *f.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.]
1. A fifth being. *Davies.*
 2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity. *Donne. Boyle.*
- QUINTESSENTIAL.** *a.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence. *Hakew.*
- QUIN'IN.** *f.* An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag should strike the tilter on the back. *Ben. Johnson.*
- QUINTUPLE.** *f.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Five-fold. *Graunt.*
- QUIP.** *f.* A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Milton.*
- To QUIP.** *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Ainsworth.*
- QUIRE.** *f.* [*chœur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]
1. A body of singers; a chorus. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The part of the church where the service is sung. *Cleveland.*
 3. [*Cabier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.
- To QUIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert. *Shakespeare.*
- QUIRISTER.** *f.* [from *quire*.] Choirister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service. *Thompson.*
- QUIRK.** *f.*
1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.
 2. Smart taunt.
 3. Subtlety; nicety; artful distinction. *Decay of Piety.*
 4. Loose light tune. *Pope.*
- To QUIT.** *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I have quit or quitted*. [*quiter*, French.]
1. To discharge an obligation; to make even. *Denham.*
 2. To set free. *Taylor.*
 3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform. *Daniel.*
 4. To clear himself of an affair. *Milton.*
 5. To repay; to requite. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To vacate obligations. *Ben. Johnson.*
 7. To pay an obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*
 8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To resolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*
 9. To abandon; to forsake. *Ben. Johnson.*
 10. To resign; to give up. *Prior.*
- QUITCHGRASS.** *f.* [*cpice*, Saxon.] Dog grass. *Mortimer.*
- QUITE.** *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*

QUO

- QUITRENT.** *f.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved. *Temple.*
- QUITS.** *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even. *Shakespeare.*
- QUITTANCE.** *f.* [*quittance*, French.]
1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Recompence; return; repayment. *Shakespeare.*
- To QUITTANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompence. *Shakespeare.*
- QUITTER.** *f.* A deliverer.
- QUITTERBONE.** *f.* A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*
- QUIVER.** *f.* [*couver*, French, to cover.] A case for arrows. *Spenser.*
- QUIVER.** *a.* Nimble; active. *Shakespeare.*
- To QUIVER.** *v. n.*
1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*
 2. To shiver; to shudder. *Sidney.*
- QUIVERED.** *a.* [from *quiver*.]
1. Furnished with a quiver. *Milton.*
 2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*
- To QUOB.** *v. n.* To move as the embryo does in the womb. *DiB.*
- QUODLIBET.** *f.* [Latin.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*
- QUODLIBETARIAN.** *f.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject.
- QUODLIBETICAL.** *a.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject. *DiB.*
- QUOIF.** *f.* [*coiffe*, French.]
1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See *COIF*. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The cap of a serjeant at law.
- To QUOIF.** *v. n.* [*coiffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head dress. *Addison.*
- QUOIFFURE.** *f.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head dress. *Addison.*
- QUOIL.** *f.* See *COIL*.
- QUOIN.** *f.* [*coin*, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys.*
- QUOIT.** *f.* [*coete*, Dutch.]
1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly.
- To QUOIT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*
- To QUOIT.** *v. a.* To throw. *Shakespeare.*
- QUONDAM.** [Latin.] Having been formerly. *Shakespeare.*
- QUOOK.** *preterite* of *quake*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
- QUORUM.** *f.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. *Addison.*
- QUOTA.** *f.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each. *Addison.*
- QUOTATION.** *f.* [from *quote*.]
1. The act of quoting; citation.

Q U O

Q U O

2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

to QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, French.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitgift.*

QUOTER. *f.* [*from quote.*] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb imperf.* [*croðan*, Saxon.] Quoth I, say I, or said I; quoth he, says he, or said he. *Hudibras.*

QUOTIDIAN. *a.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*

QUOTIDIAN. *f.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakesp.*

QUOTIENT. *f.* [*quoties*, Lat.] In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*

R.

R A C

R A C

R. Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English: as *red, rest, more, muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *b*, as in *rhapsody*.

TO RABATE. *v. n.* [*rabatre*, French.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*

TO RABBIT. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another. *Moxon.*

RABBIT. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI. } *f.* A doctor among the Jews.

RA'BBIN. } *Camden.*

RA'BBIT. *f.* [*roobbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakesp.*

RABBLE. *f.* [*rabula*, Latin.] A tumultuous croud; an assembly of low people. *Raleigh.*

RA'BBLEMENT. *f.* [*from rabble.*] Croud; tumultuous assembly of mean people. *Spenser.*

RA'BID. *a.* [*rabidus*, Latin.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RABINET. *f.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

RACE. *f.* *race*, Fr. from *radice*, Latin.]

1. A family ascending. *Milton.*

2. A family descending. *Shakespeare.*

3. A generation; a collective family. *Milton.*

4. A particular breed.

5. RACE of ginger. A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine. *Temple.*

7. Contest in running. *Milton.*

8. Course on the feet. *Bacon.*

9. Progress; course. *Milton.*

10. Train; process. *Milton.*

RACEHORSE. *f.* [*race and horse.*] Horse bred to run for prizes. *Addison.*

RACEMATION. [*racemus*, Lat.] State of growing in a cluster like that of grapes. *Brown.*

RACEMIFEROUS. *a.* [*racemus and fero*, Latin.] Bearing clusters.

RACER. *f.* [*from race.*] Runner; one that contends in speed. *Dorset.*

RA'CINESS. *f.* [*from racy.*] The quantity of being racy.

RACK. *f.* [*rake*, Dutch, from *racken*, to stretch.]

1. An engine to torture. *Taylor.*

2. Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*

3. Any instrument by which extension is performed. *Wilkins.*

4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; often called a rock. *Dryden.*

5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakesp.*

6. A neck of mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate.

8. A Wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; or on which bacon is placed. *Martimer.*

9. Arrack; a spiritous liquor.

TO RACK. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To stream as clouds before the wind. *Shakesp.*

TO RACK. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*

2. To torment: to harass. *Milton.*

3. To

RAD

3. To harrafs by exaction. *Spenser.*
 4. To screw; to force to performance. *Tillotson.*
 5. To stretch; to extend. *Shakesp.*
 6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. *Bacon.*
- RACK RENT.** *f.* [*rack and rent.*] Rent raised to the uttermost. *Swift.*
- RACK-RENTER.** *f.* [*rack and renter.*] One who pays the uttermost rent. *Locke.*
- RA'CKET.** *f.*
1. An irregular c'attering noise. *Shakesp.*
 2. A confused talk, in burlesque language. *Swift.*
 3. The instrument with which players strike the ball. *Digby.*
- RA'CKING.** *f.* *Racking* pace of a horie is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time and a shorter tread.
- RA'CKOON.** *f.* A New-England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep furr.
- RA'CY.** *a.* Strong; flavoured; tasting of the soil. *Cowley.*
- RAD.** the old pret. of *read.* *Spenser.*
- RAD.** *red* and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor. *Gibson.*
- RA'DDOCK, or Ruddock.** *f.* A bird. *Shakespeare.*
- RA'DIANCE.** } *f.* [*radiare, Lat.*] Spark-
RADIANCY. } ling lustre; glitter. *Brown.*
- RADIANT.** *a.* [*radians, Latin.*] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*
- To RA'DIA'IE.** *v. n.* [*radio, Latin.*] To emit rays; to shine. *Boyle.*
- RA'DIA'IED.** *a.* [*radiatus, Lat.*] Adorned with rays. *Addison.*
- RADIA'TION.** *f.* [*radiatio, Latin.*]
1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays. *Bacon.*
 2. Emission from a center every way. *Bacon.*
- RA'DICAL.** *a.* [*radical, French.*]
1. Primitive; original. *Bentley.*
 2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*
 3. Serving to origination.
- RADICA'LITY.** *f.* [*from radical.*] Origination. *Brown.*
- RA'DICALLY.** *ad.* [*from radical.*] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*
- RA'DICALNESS.** *f.* [*from radical.*] The state of being radical.
- To RA'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*radicatus, Latin.*] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*
- RADICA'TION.** *f.* [*from radicate.*] The act of fixing deep. *Hammond.*
- RADICLE.** *f.* [*radicule, Fr. from radix, Lat.*] Seed that forms the root. *Quincy.*
- RA'DISH.** *f.* [*radic, Sax.*] A root commonly eaten raw.
- RADIUS.** *f.* [*Latin.*]

RAG

1. The semi-diameter of a circle.
 2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.
- To RA'FF.** *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle. *Carew.*
- To RA'FFLE.** *v. n.* [*raffler, to snatch, Fr.*] To cast dice for a prize. *Tillotson.*
- RA'FFLE.** *f.* [*raffle, Fr.*] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbutnot.*
- RAFT.** *f.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. *Shakesp.*
- RAFT.** *part. pass.* of *raue* or *raft*. Torn; rent. *Spenser.*
- RA'FTER.** *f.* [*raefen, Sax. rafter, Dutch.*] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*
- RA'FTERED.** *a.* [*from rafter.*] Built with rafters. *Pope.*
- RAG.** *f.* [*hnapode, torn, Saxon.*]
1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes. *Sandys.*
 3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*
- RAGAMUFFIN.** *f.* [*from rag.*] A paltry mean fellow.
- RAGE.** *f.* [*rage, French.*]
1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shake.*
 2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*
- To RAGE.** *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger. *Milton.*
 2. To ravage; to exercise fury. *Waller.*
 3. To act with mischievous impetuosity. *Milton.*
- RA'GEFUL.** *a.* [*rage and full.*] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*
- RA'GGED.** *a.* [*from rag.*]
1. Rent into tatters. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. *Shakesp.*
 3. Dressed in tatters. *Dryden.*
 4. Rugged; not smooth; as a ragged staff. *L'Estrange.*
- RA'GGEDNESS.** *f.* [*from ragged.*] State of being dressed in tatters. *Shakesp.*
- RA'GINGLY.** *ad.* [*from raging.*] With vehement fury.
- RA'GMAN.** *f.* [*rag and man.*] One who deals in rags.
- RAGOUT.** *f.* [*French.*] Meat stewed and highly seasoned. *Addison.*
- RA'GSTONE.** *f.* [*rag and stone.*]
1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*
 2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged. *RA'G.*

RAI

RA'GWORT. *f.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

RAIL. *f.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. *Moxon.*
2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is inclosed. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of bird. *Carew.*
4. A woman's upper garment.

To RAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with rails. *Addison.*
2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*rallen*, Dutch.] To use insolent and reproachful language. *Shakespeare.*

RA'PLER. *f.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. *South.*

RA'LLERY. *f.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical merriment. *Ben. Johnson.*

RA'IMENT. *f.* Vesture; vestment; clothes; dress; garment. *Sidney.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [*nenian*, Saxon; *regen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke.*

2. To fall as water from the clouds. *Milton.*

3. *It RAINS.* The water falls from the clouds. *Shakespeare.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakespeare.*

RAIN. *f.* [*nen*, Saxon] The moisture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*

RA'NBOW. *f.* [*rain* and *bow*.] The iris; the semi-circle of various colours which appears in showery weather. *Shake. Newton.*

RA'INDEER. *f.* [*hpanap*, Saxon; *rangifer*, Latin] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

RA'ININESS. *f.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being showery.

RA'INY. *a.* [from *rain*.] Showery; wet; *Proverbs xxvii.*

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reiser*, Danish.]

1. To lift; to heave. *Pope.*

2. To set upright: as, *be raised a mast.*

3. To erect; to build up. *Jeremiah viii.*

4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious. *Bacon.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakespeare.*

6. To increase in current value. *Temple.*

7. To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clarendon.*

9. To excite; to put in action. *Milton.*

10. To excite to war or tumult. *Shakespeare. Acts xxiv.*

11. To rouse; to stir up. *Job.*

12. To give beginning of importance to: as, *be raised the family.*

13. To bring into being. *Amos ii. 11.*

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. *Sandys.*

RAM

15. To bring from death to life. *Romans iv. 25.*

16. To occasion; to begin. *Brown.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly; as he raised his voice.

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum. *Arbutnot.*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy. *Milton.*

20. To give rise to.

21. To RAISE *paste.* To form paste into pies without a dish. *Speetator.*

RA'SER. *f.* [from *raise*.] He that raises. *Taylor.*

RA'ISIN. *f.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, French,]

Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened,

and then dried either by the sun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind,

preserved in this manner, are called *raisins*,

but those dried in the sun are much sweeter

and pleasanter than those dried in ovens.

RAKE. *f.* [*nace*, Saxon; *racce*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided. *Dryden.*

2. [*Rekel*, Dutch, a worthless cur dog.]

- A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay,

- thoughtless fellow. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather with a rake. *May.*

2. To clear with a rake. *Thompson.*

3. To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*

1. To search; to grope. *South.*

2. To pass with violence. *Sidney.*

RA'KER. *f.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL. *f.* [*racaille*, Fr. the rabble;

from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog] A

wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, for-

ry fellow. *Spenser.*

RA'KEHELLY, *ad.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild;

dissolute. *Ben. Johnson.*

RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd;

dissolute.

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. *Atterbury.*

2. [*Railler*, Fr.] To treat with slight con-

- tempt; to treat with satirical merriment. *Addison.*

To RA'LLY. *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotson.*

2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.

R'AM. *f.* [*nam*, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a

- tup. *Peacham.*

2. An instrument with an iron head to

- batter walls. *Shakespeare.*

To RAM. *v. a.*

1. To drive with violence, as with a bat-

- tering ram. *Bacon.*

R A N

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*
To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*frammelen*, Dutch.]
 To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander. *Locke.*
RA'MBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion. *Swift.*
RA'MBLER. *f.* [from *ramble*] Rover; wanderer.
RA'MBOOZE. } A drink made of wine, ale,
RA'MBUSE. } eggs, and sugar. *Bayley.*
RA'MENTS. *f.* [*ramenta*, Latin.] Scrapings; shavings. *Di7.*
RAMIFICA'ION. *f.* [*ramification*, Fr.]
 Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, French.]
 To separate into branches. *Boyle.*
To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbutnot.*
RA'MMER. *f.* [from *ram*.]
 1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
 2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wifeman.*
RA'MMISH. *a.* [from *ram*.] Strong scented.
RA'MOUS. *a.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches. *Newton.*
To RAMP. *v. n.* [*rampet*, French.]
 1. To leap with violence. *Spenser.*
 2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*
RAMP. [*f.* from the verb.] Leap; spring. *Milton.*
RAMPA'LLIAN. *f.* A mean wretch. *Shak.*
RA'MPANCY. *f.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*
RA'MPANT. *a.* [*rampant*, French.]
 1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint. *South.*
 2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacbam.*
To RA'MPART. } *v. a.* [from the noun,]
To RA'MPIRE. } To fortify with ramparts. *Hayward.*
RA'MPART. } *f.* [*rempart*, French.]
RA'MPIRE. }
 1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
 2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben. Johnson.*
RA'MPIONS. *f.* [*rampunculus*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*
RA'MSONS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
RAN, preterite of *run*. *Addison.*
To RANCH. *v. a.* [from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Gärth.*
RA'NCID. *a.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong scented. *Arbutnot.*
RA'NCIDNESS. } *f.* [from *rancid*.] Strong
RA'NCIDITY. } scent, as of old oil.

R A N

- RA'NCOROUS.** *a.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. *Shake.*
RA'NCOUR. *f.* [*rancœur*, old French.]
 veterate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate. *Spenser.*
RAND. *f.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; fence. *Spenser.*
RA'NDOM. *f.* [*randon*, French.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*
RA'NDOM. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*
RANG. preterite of *ring*. *Grove.*
To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
 1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Clarendon.*
 2. To rove over. *Gay.*
To RANGE. *v. n.*
 1. To rove at large. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be placed in order. *Shakespeare.*
RANGE. *f.* [*rangée*, Fr.]
 1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newton.*
 2. A class; an order. *Hale.*
 3. Excursion; wandering. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Room for excursion. *Addison.*
 5. Compass taken in by any thing excursive. *Pope.*
 6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
 7. A kitchen grate. *Spenser.*
RA'NGER. *f.* [from *range*.]
 1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenser.*
 2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*
 3. An officer who tends the game of a forest. *Dryden.*
RANK. *a.* [*ranc*, Saxon.]
 1. High growing; strong; luxuriant. *Spenser.*
 2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. *Sandys.*
 3. [*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid. *Shakespeare.*
 4. High tasted; strong in quality. *Ray.*
 5. Rampant; high grown. *Shakespeare.*
 6. Gross; coarse. *Swift.*
 7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*
RANK. *f.* [*range*, French.]
 1. Line of men placed a-breast. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A row. *Milton.*
 3. Range of subordination. *Locke.*
 4. Class; order. *Atterbury.*
 5. Degree of dignity. *Addison.*
 6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of rank*.
To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.] *Milton.*
 1. To place a-breast.
 2. To range in any particular class. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*

R A P

R A R

To **RANK**. *v. n.* to be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*
 To **RANKLE**. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Spenser. Sandys.*
RANKLY. *ad.* [from *rank*.] Coarsely; grossly. *Shakespeare.*
RANKNESS. *f.* [from *rank*.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth. *Shakespeare.*
RANNEY. *f.* The shrewmouse. *Brown.*
 To **RANSACK**. *v. a.* [ran, Saxon, and *saka*, Swedish, to search for or seize.]
 1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
 2. To search narrowly. *Woodward.*
 3. To violate; to deflower. *Spenser.*
RANSOME. *f.* [*ranson*, French.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. *Tillotson.*
 To **RANSOME**. *v. a.* [*ransonner*, French.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.
RANSOMELESS. *a.* [from *ransome*.] Free from ransom. *Shakespeare.*
 To **RANT**. *v. n.* [*rand n*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language. *Stillingfleet.*
RANT. *f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language. *Granville.*
RANTER. *f.* [from *rant*.] A ranting fellow.
RANTIPOLE. *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. *Congreve.*
 To **RANTIPOLE**. *v. n.* To run about wildly. *Arbutnot.*
RANULA. *f.* A soft swelling, possetting the faivals under the tongue. *Wiseman.*
RANUNCULUS. *f.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
 To **RAP**. *v. n.* [*hæppan*, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow. *Addison.*
 To **RAP**. *v. a.*
 1. To affect with rapture; to strike with ecstasy; to hurry out of himself. *Hooker. Pope.*
 2. To snatch away. *Milton.*
 To **RAP** and *rind*. To seize by violence.
RAP. *f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow. *Arbutnot.*
RAPACIOUS. *a.* [*rapace*, French; *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence. *Pope.*
RAPACIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rapacious*.] By rapine; by violent robbery.
RAPACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *rapacious*.] The quality of being rapacious.
RAPACITY. *f.* [*rapacitas*, Latin.] Adistedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness. *Spratt.*
RAPE. *f.* [*raptus*, Latin.]
 1. Violent defloration of chastity. *Shake.*
 2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chap.*
 3. Something snatched away. *Sandys.*
 • Whole grapes plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

L. II.

5. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.
RAPID. *a.* [*rapide*, French.] Quick; swift. *Dryden.*
RAPIDITY. *f.* [*rapidité*, French.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness. *Addison.*
RAPIDLY. *ad.* [from *rapid*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.
RAPIDNESS. *f.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity; swiftness.
RAPIER. *f.* A small sword used only in thrusting. *Pope.*
RAPIER-FISH. *f.* The fish called xiphias; the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is about a yard long; he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew.*
RAPINE. *f.* [*rapina*, Latin.]
 1. The act of plundering. *K. Charles.*
 2. Violence, force. *Milton.*
RAPPER. *f.* [from *rap*.] One who strikes.
RAPPORT. *f.* [*rapport*, French.] Relation; reference. *Temple.*
 To **RAPT**. *v. n.* To ravish; to put in ecstasy. *Chapman.*
RAPT. *f.* [from *rap*.] A trance.
RAPTURE. *f.*
 1. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion. *Addison.*
 2. Rapidity; haste. *Milton.*
RAPTURED. *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ravished; transported. A bad word. *Thomson.*
RAPTUROUS. *a.* [from *rapture*.] Ecstatic; transporting. *Collier.*
RARE. *a.* [*rarus*, Latin.]
 1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found. *Cowley.*
 3. Thinly scattered. *Milton.*
 4. Thin; subtle; not dense. *Newton.*
 5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. *Dryden.*
RA'REESHOW. *f.* A show carried in a box. *Gay.*
RAREFACTION. *f.* [*rarefaction*, French.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*
RA'REFIABLE. *a.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.
 To **RA'REFY**. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, French.] To make thin; contrary to condense. *Thomson.*
 To **RA'REFY**. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*
RA'RELY. *ad.* [from *rare*.]
 1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.
 2. Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakespeare.*
RA'RENESS. *f.* [from *rare*.]
 1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.
 2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*

R A T

RARITY. *f.* [*rarité*, Fr. *rarity*, Lat.]
 1. Uncommonness; infrequency. *SpeStat.*
 2. A thing valued for its scarcity. *Shake.*
 3. Thinness; subtilty; the contrary to density. *Bentley.*
RA'SCAL. *f.* [*raſcal*, Saxon. a lean beast.]
 A mean fellow; a scoundrel. *Dryden.*
RASCA'LION. *f.* One of the lowest people. *Hudibras.*
RASCA'LITY. *f.* [from *raſcal*.] The low mean people. *South.*
RA'SCALLY. *a.* [from *raſcal*.] Mean; worthless. *Swift.*
To RASE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, French.]
 1. To skim; to strike on the surface. *South.*
 2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up. *Milton.*
 3. To blot out by rasure; to erase. *Milton.*
RASH. *a.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Aſcham.*
RASH. *f.* [*raſcia*, Italian.]
 1. Sattin. *Minsbaw.*
 2. An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.
RA'SHER. *f.* A thin slice of bacon. *Shake.*
RA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *raſh*.] Hastily; violently; without due consideration. *Smith.*
RA'SHNESS. *f.* [from *raſh*.] Foolish contempt of danger. *Dryden.*
RASP. *f.* [*raſpo*, Ital.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry. *Philips.*
To RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*
RASP. *f.* A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood. *Moxon.*
RA'SPATORY. *f.* [*raſpatoir*, French.] A surgeon's rasp. *Wifeman.*
RA'SPBERRY, or Rasberry. *f.* A kind of berry. *Mortimer.*
RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *f.* A species of bramble.
RA'SURE. *f.* [*raſura*, Latin.]
 1. The act of scraping or shaving.
 2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*
RAT. *f.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, French; *ratto*, Spanish.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships. *Dennis.*
To ſmell a RAT. To be put on the watch by suspicion. *Hudibras.*
RATABLE. *a.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*
RATABLY. *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*
RATAFIA. *f.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*
RATA'N. *f.* An Indian cane. *Diſt.*
RATCH. *f.* In clock-work, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*
RATE. *f.*

R A T

1. Price fixed on any thing. *Locke. Dryden.*
 2. Allowance settled. *Addison.*
 3. Degree; comparative height or valour. *Shakeſp. Calamy.*
 4. Quantity assignable. *Shakeſp.*
 5. That which sets value; principle on which value is set; as, at that rate any man may be witty. *Atterbury.*
 6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*
 7. Tax imposed by the parish. *Prior.*
To RATE. *v. a.*
 1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*
 2. To chide hastily and vehemently. *South.*
RATH. *f.* A hill. *Spenser.*
RATH. *ad.* Early. *Spenser.*
RATH. *a.* [*rað*, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time. *Milton.*
RATHER. *ad.*
 1. More willingly; with better liking. *Common Prayer.*
 2. Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke.*
 3. In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden.*
 4. More properly. *Shakeſp.*
 5. Especially. *Shakeſp.*
 6. To have **RATHER.** To desire in preference. *Roger.*
RATIFICA'TION. *f.* [from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.
RATIFIER. *f.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakeſp.*
To RATIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Lat.] To confirm; to settle; to establish. *Dryden.*
RATIO. *f.* [Latin.] Proportion. *Cicero.*
To RATIOCINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinar*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.
RATIOCINA'TION. *f.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*
RATIOCINATIVE. *a.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hall.*
RAT'IONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]
 1. Having the power of reasoning.
 2. Agreeable to reason. *Clawville.*
 3. Wise; judicious; as, a rational man.
RAT'IONALIST. *f.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*
RATIONALITY. *f.* [from *rational*.]
 1. The power of reasoning. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. Reasonableness. *Brown.*
RATIONALLY. *ad.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with reason. *South.*
RATIONALNESS. *f.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.
RA'TSBANE. *f.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakeſp.*
RA'TTEEN. *f.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*
To RATTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To

R A V

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions. *Hayward.*
2. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift.*
- To RATTLE. *v. a.*
 1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden.*
 2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shakefp.*
 3. To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbutnot.*
- RATTLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
 2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.*
 3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.*
 4. A plant.
- RATTLEHEADED. *a.* [rattle and head.]
 - Giddy; not steady.
- RATTLESNAKE. *f.* A kind of serpent. *Grew.*
- RATTLESNAKE *Root. f.* A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*
- RATTOON. *f.* A West-Indian fox. *Bailey.*
- To RAVAGE. *v. a.* [ravager, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*
- RAVAGE. *f.* [ravage, Fr.] Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden.*
- RAVAGER. *f.* [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler. *Swift.*
- RAUCITY. *f.* [raucus, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon.*
- To RAVE. *v. n.* [reven, Dutch; rêver, French.]
 1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Government of the Tongue.*
 2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
 3. To be unreasonably fond. *Locke.*
- To RAVEL. *v. a.* [ravelen, Dutch.]
 1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. *Waller.*
 2. To unweave; to unknot: as, to ravel out a twist. *Shakefp.*
 3. To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*
- To RAVEL. *v. n.*
 1. To fall into perplexity or confusion. *Milton.*
 2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*
- RAVELIN. *f.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.
- RAVEN. *f.* [hæpæn, Saxon.] A large black fowl. *Boyle.*
- To RAVEN. *v. a.* [ræpian, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Shakefp.*

R A Y

- To RAVEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*
- RA'VENOUS. *a.* [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakefp.*
- RA'VENOUSLY. *ad.* [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.
- RA'VENOUSNESS. *f.* [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*
- RAUGHT. the old pret and part. pass. of reach.
- RAVIN. *f.*
 1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
 2. Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray.*
- RA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from rave.] With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*
- To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [ravir, French.]
 1. To deflower by force. *Shakefp.*
 2. To take away by violence. *Shakefp.*
 3. To delight; to rapture; to transport. *Cant.*
- RA'VISHER. *f.* [ravisseur, French.]
 1. He that embraces a woman by violence. *Taylor.*
 2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*
- RA'VISHMENT. *f.* [ravishment, Fr. from ravish.]
 1. Violation; forcible consupration.
 2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*
- RAW. [hneap, Saxon; rouw, Dutch.]
 1. Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.*
 2. Not covered with the skin. *Shakefp.*
 3. Sore. *Spenser.*
 4. Immature; unripe.
 5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh.*
 6. New. *Shakefp.*
 7. Bleak; chill. *Spenser.*
 8. Not concocted. *Bacon.*
- RA'WBONED. *a.* [raw and bone.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh. *L'Estrange.*
- RA'WHEAD. *f.* [raw and head.] The name of a spectre. *Dryden.*
- RA'WLY. [ad. from raw.]
 1. In a raw manner.
 2. Unskilfully.
 3. Newly. *Shakefp.*
- RA'WNESS. *f.* from raw.]
 1. State of being raw. *Bacon.*
 2. Unskilfulness. *Hakewill.*
 3. Hasty manner. *Shakefp.*
- RAY. *f.* [raie, Fr. radius, Latin.]
 1. A beam of light. *Milton. Newton.*
 2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual. *Milton.*
 3. [Raye, French; raia, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 4. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- To RAY. *v. a.* [rayer, Fr.] To streak; to mark in long lines. *Shakefp.*

REA

RAY. for array.

RAZE. *f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. *Shakef.*

To RAZE, *v. a.* [*rafus*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Shakef.*

2. To efface. *Milton.*

3. To extirpate. *Shakef.*

RA'ZOR. *f.* [*razer*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Dryden.*

RA'ZOURABLE. *a.* [from razor.] Fit to be shaved. *Shakef.*

RA'ZORFISH. *f.* A fish. *Carew.*

RAZURE. *f.* [*rafure*, Fr.] Act of erasing. *Shakef.*

RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REACCE'SS. *f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit renewed. *Hakerwill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* [*næcan*, Saxon.]

1. To Touch with the hand extended. *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant. *Milton.*

3. To fetch from some place distant, and give. *2 Esdras.*

4. To bring forward from a distant place. *Jobn.*

5. To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.*

6. To attain to; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*

7. To transfer. *Rowe.*

8. To penetrate to. *Locke.*

9. To be adequate to. *Locke.*

10. To extend to. *Addison.*

11. To extend; to spread abroad. *Milton.*

To REACH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended. *Boyle.*

2. To be extended far. *Shakef.*

3. To penetrate. *Addison.*

4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

REAGH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management. *Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties. *Addison.*

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought. *Hayward.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage. *Bacon.*

7. Tendency to distant consequences. *Shakef.*

8. Extent. *Milton.*

To REACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbutnot.*

REA'CTION. *f.* [*reaction*, Fr.] The reci-

REA

procation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

READ. *f.* [*næð*, Saxon.]

1. Counsel. *Stenb.*

2. Saying; saw. *Speiser.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. *read*. [*næð*, Saxon.]

1. To peruse any thing written. *Shakef.*

2. To discover by characters or marks. *Pope.*

3. To learn by observation. *Shakef.*

4. To know fully. *Shakef.*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To be studious in books. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. a.* Skilful by reading. *Dryden.*

READ'ING. *f.* [from *read*.]

1. Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.*

2. A lecture; a prelection. *Hooker.*

3. Public recital. *Arbutnot.*

4. Variation of copies. *Eaton.*

READE'PTION. *f.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining.

READ'ER. *f.* [from *read*.]

1. One that peruses any thing written. *Bp. John.*

2. One studious in books. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

READ'ERSHIP. *f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

READ'ILY. *ad.* [from *ready*.] Expediently; with little hindrance or delay. *South.*

READ'INESS. *f.* [from *ready*.]

1. Expedition; promptitude. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction. *Holder.*

4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addison.*

READMI'SSION. *f.* [*re* and *admission*.]

The act of admitting again. *Arbutnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. n.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again. *Milton.*

To READORN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore.*

READ'Y. *a.* [*redo*, Swedish; *hæte*, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt; not delaying. *Temple.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek; quick; active. *Shakef.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Milton.*

4. Willing; eager. *Speiser.*

5. Being

REA

Being at the point; not distant; near. *Milton.*
 Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden.*
 Facile; easy; opportune; near. *Hooker.*
 Quick; not done with hesitation. *Clarissa.*
 Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow. *Watts.*
 To make READY. To make preparations. *Mark.*
 READY. *ad.* Readily; so as not to need delay. *Numbers.*
 READY. *f.* Ready money. A low word. *Arbutnot.*
 REAFFIRMANCE. *f.* [re and *affirmance*.] Second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*
 REAL. *a.* [real, French; *realis*, Latin.]
 1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal. *Bacon.*
 2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville.*
 3. In law, consisting of things immoveable, as land. *Child.*
 REALGAR. *f.* A mineral. *Bacon.*
 REALITY. *f.* [realité, French.]
 1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems. *Addison.*
 2. Something intrinsically important. *Milton.*
 TO REALIZE. *v. a.* [realiser, French.]
 1. To bring into being or act. *Glanville.*
 2. To convert money into land.
 REALLY. *ad.* [from *real*.]
 1. With actual existence. *South.*
 2. In truth; truly; not seemingly. *South.*
 3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion; I really thought the man honest. *Young.*
 REALM. *f.* [roiaulme, French.]
 1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton.*
 2. Kingly government; not used. *Pope.*
 REALTY. *f.* Loyalty; not used.
 REAM. *f.* [rame, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*
 TO REANIMATE. *v. a.* [re and *animos*, Latin.] To revive; to restore to life. *Glanville.*
 TO REANNE'X. *v. a.* [re and *annex*.] To annex again. *Bacon.*
 TO REAP. *v. a.* [nepan, Saxon.]
 1. To cut corn at harvest. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker.*
 TO REAP. *v. n.* To harvest. *Psalms.*
 REAPER. *f.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest. *Sand.*
 REAPINGHOOK. *f.* [reaping and *hook*.] A hook used to cut corn in harvest. *Dryden.*
 REAR. *f.* [arriere, French.]

REA

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.*
 2. The last class. *Peacbam.*
 REAR. *a.* [hæpe, Saxon.]
 1. Raw; half roasted; half sodden.
 2. Early. A provincial word. *Gay.*
 TO REAR. *v. a.* [aræpan, Saxon.]
 1. To raise up. *Esdras.*
 2. To lift up from a fall. *Spenser.*
 3. To move upward. *Milton.*
 4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.*
 5. To educate; to instruct. *Southern.*
 6. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior.*
 7. To rouse; to stir up. *Dryden.*
 REARWARD. *f.* [from *rear*.]
 1. The last troop. *Sidney.*
 2. The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The latter part. *Shakespeare.*
 REARMOUSE. *f.* [hæpæmur, Saxon.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*
 TO REASCEND. *v. a.* [re and *ascend*.] To climb again. *Spenser.*
 TO REASCEND. *v. a.* To mount again. *Addison.*
 REASON. *f.* [raison, French.]
 1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences. *Milton.*
 2. Cause; ground or principle. *Tillotson.*
 3. Cause efficient. *Hale.*
 4. Final cause. *Locke.*
 5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive. *Tillotson.*
 6. Ratiocination; discursive power. *Davies.*
 7. Clearness of faculties. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Right; justice. *Spenser.*
 9. Reasonable claim; just practice. *Taylor.*
 10. Rationale; just account. *Boyle.*
 11. Moderation; moderate demands. *Addison.*
 TO REASON. *v. n.* [raisonner, French.]
 1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises. *Locke.*
 2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries. *Milton.*
 TO REASON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. *Burnet.*
 REASONABLE. *a.* [raison, French.]
 1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. *Sidney.*
 2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally. *Hayward.*
 3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason. *Swift.*
 4. Not immoderate. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney. Abbot.*

REAL

REB

REASONABLENESS. *f.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. The faculty of reason.
2. Agreeableness to reason. *Clarendon.*
3. Moderation.

REASONABLY. *ad.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. Agreeable to reason. *Dryden.*
2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*

REASONER. *f.* *raisonneur*, Fr.] One who reasons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*

REASONING. *f.* [from *reason.*] Argument. *Addison.*

REASONLESS. *a.* [from *reason.*] Void of reason. *Shakespeare.*

TO REASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect anew. *Milton.*

TO REASSERT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert anew. *Atterbury.*

TO REASSUME. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Latin.] To resume; to take again. *Denham.*

TO REASSURE. *v. a.* [*reassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to revive from terror. *Dryden.*

REATE. *f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together. *Walton.*

TO REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [*reavian*, Saxon.] To take away by stealth or violence. *Carew.*

TO REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re* and *baptize.*] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

REBAPTIZATION. *f.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptism. *Hooker.*

TO REBATE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. *Greech.*

REBECK. *f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.] A three stringed fiddle. *Milton.*

REBEL. *f.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority. *Fenton.*

TO REBEL. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against lawful authority. *Shakespeare.*

REBELLER. *f.* [from *rebel.*] One that rebels.

REBELLION. *f.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Latin; from *rebel.*] Insurrection against lawful authority. *Milton.*

REBELLIOUS. *a.* [from *rebel.*] Opponent to lawful authority. *Deut. ix. 7.*

REBELLIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rebellious.*] In opposition to lawful authority. *Camden.*

REBELLIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *rebellious.*] The quality of being rebellious.

TO REBELLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise. *Dryden.*

REBOATION. *f.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

TO REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebandir*, French; *re* and *bound.*] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of

REC

motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

TO REBOU'ND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Newton.*

REBOU'ND. *f.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resiltion. *Prior.*

REBUFF. *f.* [*rebuffade*, French; *rebuffa*, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance. *Dryden.*

TO REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence. *Milton.*

TO REBUILD. *v. a.* [*re* and *build.*] To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

REBUKABLE. *a.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehension. *Shakespeare.*

TO REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*rebouche*, French.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by oburgation. *Heb. xii. 15.*

REBU'KE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation. *Pope.*
2. In low language it signifies any kind of cheek. *L'Estrange.*

REBUKER. *f.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender. *Hofea v.*

REBUS. *f.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture. *Peacocks.*

TO REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. *Spenser.*

REBU'TTER. *f.* An answer to a rejoinder.

TO RECALL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*

RECALL. *f.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*

TO RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Latin.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done. *Swift.*

RECANTATION. *f.* [from *recant.*] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *f.* [from *recant.*] One who recants. *Shakespeare.*

TO RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again. *Mare.*

RECAPITULATION. *f.* [from *recapitulatione.*] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points. *Saurb.*

RECAPITULATORY. *a.* [from *recapitulatione.*] Repeating again.

TO RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back. *Walton.*

TO RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*
2. To desist. *Clarendon.*

RECEIPT. *f.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving. *Whifman.*
2. The place of receiving. *Matthew.*

REC

3. A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received. *Hooker.*
 4. Reception; admission. *Sidney.*
 5. Reception; welcome. *Shakeſp.*
 6. Preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition. *Shakeſp.*
 RECEIVABLE. *a.* [from *receive*.] Capable of being received.
 To RECEIVE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.]
 1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To take or obtain from another. *Daniel.*
 3. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*
 5. To allow. *Hooker.*
 6. To admit. *Pſalms. Watts.*
 7. To take in as a veſſel.
 8. To take into a place, ſtate, or veſſel.
 9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakeſp.*
 10. To entertain as a gueſt. *Milton.*
 RECEIVEDNESS. *f.* [from *received*.] General allowance. *Boyle.*
 RECEIVER. *f.* [*receveur*, French.]
 1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne.*
 2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. *Spratt.*
 3. One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacraments. *Taylor.*
 4. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals. *Spencer.*
 5. The veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill. *Blackmore.*
 6. The veſſel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Bentley.*
 To RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate*.] To celebrate anew. *Ben. Johnson.*
 RECENCY. *f.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newneſs; new ſtate. *Wiſeman.*
 RECENſION. *f.* [*recenſio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*
 RECENT. *a.* [*recens*, Latin.]
 1. New; not of long exiſtence. *Woodward.*
 2. Late; not antique. *Bacon.*
 3. Freſh; not long diſmiſſed from. *Pope.*
 RECENTLY. *ad.* [from *recent*.] Newly; freſhly. *Arbutnot.*
 RECENTNESS. *f.* [from *recent*.] Newneſs; freſhneſs. *Hale.*
 RECEPTACLE. *f.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A veſſel or place into which any thing is received. *Spencer.*
 RECEPTIBILITY. *f.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Poſſibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

REC

- RECEPTARY. *f.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. *Brown.*
 RECEPTION. *f.* [*receptus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of receiving. *Brown.*
 2. The ſtate of being received.
 3. Admission of any thing communicated. *Locke.*
 4. Readmiſſion. *Milton.*
 5. The act of containing. *Addiſon.*
 6. Treatment at firſt coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.*
 7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
 8. Recovery. *Bacon.*
 RECEPTIVE. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated. *Glanville.*
 RECEPTORY. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*
 RECEſſ. *f.* [*reſſus*, Latin.]
 1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; ſeceſſion. *Prior.*
 2. Departure. *Glanville.*
 3. Place of retirement; place of ſecrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
 4. Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
 5. Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure. *Bacon.*
 6. Removal to diſtance. *Brown.*
 7. Privacy; ſecrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
 8. Secret part. *Hammond.*
 RECEſſION. *f.* [*reſſio*, Latin.] The act of retreating.
 To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] To change again. *Dryden.*
 To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.]
 1. To accuſe in return. *Hooker.*
 2. To attack anew. *Dryden.*
 RECHEAT. *f.* Among hunters, a leſſon which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game. *Shakeſp.*
 RECIDIVATION. *f.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Backſliding; falling again. *Hammond.*
 RECIDIVOUS. *a.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.
 RECIPE. *f.* [*recipe*, Latin.] A medical preſcription. *Suckling.*
 RECIPIENT. *f.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]
 1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
 2. The veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill. *Decay of Piny.*
 RECIPROCAL. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Latin.]
 1. Acting in vicſſitude; alternate. *Mik.*
 2. Mutual; done by each to each. *Leſſage.*
 3. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*
 4. Reciprocal proportion is, when, in ſout numbers, the fourth number is ſo much leſſer than the ſecond, as the third is greater than the firſt, and vice verſa. *Arbutnot.*

RECI-

REC

RECIPROCALLY. *ad.* [from *reciprocal*.]
Mutually interchangeably. *Newton.*

RECIPROCALNESS. *f.* [from *reciprocal*.]
Mutual return; alternateness.

To RECIPROCATE. *v. n.* [from *reciprocus*, Latin.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Decay of Piety. Sewel.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *f.* [from *reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown.*

RECUSION. *f.* [from *recusus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *f.* [from *recite*.]
1. Repetition; rehearsal. *Addison.*
2. Enumeration. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *f.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal. *Hammond.*

RECITATIVE. } *f.* [from *recite*.] A kind
RECITATIVO. } of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt. *Dryden.*

To RECITE. *v. a.* [from *recito*, Latin.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Addison.*

RECITE. *f.* Recital. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [from *reccan*, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. *Spenser. Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shakesp.*

RECKLESS. *a.* [from *reccleas*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless. *Shake. Cowley.*

RECKLESSNESS. *f.* [from *reck*.] Carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*

To RECKON. *v. a.* [from *reccan*, Saxon.]
1. To number; to count. *Crashaw.*
2. To esteem; to account. *Hooker.*
3. To assign an account. *Romans.*

To RECKON. *v. n.*
1. To compute; to calculate. *Addison.*
2. To state an account. *Shakesp.*
3. To charge to account. *Ben. Johnson.*
4. To pay a penalty. *Sanderson.*
5. To call to punishment. *Tillotson.*
6. To lay stress or dependance upon. *Temple.*

RECKONER. *f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost. *Camden.*

RECKONING. *f.* [from *reckon*.]
1. Computation; calculation. *Sandys.*
2. Account of time.
3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.*

4. Money charged by an host. *Shakesp.*
5. Account taken. *2 Kings.*
6. Esteem; account; estimation. *Hooker.*

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [from *reclamo*, Latin.]
1. To reform; to correct. *Brown.*
2. [Reclamer, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired. *Bacon.*

REC

3. To recall; to cry out against. *Dryden.*
4. To tame.

To RECLINE. *v. a.* [from *reclino*, Latin.] To lean back; to lean sidewise. *Addison.*

To RECLINE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose to lean.

RECLINE. *a.* [from *reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning posture. *Milton.*

To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [from *re and close*.] To close again. *Pope.*

To RECLUDE. *v. a.* [from *recludo*, Latin.] To open. *Harvey.*

RECLUSE. *a.* [from *reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *f.* Second coagulation. *Boyle.*

RECOGNISANCE. *f.* [from *recognisance*, Fr.]
1. Acknowledgment of person or thing. *Hooker. Shakesp.*
2. Badge.

3. A bond of record testifying the recognizer to owe unto the recognizee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowley.*

To RECOGNISE. *v. a.* [from *recognosco*, Lat.]
1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden.*
2. To review; to reexamine. *South.*

RECOGNISEE. *f.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR. *f.* He who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNITION. *f.* [from *recognitio*, Latin.]
1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*

2. Knowledge confessed. *Grew.*

3. Acknowledgment. *Bacon.*

To RECOIL. *v. n.* [from *recoiler*, French.]
1. To rush back in consequence of resistance. *Milton.*
2. To fall back. *Spenser.*
3. To fail; to shrink. *Shakesp.*

To RECOIN. *v. a.* [from *re and coin*.] To coin over again. *Addison.*

RECOINAGE. *f.* [from *re and coinage*.] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLECT. *v. a.* [from *recollectus*, Lat.]
1. To recover to memory. *Watts.*
2. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryden.*
3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*

RECOLLECTION. *f.* [from *recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke.*

To RECOMFORT. *v. a.* [from *re and comfort*.]
1. To comfort or console again. *Sidney.*
2. To give new strength. *Bacon.*

To RECOMMENCE. *v. a.* [from *recommencer*, French.] To begin anew.

To RECOMMEND. *v. a.* [from *recommender*, French.]
1. To praise to another. *Dryden.*
2. To make acceptable. *3. To*

REC

4. To commit with prayers. *Atts.*
RECOMME'NDABLE. *a.* [*recommendable*, French.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*
RECOMMENDA'TION. *f.* [*recommendation*, French.]
 1. The act of recommending.
 2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*
RECOMME'NDATORY. *a.* [*from recommend.*] That which commends to another. *Swift.*
RECOMME'NDER. *f.* [*from recommend.*] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*
To RECOMMIT. *v. a.* [*re and commit.*] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*
To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re and compact.*] To join anew. *Donne.*
To RE'COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr.]
 1. To repay; to requite. *2 Chren.*
 2. To give in requital. *Romans.*
 3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Knolles.*
 4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numbers.*
RE'COMPENSE. *f.* [*recompense*, French.] Equivalent compensation. *Clarendon.*
RECOMPI'LEMENT. *f.* [*re and compilement.*] New compilement. *Bacon.*
To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.]
 1. To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
 2. To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*
RECOMPOSI'TION. *f.* Composition renewed.
To RE'CONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr.]
 1. To make to like again. *Shakefp.*
 2. To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.*
 3. To make any thing consistent. *Locke.*
 4. To restore to favour. *Ezekiel.*
RECONCI'LEABLE. *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.]
 1. Capable of renewed kindness.
 2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent. *Hammond.*
RECONCI'LEABLENESS. *f.* [*from reconciliable.*]
 1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled. *Hammond.*
 2. Disposition to renew love.
RECONCI'LEMENT. *f.* [*from reconcile.*]
 1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Milton.*
 2. Friendship renewed. *Sidney.*
RECONCI'LER. *f.* [*from reconcile.*]
 1. One who renews friendship between others.
 2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*
RECONCILIATION. *f.* [*reconciliatio*, Lat.]
 1. Renewal of friendship.
 2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. *Rogers.*
 3. Atonement; expiation. *Hibbert.*
To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re and condense.*] To condense anew.
 Vol. II.

REC

RECO'NDITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse. *Felton.*
To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again.
To RECONJOI'N. *v. a.* [*re and conjoin.*] To join anew. *Boyle.*
To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Darwin.*
To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re and consecrate.*] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*
To RECONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*re and convene.*] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*
To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re and convey.*] To convey again. *Dentham.*
To RECORD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Latin.]
 1. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost. *Shakefp.*
 2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Fairfax.*
RE'CORD. *f.* [*record*, French.] Register; authentick memorial. *Shakefp.*
RECORDA'TION. *f.* [*recordatio*, Latin.] Remembrance. *Shakefp.*
RECO'RDER. *f.*
 1. One whose business is to register any events. *Donne.*
 2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
 3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sidney.*
To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re and couch.*] To lie down again. *Wotton.*
To RECOVER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, French.]
 1. To restore from sickness or disorder. *Sidney.*
 2. To repair. *Rogers.*
 3. To regain. *Knolles.*
 4. To release. *2 Tim.*
 5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. *Shakefp.*
To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease or calamity. *Milton.*
RECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable*, Fr.]
 1. Possible to be restored from sickness.
 2. Possible to be regained. *Clarendon.*
RECO'VERY. *f.* [*from recover.*]
 1. Restoration from sickness. *Taylor.*
 2. Power or act of regaining. *Shakefp.*
 3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shake.*
To RECOU'NT. *v. a.* [*recomter*, French.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly. *Shakefp.*
RECOU'NTMENT. *f.* [*from recount.*] Relation; recital. *Shakefp.*
RECOU'RED, for *Recovered*, or *Recured.*
RECOU'RSE. *f.* [*recursus*, Latin.]
 1. Frequent passage. *Shakefp.*
 2. Return; new attack. *Brown.*
 3. Application as for help or protection. *Wotton.*
 4. Access. *Shakefp.*
RECRE'ANT. *a.* [*recrifiant*, French.]
 1. Cowardly; mean spirited; subdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenser.*
 2. Appo-

2. Apostate; false. *Milton.*
TO RE/CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin.]
 1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness. *Taylor. Dryden.*
 2. To delight; to gratify. *More.*
 3. To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*
RECREATION. *f.* [from *recreate*.]
 1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*
 2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion. *Holder.*
RE/CREATIVE. *a.* [from *recreate*.] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. *Taylor.*
RE/CREATIVENESS. *f.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of being recreative.
RE/CREMENT. *f.* [*recrementum*, Latin.] Drofs; spume; superfluous or useless parts. *Boyle.*
RECREMENTAL. *a.* [from *recrementum*.]
RECREMENTITIOUS. *a.* [*recrementitiosus*, Latin.] Drossy.
TO RECRIMINATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *criminor*, Lat.] To return one accusation with another. *Stillingfleet.*
TO RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. *South.*
RECRIMINATION. *f.* [*recrimination*, Fr.] Return of one accusation with another. *Government of the Tongue.*
RECRIMINATOR. *f.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.
RECRUDE/SCENT. *a.* [*recurdescens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.
TO RECRUIT. *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]
 1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies. *Dryden. Newton.*
 2. To supply an army with new men. *Clarendon.*
TO RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers. *Addison.*
RECRUIT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Supply of any thing wasted. *Clarendon.*
 2. A new soldier. *Dryden.*
RECTANGLE. *f.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*
RECTANGULAR. *a.* [*rectus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*
RECTANGULARLY. *ad.* [from *rectangular*.] With right angles. *Brown.*
RE/CTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right. *Brown.*
RE/CTIFICATION. *f.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
 1. The act of setting right what is wrong. *Forbes.*
 2. In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*
TO RE/CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French.]
 1. To make right; to reform; to redress. *Hooker.*
2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
RECTILINEAR. *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Latin.] Consisting of right lines.
RECTITUDE. *f.* [*rectitude*, French.]
 1. Straightness; not curvity.
 2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.*
RE/CTOR. *f.* [*recteur*, French.]
 1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ascham.*
 2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
RE/CTORSHIP. *f.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector. *Shakspeare.*
RE/CTORY. *f.* [from *rector*.] A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the ministers thereof. *Speelman.*
RECUBATION. *f.* [*recubo*, Lat.] The act of lying or leaning backward. *Brown.*
RECU/LE. for **RECOIL.** [*reculer*, Fr.]
RECU/MBENCY. *f.* [from *recumbent*.]
 1. The posture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
 2. Rest; repose. *Locke.*
RECU/MBENT. *a.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying: leaning. *Arbutnot.*
TO RECU/R. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]
 1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Calamy.*
 2. [*Recurir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*
TO RECU'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour. *Spenser.*
RECU'RE. *f.* Recovery; remedy. *Kneller.*
RECU/RRENCE. *f.* [from *recurrent*.]
RECU/RRENCY. *f.* Return. *Brown.*
RECU/RRENT. *a.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] returning from time to time. *Harvey.*
RECU/RSION. *f.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return. *Boyle.*
RECURVATION. *f.* [*recurvo*, Latin.]
RECU/RVITY. *f.* Flexure backward. *Brown.*
RECU/RVOUS. *a.* [*recurvus*, Latin.] Bent backward. *Derham.*
RECU/SANT. *f.* [*recusans*, Latin.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society. *Clarendon.*
TO RECU/SE. *v. n.* [*recuso*, Lat.] To refuse. A juridical word. *Digby.*
RED. *a.* [neb, Saxon; *rbud*, Welsh.] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours. *Newton.*
TO REDARGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute. *Hakewill.*
REDBERRIED shrub, cassia. *f.* A plant.
RE/DBREAST. *f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast. *Thomson.*
RE/DCOAT. *f.* A name of contempt for a soldier. *Dryden.*

RED

RED

REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red. *Dryden.*
REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope.*
REDDISHNESS. *f.* [from *reddish.*] Tendency to redness. *Boyle.*
REDDITION. *f.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] Resignation. *Howell.*
REDDITIVE. *a.* [redditivus, Latin.] Answering to an interrogative.
REDDLE. *f.* A sort of mineral of the metal kind of a tolerably close and even texture; soft and unctuous to the touch, remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red. *Hill.*
REDE. *f.* [næð, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. *Shakespeare.*
REDE. *v. a.* [næðan, Saxon.] To advise. *Spenser.*
REDEEM. *v. a.* [redimo, Latin.]
 1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price. *Ruth.*
 2. To rescue; to recover. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To pay an atonement. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To save the world from the curse of sin. *Milton.*
REDEEMABLE. *f.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.
REDEEMABLENESS. *f.* [from *redeemable.*] The state of being redeemable.
REDEEMER. *f.* [from *redeem.*]
 1. One who ransoms or redeems. *Spenser.*
 2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakespeare.*
REDELIVER. *v. a.* [re and deliver.] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*
REDELIVERY. *f.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.
REDEMAND. *v. a.* [redemand, Fr.] To demand back. *Addison.*
REDEMPTION. *f.* [redemptio, Fr. redemptio, Latin.]
 1. Ransom; release. *Milton.*
 2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ. *Shakespeare.*
REDEMPATORY. *a.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransom. *Chapman.*
REDHOT. *a.* [red and hot.] Heated to redness. *Bacon. Newton.*
REDINTEGRATE. *a.* [redintegratus, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*
REDINTEGRATION. *f.* [from *redintegrare.*]
 1. Renovation; restoration. *D. of Piety.*
 2. Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Boyle.*
REDLEAD. *f.* [red and lead.] Minium. *Pea.*
REDNESS. *f.* from *red.* The quality of being red. *Shakespeare.*
REDOLENCE. *f.* [from *redolent.*] Sweetness of scent. *Boyle.*

REDOLENT. *a.* [redolens, Latin.] Sweet of scent. *Sandys.*
TO REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [redoubler, French.]
 1. To repeat often. *Spenser.*
 2. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over. *Addison.*
TO REDOUBLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addison.*
REDOUBT. *f.* [redoute. Fr. riddotta, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress. *Bacon.*
REDOUBTABLE. *a.* [redoubtable, French.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*
REDOUBTED. *a.* [redoubté, Fr.] Dread; awful: formidable. *Spenser.*
TO REDOUND. *v. n.* [redundo, Latin.]
 1. To be sent back by reaction. *Milton.*
 2. To conduce in the consequence: the loss redounded to our good. *Addison.*
 3. To fall in the consequence: from prosperity redounded confidence. *Addison.*
TO REDRESS. *v. a.* [redresser, French.]
 1. To set right; to amend. *Milton.*
 2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. *Sidney.*
REDRESS. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.*
 2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
 3. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*
REDRESSIVE. *a.* Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomson.*
TO REDSEAR. *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will redsear, that is, break under the hammer. *Moxon.*
REDSHANK. *f.* [red and shank.] A bird.
REDSTREAK. *f.* [red and streak.]
 1. An apple; cyder fruit. *Mortimer.*
 2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak. *Smitb.*
TO REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduco, Latin.]
 1. To bring back. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To bring to the former state. *Milton.*
 3. To reform from any disorder. *Clarendon.*
 4. To bring into any state of diminution. *Boyle.*
 5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillot.*
 6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness. *Arbutnot.*
 7. To subdue. *Milton.*
 8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.
 9. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*
 10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.
REDUCEMENT. *f.* The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing. *Bacon.*
REDUCER. *f.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces. *Sidney.*
REDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *reduce.*] Possible to be reduced. *South.*
REDUCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*
REDUCTION. *f.* [reduction, French.]
 1. The act of reducing. *Hale.*

REE

REF

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.
- REDUCTIVE.** *a.* [*reductif*, Fr.] Having the power of reducing. *Hale.*
- REDUCTIVELY.** *ad.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*
- REDUNDANCE.** } *f.* [*redundantia*, Lat.]
- REDUNDANCY.** } Superfluity; superabundance. *Bacon.*
- REDUNDANT.** *a.* [*redundans*, Latin.]
1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Using more words or images than are useful. *Watts.*
- REDUNDANTLY.** *ad.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.
- To REDUPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *dupli-* *cose*.] To double.
- REDUPLICATION.** *f.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling. *Digby.*
- REDUPLICATIVE.** *a.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr.] Double. *Watts.*
- REDWING.** *f.* A bird.
- To REE.** *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. *Mort.*
- To REE/CHO.** *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back. *Pope.*
- REE/CHY.** *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned. *Shakesp.*
- REED.** *f.* [*neor*, Saxon; *ried*, German.]
1. An hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Raleigh.*
 2. A small pipe. *Shakesp.*
 3. An arrow. *Prior.*
- To REE/DIFY.** *v. a.* To rebuild; to build again. *Shakesp.*
- REE/DLESS.** *a.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds. *May.*
- REEDY.** *a.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*
- REEK.** *f.* [*neec*, Saxon.]
1. Smoke; steam; vapour. *Shakesp.*
 2. A pile of corn or hay. *Mortim. r.*
- To REEK.** *v. n.* [*necan*, Saxon.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour. *Shakesp.*
- REE/KY.** *a.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black. *Shakesp.*
- REEL.** *f.* [*neol*, Saxon.] A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.
- To REEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins.*
- To REEL.** *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Shakesp. Sandys.*
- REELE/CTION.** *f.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election. *Swift.*
- To REEN/ACT.** *v. n.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew. *Arbutnot.*
- To REENFORCE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance. *Collier.*
- REENFORCEMENT.** *f.* [*re* and *enforcement*.] Fresh assistance. *Ward.*
- To REENJOY.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*
- To REE/NTER.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*
- To REENTHRO/NE.** *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Soutbarn.*
- REENTRANCE.** *f.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again. *Clowville.*
- REE/RMOUSE.** *f.* [*hænemus*, Saxon.] A bat.
- To REESTA/BLISH.** *v. a.* [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew. *Smalridge.*
- REE/STA/BLISHER.** *f.* [from *reeestablish*.] One that reestablishes.
- REESTA/BLISHMENT.** *f.* [from *reeestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; reestablishment. *Swift.*
- REEVE.** *f.* [*zeve*, a, Saxon.] A steward. *Dryden.*
- To REEXA/MINE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew. *Hosker.*
- To REFE/CT.** *v. a.* [*refectus*, Latin.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Brown.*
- REFE/CTION.** *f.* [*refectio*, Latin.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*
- REFE/CTORY.** *f.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] Room of refreshment; eating room. *Dryden.*
- To REFE/L.** *v. a.* [[*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repress. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To REFE/R.** *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin.]
1. To dismise for information or judgment. *Burnet.*
 2. To betake to for decision. *Shakesp.*
 3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.*
 4. To reduce as to a class. *Boyle.*
 5. In law: to submit to arbitration; to propose to the determination of impartial men, without the forms of law.
- To REFE/R.** *v. n.* To respect; to have relation. *Burnet.*
- REFE/REE/.** *f.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Estrange.*
- REFERENCE.** *f.* [from *refer*.]
1. Relation; respect; view toward; allusion to. *Raleigh.*
 2. Dismission to another tribunal. *Swift.*
 3. Appeal to arbitrators without legal form.
- REFERE/NDARY.** *f.* [*referendus*, Latin.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon.*
- To REFERME/NT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*
- REFE/RRIBLE.** *a.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered as in relation to something else. *Brown.*
- To REFI/NE.** *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]
1. To purify; to clear from dross and increment. *Zeit.*
 2. To make elegant; to polish. *Peacock.*

REF

REFINE. *v. n.*
 1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.*
 2. To grow pure. *Addison.*
 3. To affect nicety. *Attebury.*
REFINEDLY. *ad.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance. *Dryden.*
REFINEMENT. *s.* [from *refine.*]
 1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross. *Norris.*
 2. Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.*
 3. Artificial practice. *Rogers.*
 4. Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addison.*
REFINER. *s.* [from *refine.*]
 1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or increment. *Bacon.*
 2. Improver in elegance. *Swift.*
 3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties. *Addison.*
TO REFIT. *v. a.* [*refait*, French; *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward. Dryden.*
TO REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflecbir*, French; *reflcto*, Latin.] To throw back. *Milton.*
TO REFLECT. *v. n.*
 1. To throw back light. *Shakesp.*
 2. To bend back. *Bentley.*
 3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. *Duppa. Taylor.*
 4. To consider attentively. *Prior.*
 5. To throw reproach or censure. *Smith.*
 6. To bring reproach. *Dryden.*
REFLECTENT. *a.* [*reflebens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*
REFLECTION. *s.* [from *reflect.*]
 1. The act of throwing back. *Cbeayne.*
 2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*
 3. That which is reflected. *Shakesp.*
 4. Thought thrown back upon the past. *Denham.*
 5. The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke.*
 6. Attentive consideration. *South.*
 7. Censure. *Prior.*
REFLECTIVE. *a.* [from *reflect.*]
 1. Throwing back images. *Dryden.*
 2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*
REFLECTOR. *s.* [from *reflect.*] Considerer. *Boyle.*
REFLEX. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward. *Hale. Bentley.*
REFLEX. *s.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Reflection. *Hooker.*
REFLEXIBILITY. *s.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*
REFLEXIBLE. *a.* [from *reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cbeayne.*
REFLEXIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Having respect to something past. *Hammond.*
REFLEXIVELY. *ad.* [from *reflexive.*] In

REF

a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
REFLOAT. *s.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux. *Bacon.*
TO REFLOURISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew. *Milton.*
TO REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluer*, French; *re* and *flow.*] To flow back.
REFLUENT. *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back. *Arbutnot.*
REFLUX. *s.* [*reflux*, French.] Backward course of water. *Brown.*
REFOCILLATION. *s.* [*refocillo*, Latin.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.
TO REFORM. *v. a.* [*reforma*, Latin.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker.*
TO REFORM. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better. *Atterbury.*
REFORM. *s.* [French.] Reformation.
REFORMATION. *s.* [*reformation*, Fr.]
 1. Change from worse to better. *Addison.*
 2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterbury.*
REFORMER. *s.* [from *reform.*]
 1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *K. Charles. Spratt.*
 2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*
TO REFRACT. *v. n.* [*refraetus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cbeayne.*
REFRACTION. *s.* [*refraction*, French.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Newton.*
REFRACTIVE. *a.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*
REFRACTORINESS. *s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy. *Saunderson.*
REFRACTOR. *a.* [*refractor*, French.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Bacon.*
REFRAGABLE. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Latin.] Capable of confutation and conviction.
TO REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrenir*, French.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton.*
TO REFRAIN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker.*
REFRANGIBILITY. *s.* *Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*
REFRANGIBLE. *a.* Such as may be turned out of its course, in passing from one medium to another. *Locke.*
REFRENATION. *s.* [*re* and *frano*, Lat.] The act of restraining.
 To

REF

To REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraîchir*, French.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, labour or care. *Shaksp.*
2. To improve, by new touches, any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.*

REFRESH. *f.* [from *refresh*.] That which refreshes. *Hemson.*

REFRESHMENT. *f.* [from *refresh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.
2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT. *a.* [*refrigerant*, Fr.] from *refrigerate*.] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wiseman.*

To REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Brown.*

REFRIGERATION. *f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wilkins.*

REFRIGERATIVE. } *a.* [*refrigeratorius*,

REFRIGERATORY. } Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY. *f.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mort.*

REFRIGERIUM. *f.* [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South.*

REFT. *part. pret. of reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away. *Ascham.*
2. Preterite of *reave*. Took away. *Spenser.*

REFUGE. *f.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Milton.*
2. That which gives shelter or protection. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress. *Shaksp.*

4. Expedient in general. *Wotton.*

To REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French.]

To shelter; to protect. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE. *f.* [*refugié*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden.*

REFULGENCE. *f.* [from *refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Boyle Dryd.*

To REFUND. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.]

1. To pour back. *Ray.*
2. To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Estrange.*

REFUSAL. *f.* [from *refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers.*
2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift.*

To REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, French.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required. *Shaksp.*
2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant. *Shaksp.*

REG

To REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*

REFUSE. *a.* Unworthy of reception; less when the rest is taken. *Spectator.*

REFUSE. *f.* That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken. *Dryden.*

REFUSER. *f.* [from *refuse*.] He who refuses. *Taylor.*

REFUTAL. *f.* [from *refute*.] Refutation.

REFUTATION. *f.* [*refutatio*, Latin.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous. *Benley.*

To REFUTE. *v. a.* [*refute*, Latin.] To prove false or erroneous. *Milton.*

To REGAIN. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*

REGAL. *a.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

REGAL. *f.* [*regale*, French.] A musical instrument. *Bacon.*

REGALE. *f.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*

REGALEMENT. *f.* [*regalement*, French.] Refreshment; entertainment. *Philips.*

REGALLA. *f.* [Lat.] Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY. *f.* [*regalis*, Lat.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship. *Bacon.*

To REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Shaksp.*
2. To observe; to remark. *Shaksp.*
3. To mind as an object of grief or terror. *2 Mac. vii.*
4. To observe religiously. *Rom. xiv. 6.*
5. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
6. To respect; to have relation to. *Sandy.*
7. To look toward.

REGARD. *f.* [*regard*, French.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *Atterbury.*
2. Respect; reverence. *Milton.*
3. Note; eminence. *Spenser.*
4. Respect; account. *Hooker.*
5. Relation; reference. *Watts.*
6. Look; aspect directed to another. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. *Shaksp.*

REGARDABLE. *a.* [from *regard*.]

1. Observable. *Brown.*
2. Worthy of notice. *Carew.*

REGARDER. *f.* [from *regard*.] One that regards.

REGARDFUL. *a.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward.*

REGARDFULLY. *ad.* [from *regardful*.]

1. Attentively; heedfully. *Shaksp.*
2. Respectfully. *Shaksp.*

REGARDLESS. *a.* [from *regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive. *Spenser.*

REGARDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *regardless*.]

Without heed.

RE.

REG

REG

REGARDLESSNESS. *f.* [from *regardless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGENCY. *f.* [from *regent*.]

1. Authority; government. *Gray.*
2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*
3. The district governed by a vicegerent. *Milton.*
4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.

REGENERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Black.*
2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life. *Addison.*

REGENERATE. *a.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Reproduced. *Shakespeare.*
2. Born anew by grace to a christian life. *Milton. Wake.*

REGENERATION. *f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life. *Tit. iii. 5.*

REGENERATENESS. *f.* [from *regenerate*.] The state of being regenerate.

REGENT. *a.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]

1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*
2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

REGENT. *f.*

1. Governour; ruler. *Milton.*
2. One invested with vicarious royalty. *Shakespeare.*

REGENTSHIP. *f.* [from *regens*.]

1. Power of governing.
2. Deputed authority. *Shakespeare.*

REGERMINATION. *f.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.

REGIBLE. *a.* Governable. *Diſt.*

REGICIDE. *f.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*
2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*

REGIMEN. *f.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine. *Swift.*

REGIMENT. *f.* [*regiment*, old French.]

1. Established government; polity. *Hooker.*
2. Rule; authority. *Hale.*
3. A body of soldiers under one colonel. *Waller.*

REGIMENTAL. *a.* [from *regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGION. *f.* [*region*, French; *regio*, Lat.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space. *Shakespeare.*
2. Part of the body. *Shakespeare.*
3. Place; rank. *Shakespeare.*

REGISTER. *f.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Latin.]

1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Spenser. Bacon.*
2. The officer whose business is to keep the register.

TO REGISTER. *v. a.* [*registrer*, French.] To record; to preserve by authentic accounts. *Addison.*

REGISTRY. *f.* [from *register*.]

1. The act of inserting in the register. *Grant.*
2. The place where the register is kept. *Temple.*
3. A series of facts recorded. *Bacon.*

REGLEMENT. *f.* [French.] Regulation.

REGLET. *f.* [*reglette*, French.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

REGNANT. *a.* [French.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power. *Wotton.*

TO REGORGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Hayw.*
2. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*
3. To swallow back. *Dryden.*

TO REGRAFT. *v. a.* [*regresser*, French.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

TO REGRA'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*

TO REGRA'TE. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to shock. *Darham.*
2. To engross; to forestal. *Spenser.*

REGRA'TER. *f.* [*regrattier*, Fr.] Forestaller; engrosser.

TO REGREET. *v. a.* To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shakespeare.*

REGREET. *f.* Return or exchange of salutation. *Shakespeare.*

REGRESS. *f.* [*regressus*, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*

TO REGRESS. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*

REGRESSION. *f.* [*regressus*, Latin.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*

REGRET. *f.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.*
2. Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.*
3. Dislike; aversion. *Decay of Piety.*

TO REGRET. *v. a.* [*regretter*, French.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*

REGUE'RDON. *f.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompence. *Shakespeare.*

TO REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. *Shakespeare.*

REGULAR. *a.* [*regularis*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Addison.*
2. Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.*
3. In geometry, a regular body is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal: there are five sorts. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles.

REI

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms.
- REGULAR.** *f.* [*regulier*, French.] In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
- REGULARITY.** *f.* [*regularité*, French.]
1. Agreeableness to rule.
 2. Uniform propriety of practice or behaviour.
 3. Method; certain order. *Grew.*
- REGULARLY.** *ad.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule. *Prior.*
- TO REGULATE.** *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]
1. To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.*
 2. To direct. *Wifeman.*
- REGULATION.** *f.* [from *regulate*.]
1. The act of regulating. *Ray.*
 2. Method; the effect of regulation.
- REGULATOR.** *f.* [from *regulate*.]
1. One that regulates. *Grew.*
 2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.
- REGULUS.** *f.* [*Lat. regula*, Fr.] The finer and most weighty part of metals. *Quincy.*
- TO REGURGITATE.** *v. n.* [*re and gurgus*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*
- TO REGURGITATE.** *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*
- REGURGITATION.** *f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.
- TO REHEAR.** *v. a.* [*re and bear*.] To hear again. *Addison.*
- REHEARSAL.** *f.* [from *rebearse*.]
1. Repetition; recital. *South.*
 2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.
- TO REHEARSE.** *v. a.* [from *rebear*.]
1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
 2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
 3. To recite previously to publick exhibition. *Dryden.*
- TO REJECT.** *v. a.* [*rejetus*, Latin.]
1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal, or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.*
 2. To cast off; to make an abject. *Isa.*
 3. To refuse; not to accept. *Locke.*
 4. To throw aside.
- REJECTION.** *f.* [*rejection*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*
- REIGLE.** *f.* [*regle*, Fr.] A hollow channel to guide any thing. *Carew.*
- TO REIGN.** *v. n.* [*regno*, Latin; *regner*, French.]
1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. *Corwly.*
 2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
 3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*
- REIGN.** *f.* [*regnum*, Latin.]
1. Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope.*
 2. Time of a king's government. *Thom.*

REJ

3. Kingdom; dominions.
- TO REIMBODY.** *v. n.* [*re and imbody*.] To embody again.
- TO REIMBURSE.** *v. a.* [*re, in, and burse*, Fr. a purse.] To repair; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.
- REIMBURSEMENT.** *f.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation; recompense; compensation or repayment.
- TO REIMPREGNATE.** *v. a.* [*re and impregnate*.] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*
- REIMPRESSION.** *f.* [*re and impression*.] A second or repeated impression.
- REIN.** *f.* [*refnes*, French.]
1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand. *Shakspeare.*
 2. Used as an instrument of government or for government. *Shakspeare.*
 3. To give the **REINS**. To give licence. *Milner.*
- TO REIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern by a bridle. *Milner.*
 2. To restrain; to controul. *Shakspeare.*
- REINS.** *f.* [*renes*, Lat.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job.*
- TO REINSERT.** *v. a.* [*re and insert*.] To insert a second-time.
- TO REINSPIRE.** *v. a.* [*re and inspire*.] To inspire anew. *Dryden.*
- TO REINSTAL.** *v. a.* [*re and instal*.]
1. To seat again. *Milner.*
 2. To put again in possession. *Shakspeare.*
- TO REINSTATE.** *v. a.* [*re and instal*.] To put again in possession. *Addison.*
- TO REINTEGRATE.** *v. a.* [*re and integre*, Latin.] To renew with regard to any thing or quality. *Bacon.*
- TO REINVEST.** *v. a.* [*re and invest*.] To invest anew.
- TO REJOICE.** *v. n.* [*rejoir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milner.*
- TO REJOICE.** *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make glad. *Prior.*
- REJOICER.** *f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*
- TO REJOIN.** *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, French.]
1. To join again. *Brown.*
 2. To meet one again. *Pope.*
- TO REJOIN.** *v. n.* To answer to an answer. *Dryden.*
- REJOIN'DER.** *f.* [from *rejoin*.]
1. Reply to an answer. *Glasville.*
 2. Reply; answer. *Shakspeare.*
- REJOILT.** *f.* [*rejoiller*, French.] Shock; Succussion. *South.*
- REIT.** *f.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*
- TO REITERATE.** *v. a.* [*re and iter*, Lat.] To repeat again and again. *Smairidge.*
- REITERATION.** *f.* [*reiteration*, French; from *reiterate*.] Repetition. *Boyle.*
- TO REJU'DGE.** *v. a.* [*re and judge*.] To re

REL

REL

re examine; to review; to recal to a new trial. Pope.

REKINDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To set on fire again. Cbeyne. Pope.

RELAPSE. *v. n.* [*relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error. Taylor.

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. Wiseman.

RELAPSE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken. Milton. Rogers.

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness. Spenser.

3. Return to any state. Shakesp.

RELATE. *v. a.* [*relatus*, Latin.]

1. To tell; to recite. Bacon.

2. To ally by kindred. Pope.

3. To bring back; to restore. Spenser.

RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference to have respect. Locke.

RELATER. *f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator. Brown.

RELATION. *f.* [*relation*, French.]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing. Waller. South.

2. Respect; reference; regard. Locke.

3. Connexion between one thing and another. Shakesp.

4. Kindred; alliance of kin. Dryden.

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman, or kinswoman. Swift.

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. Dennis.

RELATIVE. *a.* [*relativus*, Latin.]

1. Having relation; respecting. Locke.

2. Considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else. South.

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Shakesp.

RELATIVE. *f.*

1. Relation; kinsman. Taylor.

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent. Ascham.

3. Somewhat respecting something else. Locke.

RELATIVELY. *ad.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely. Spratt.

RELATIVENESS. *f.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.

RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Latin.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense. Bacon.

2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous. Swift.

3. To make less attentive or laborious. Vanity of Wishes.

4. To ease; to divert.

5. To open; to loose. Milton.

RELAX. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous. Prior.

RELAXATION. *f.* [*relaxation*, French.]

1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening. Arbuthnot.

2. Cessation of restraint. Burnet.

3. Remission; abatement of rigour. Hocker.

4. Remission of attention or application. Addison.

RELAY. *f.* [*relais*, French.] Horses on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE. *v. a.* [*relascher*, French.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude. Matthew.

2. To set free from pain.

3. To free from obligation. Milton.

4. To quit; to let go. Dryden.

5. To relax; to slacken. Hooker.

RELEASE. *f.* [*relache*, French, from the verb.]

1. Dismissal from confinement, servitude or pain. Prior.

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

3. Remission of a claim. Bacon.

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE. *v. a.* [*releguer*, French; *relego*, Lat.] To banish; to exile.

RELEGATION. *f.* [*relagatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment. Ayliffe.

To RELENT. *v. n.* [*valentir*, French.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard. Bacon.

2. To melt; to grow moist. Boyle.

3. To grow less intense. Sidney. Digby.

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion. Milton.

5. To bring back to amity.

To RELENT. *v. a.*

1. To slacken; to remit. Spenser.

2. To soften; to mollify. Spenser.

RELENTLESS. *a.* [from *relent*.] Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. Prior.

RELEVANT. *a.* [French.] Relieving.

REELEVATION. *f.* [*relevatio*, Latin.] A rising or lifting up.

RELYANCE. *f.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependence; confidence.

Woodward. Rogers.

RELICK. *f.* [*reliquæ*, Latin.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. Spenser.

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul. Milton. Pope.

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration. Addison.

RE'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of relicks. Donne.

RELICT. *f.* [*relicte*, old French.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. Spratt. Garib.

RELIEF. *f.* [*relief*, French.]

1. The

REL

1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*
 2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interposition of something different.
 3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow. *Milton.*
 4. That which frees from pain or sorrow. *Dryden.*
 5. Dismission of a sentinel from his post. *Shakespeare.*
 6. [*Releviam*, law Latin.] Legal remedy of wrongs.
- RELIEVABLE.** *a.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief. *Hale.*
- To RELIEVE.** [*relevo*, Latin.]
1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar. *Stepney.*
 2. To support; to assist. *Bacon.*
 3. To ease pain or sorrow.
 4. To succour by assistance. *Dryden.*
 5. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To right by law.
- RELIEVER.** *f.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves. *Rogers.*
- RELIEVO.** *f.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*
- To RELIGHT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew. *Pope.*
- RELIGION.** *f.* [*religio*, Latin.]
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others. *More. Tillotson.*
- RELIGIONIST.** *f.* [from *religion*.] Abigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*
- RELIGIOUS.** *a.* [*religiosus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion. *Milton.*
 2. Teaching religion. *Wotton.*
 3. Among the Romapists. Bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Addison.*
 4. Exact; strict.
- RELIGIOUSLY.** *ad* [from *religious*.]
1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.
 2. According to the rites of religion. *Shak.*
 3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*
 4. Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon.*
- RELIGIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *religious*.] The quality or state of being religious.
- To RELINQUISH.** *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]
1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Davies.*
 2. To quit; to release; to give up. *South.*
 3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*
- RELINQUISHMENT.** *f.* [from *relinquo*.] The act of forsaking. *South.*
- RE'LISH.** *f.* [from *relisher*, French, to lick again.]

REM

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasant taste. *Boyle.*
 2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.*
 4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Seed's Sermon.*
 5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Addison.*
 6. Cast; manner. *Pope.*
- To RELISH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden.*
 2. To taste; to have a liking. *Shakespeare, Baker.*
- To RELISH.** *v. n.*
1. To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewell.*
 2. To give pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To have a flavour. *Woodward.*
- RELISHABLE.** *a.* [from *relish*.] Guiltless having a taste. *Gulliver.*
- To RELIVE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew. *Spenser.*
- To REMOVE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *live*.] To live in return. *Boyle.*
- RELUCENT.** *a.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent. *Thomson.*
- To RELUCT.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety.*
- RELUCTANCE.** *f.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Unwillingness.
- RELUCTANCY.** *f.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Unwillingness; repugnance. *Boyle. Rogers.*
- RELUCTANT.** *a.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Taylor.*
- To RELUCTATE.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To resist; to struggle against. *D. of Piety.*
- RELUCTATION.** *f.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Repugnance; resistance. *Davies.*
- To RELUME.** *v. a.* To light anew; to kindle. *Pope.*
- To RELUMINE.** *v. a.* To light anew. *Shakespeare.*
- To RELY.** *v. n.* [*re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rely upon; to depend upon. *South. Rogers.*
- To REMAIN.** *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]
1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number. *Job, xxviii.*
 2. To continue; to endure; to stay. *Milton.*
 3. To be left after any event. *Locke.*
 4. Not to be lost. *Spenser.*
 5. To be left as not comprised. *Locke.*
- To REMAIN.** *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Spenser.*
- REMAIN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural. *Pope.*
 2. The body left by the soul. *Pope.*
 3. Abode; habitation. *Shakespeare.*
- REMAINDER.** *a.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left. *Remains.*
- REMAINDER.** *f.*
1. What is left. *Bacon.*

R E M

R E M

1. The body when the soul is departed; remains. *Shakefp.*
REMAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make*.] To make anew. *Glenville.*
REMAND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mande*, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies.*
REMANENT. *f.* [*remanens*, Lat.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*
REMARK. *f.* [*remarque*, French.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Collier.*
REMARK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, French.]
 1. To note; to observe. *Locke.*
 2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.
REMARKABLE. *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*
REMARKABLENESS. *f.* [from *remarkable*.] Observableness; worthiness of observation.
REMARKABLY. *ad.* [from *remarkable*.] Observably; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milnes. Watts.*
REMARKER. *f.* [*remarquer*, French.] Observer; one that remarks. *Watts.*
REMEDIAL. *a.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.
REMEDIAL. *a.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a remedy. *Shakefp.*
REMEDIAL. *a.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless. *Raleigh.*
REMEDIAL. *f.* [from *remedial*.] Incapableness.
REMEDY. *f.* [*remedium*, Latin.]
 1. A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Swift.*
 2. Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden.*
 3. That which counteracts any evil. *Locke.*
 4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Shakefp.*
REMEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, French.]
 1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*
 2. To repair or remove mischief.
REMEMBER. *v. a.* [*re-member*, Ital.]
 1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Psalms.*
 2. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.*
 3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention. *Locke.*
 4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment. *Milton.*
 5. To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*
 6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind. *Sidney.*
REMEMBERER. *f.* [from *remember*.] One who remembers. *Wotton.*
REMEMBRANCE. *f.* [*remembrance*, Fr.]
 1. Retention in memory. *Denham.*
 2. Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
 3. Honourable memory. Out of use. *Shakefp.*
 4. Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.*
 5. Account preserved. *Hale.*

6. Memorial. *Dryden.*
 7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shakefp.*
 8. Notice of something absent. *Shakefp.*
REMEMBRANCER. *f.* [from *remembrance*.]
 1. One that reminds; one that puts in the mind. *Taylor.*
 2. An officer of the Exchequer. *Bacon.*
TO REMERCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, French.] To thank. *Spenser.*
TO REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Latin.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*
REMIGRATION. *f.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal back again. *Hale.*
TO REMIND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind*.] To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*
REMINISCENCE. *f.* [*reminiscens*, Latin.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*
REMINISCENTIAL. *a.* [from *reminiscence*.] Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*
REMISS. *a.* [*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Latin.]
 1. Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward.*
 2. Not careful; slothful. *Shakefp.*
 3. Not intense. *Roscommon.*
REMISSIBLE. *a.* [from *remis*.] Admitting forgiveness.
REMISSION. *f.* [*remission*, French; *remissio*, Latin.]
 1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bacon.*
 2. Diminution of intenseness. *Woodw.*
 3. In physick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.
 4. Release. *Addison. Swift.*
 5. Forgiveness; pardon. *Taylor.*
REMISSLY. *ad.* [from *remis*.]
 1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.*
 2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly. *Clarendon.*
REMISSNESS. *f.* [from *remis*.] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
TO REMIT. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Latin.]
 1. To relax; to make less intense. *Milton.*
 2. To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shakefp.*
 4. To give up; to resign. *Hayward.*
 5. To defer; to refer. *G. of the Tongue.*
 6. To put again in custody. *Dryden.*
 7. To send money to a distant place. *Addison.*
 8. To restore. *Hayward.*
TO REMIT. *v. n.*
 1. To slacken; to grow less intense. *Broome.*
 2. To abate by growing less eager. *South.*
 3. In physick, to grow by intervals less violent.

R E M

REMITMENT. *f.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE. *f.* [from *remit.*]

1. The act of paying money at a distant place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*

REMITTER. *f.* [*remettre*, Fr.] in common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient in case where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*

1. One who promises money to be paid at a distant place.

REMNANT. *f.* [from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left. *Shakefp.*

REMNANT. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*

REMOULTEN, *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*

REMONSTRANCE. *f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr.]

1. Show; discovery. *Shakefp.*

2. Strong representation. *Hooker.*

TO REMONSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonstrare*, Lat.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons.

REMORA. *f.* Latin.

1. A let or obstacle.

2. A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. *Grewo.*

TO REMORATE. *v. a.* [*remorare*, Latin.] To hinder.

REMO'RSE. *f.* [*remorsus*, Latin.]

1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*

2. Tendernefs; pity; sympathetick sorrow. *Spenser.*

REMORSEFUL. *a.* [*remorse* and *full.*]

Tender; compassionate. *Shakefp.*

REMORSELESS. *a.* [from *remorse.*] Unpitied; cruel; savage. *Milton. South.*

REMOTE. *a.* [*remotus*, Latin.]

1. Distant in time; not immediate. *Locke.*

2. Distant in place; not at hand.

3. Removed far off; not near. *Locke.*

4. Foreign.

5. Distant in kin; not closely connected. *Glanville.*

6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

REMOTE'LY. *ad.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown. Smith.*

REMOTENESS. *f.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle.*

REMO'TION. *f.* [from *remotus*, Latin.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Brown.*

REMOVABLE. *a.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*

REMOVAL. *f.* [from *remove.*]

1. The act of putting out of any place. *Hooker.*

R E N

2. The act of putting away. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Dismission from a post. *Swift.*

4. The state of being removed. *Locke.*

TO REMOVE. *v. a.* [*removere*, Latin.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away. *Shakefp.*

2. To place at a distance. *Locke.*

TO REMOVE. *v. n.*

1. To change place.

2. To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*

REMOVE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.

2. Susceptibility of being removed. *Glanville.*

3. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shakefp.*

4. State of being removed. *Locke.*

5. Act of moving a chessman or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away. *Waller.*

7. The act of changing place. *Bacon.*

8. A step in the scale of gradation. *Locke.*

9. A small distance. *Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift.*

11. Dish to be changed without changing the course.

REMOVED. *particip. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakefp.*

REMOVEDNESS. *f.* [from *removed.*] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shakefp.*

REMOVER. *f.* [from *remove.*] One that removes. *Bacon.*

TO REMOUNT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REMU'NERABLE. *a.* [from *remunere.*] Rewardable.

TO REMU'NERATE. *v. a.* [*remunere*, Latin.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *f.* [*remuneratio*, Latin.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Brown.*

REMUNERA'TIVE. *a.* [from *remunerare.*] Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle.*

TO REMU'R'MUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmure.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Pope.*

TO REMU'R'MUR. *v. n.* [*remurmure*, Latin.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dryden.*

RENA'RD. *f.* [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENT. *a.* [*renascens*, Latin.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*renascor*, Latin.] Possible to be produced again.

TO RENA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *navigare.*] To sail again.

RENCOUN'TER. *f.* [*recontre*, French.]

1. Clash; collision. *Callis.*

REN

REP

Personal opposition. *Addison.*
 Loose or casual engagement. *Addison.*
 Sudden combat without premeditation.
 RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*recontrer*, Fr.]
 To clash; to collide.
 To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
 To skirmish with another.
 To fight hand to hand.
 REND. *v. a. pret. and pret. pass.* *Rent.*
 [rentan, Saxon.] To tear with violence;
 to lacerate. *Pope.*
 REND. *f.* [from *rend.*] One that rends;
 a tearer.
 REND. *v. a.* [*rendre*, French.]
 1. To return; to pay back. *Locke.*
 2. To restore; to give back. *Addison.*
 3. To give upon demand. *Proverbs.*
 4. To invest with qualities; to make. *South.*
 5. To represent; to exhibit. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To translate. *Burnet.*
 7. To surrender; to yield; to give up. *Clarendon.*
 8. To offer; to give to be used. *Watts.*
 REND. *f.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Shakespeare.*
 RENDEZVOUS. *f.* [*rendezvous*, French.]
 1. Assembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
 2. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
 3. Place appointed for assembly. *Clarendon.*
 RENDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 To meet at a place appointed.
 RENDITION. *f.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
 RENEGADE. } *f.* [*renegado*, Spanish.]
 RENEGADO. }
 1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate. *Addison.*
 2. One who defects to the enemy; a revoler. *Arbutnot.*
 To RENEGE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat.] *renier*, Fr.] To disown. *K. Charles.*
 To RENEW. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*.]
 1. To renovate; to restore the former state. *Hebrews.*
 2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryden.*
 3. To begin again. *Dryden.*
 4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans.*
 RENEWABLE. *a.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*
 RENEWAL. *f.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*
 RENITENCY. *f.* [from *renitent*.] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy.*
 RENITENT. *a.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power. *Ray.*
 RENNET. *f.* A ferment. *Floyer.*

RENNET. } *f.* A kind of apple.
 RENNETING. } *Mortimer.*
 To RENOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.]
 To renew; to restore to the first state. *Tomson.*
 RENOVATION. *f.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon.*
 To RENOUN'CE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Latin.] To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*
 To RENOUN'CE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*
 RENOUN'CEMENT. *f.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakespeare.*
 RENOWN. *f.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Waller.*
 To RENOWN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous. *Pope.*
 RENOWNED. *particip. a.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dryden.*
 RENT. *f.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration. *Addison.*
 To RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecclus.*
 To RENT. *v. n.* To roar; to bluster. *Hudibras.*
 RENT. *f.* [*renté*, French.]
 1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
 2. Money paid for any thing held of another. *Waller.*
 To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]
 To hold by paying rent. *Addison.*
 2. To set to a tenant.
 RENTABLE. *a.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.
 RENTAL. *f.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.
 RENTER. *f.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent. *Locke.*
 RENVERSED. *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
 RENUNCIATION. *f.* [*renunciatio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*
 To REORDA'N. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, French.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of the ordainer.
 REORDINATION. *f.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination. *Arterbury.*
 To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again. *Daniel.*
 REPA'D. *part. of repay.*
 To REPAIR. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, French.]
 1. To restore after injury or dilapidation. *Clarendon.*
 2. To amend any injury by an equivalent. *Milton.*
 3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost. *Milton.*
 REPAIR. *f.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply

REP

- supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation. *Wilkins.*
- To REPAIR. *v. n.* [*reparer*, French.] To go; to betake himself. *Pope.*
- REPAIR. *f.* [*repaire*, French.]
1. Resort: abode.
 2. Act of betaking himself any whither. *Clarendon.*
- REPAIRER. *f.* [from *repair*.] Amender; restorer. *South.*
- REPA'NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Latin.] Bent upward. *Brown.*
- REPARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved. *Bacon.*
- REPARABLY. *ad.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.
- REPARATION. *f.* [*reparatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of repairing. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Supply of what is wasted. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Recompence for any injury; amends. *Dryden.*
- REPARATIVE. *f.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends. *Wotton.*
- REPARTEE. *f.* [*repartie*, French.] Smart reply. *Dryden.*
- To REPARTEE. *v. n.* To make smart replies. *Prior.*
- To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repasser*, French.] To pass again; to pass back. *Raleigh.*
- To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dryden.*
- REPA'ST. *f.* [*re and pastus*, Latin.]
1. A meal; act of taking food. *Denham.*
 2. Food; victuals. *Shakesp.*
- To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repastre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast. *Shakesp.*
- REPA'STURE. *f.* [*re and pasture*.] Entertainment. *Shakesp.*
- To REPAY. *v. a.* [*repayer*, French.]
1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Bacon.*
 2. To recompense. *Milton.*
 3. To requite either good or ill. *Pope.*
 4. To reimburse with what is owed. *Shakesp.*
- REPAYMENT. *f.* [from *repay*.]
1. The act of repaying.
 2. The thing repaid. *Arbutnot.*
- To REPEAL. *v. a.* [*repeller*, French.]
1. To recall. *Shakesp.*
 2. To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden.*
- REPEAL. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Recall from exile. *Shakesp.*
 2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*
- To REPEAT. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Latin.]
1. To iterate; to use again; to do again. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To speak again. *Hooker.*
 3. To try again. *Dryden.*
 4. To recite; to rehearse. *Milton.*
- REPEATEDLY. *ad.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*

REP

- REPEATER. *f.* [from *repeat*.]
1. One that repeats; one that recites.
 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.
- To REPEL. *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.]
1. To drive back any thing. *Hooker.*
 2. To drive back an assailant. *Dryden.*
- To REPEL. *v. n.*
1. To act with force contrary to force impressed. *Newton.*
 2. In physick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*
- REPELLENT. *f.* [*repellens*, Latin.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wileman.*
- REPELLER. *f.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.
- To REPE'NT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]
1. To think on any thing past with sorrow. *K. Charles. South.*
 2. To express sorrow for something past. *Shakesp.*
 3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew.*
- To REPE'NT. *v. a.*
1. To remember with sorrow. *Shakesp.*
 2. To remember with pious sorrow. *Dan.*
 3. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. *Prior.*
- REPE'NTANCE. *f.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]
1. Sorrow for any thing past.
 2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Whitgift.*
- REPE'NTANT. *a.* [*repentant*, French.]
1. Sorrowful for the past.
 2. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.*
 3. Expressing sorrow for sin. *Shakesp.*
- To REPEOPLE. *v. a.* [*re and people*.] To stock with people anew. *Hale.*
- To REPERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back. *Bacon.*
- REPERCU'SSION. *f.* [*repercussio*, Latin.] The act of driving back; rebound. *Bacon.*
- REPERCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*repercussif*, French.]
1. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound.
 2. REPELLENT. *Bacon.*
 3. Driven back; rebounding.
- REPERTITIOUS. *a.* [*repertus*, Latin.] Found; gained by finding.
- REPERTORY. *f.* [*repertorium*, Latin.] A treasury; a magazine; a storehouse.
- REPETITION. *f.* [*repetitio*, Latin.]
1. Iteration of the same thing. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Recital of the same words over again. *Hooker.*
 3. The act of reciting or rehearsing. *Shakesp.*
 4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

REP

REP

REPINE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret ; to vex himself ; to be discontented. *Temple.*
 REPTNER. *f.* [*from repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.
 REPLACE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, French ; *re* and *place*.]
 1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
 2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*
 REPLATT. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*.] To fold one part often over another.
 REPLANT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, French.] To plant anew.
 REPLANTATION. *f.* [*from replant*.] The act of planting again.
 REPLENISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *plenus*, Lat.]
 1. To stock ; to fill. *Milton.*
 2. To finish ; to consummate ; to complete ; not used. *Shakesp.*
 REPLENISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. *Bacon.*
 REPLETE. *a.* [*ripletus*, Latin.] Full ; completely filled. *Bacon.*
 REPLETION. *f.* [*repletion*, French.] The state of being over full. *Arbutnot.*
 REPLEVIABLE. *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.
 TO REPLEVIN. } *v. a.* *Spenser.* [*replegio*,
 TO REPLEVY. } low Latin.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.
 REPLICATION. *f.* [*replico*, Latin.]
 1. Rebound ; repercussion. *Shakesp.*
 2. Reply ; answer. *Broome.*
 TO REPLY. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, French.] To answer ; to make a return to an answer. *Atterbury.*
 TO REPLY. *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*
 REPLY. *f.* [*relique*, Fr.] Answer ; return to an answer. *Watts.*
 REPLYER. *f.* *from reply*.] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*
 TO REPOLISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polish*.] To polish again. *Donne.*
 TO REPORT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.]
 1. To noife by popular rumour. *Shakesp.*
 2. To give repute. *Timothy.*
 3. To give an account of. *Bacon.*
 4. To return ; to rebound ; to give back.
 REPORT. *f.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. Rumour ; popular fame.
 2. Repute ; publick character.
 3. Account returned. *Shakesp.*
 4. Account given by lawyers of cases. *Mac.*
 5. Sound ; loud noife ; repercussion. *Watts.*
 REPORTER. *f.* [*from report*.] Relater ; one that gives an account. *Bacon.*
Hayward.

REPORTINGLY. *ad.* [*from reporting*.] By common fame. *Shakesp.*
 REPOSAL. *f.* [*from repose*.] The act of reposing. *Shakesp.*
 TO REPOSE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]
 1. To lay to rest. *Milton.*
 2. To place as in confidence or trust. *Rogers.*
 3. To lodge ; to lay up. *Woodward.*
 TO REPOSE. *v. n.* *reposer*, French.
 1. To sleep ; to be at rest. *Chapman.*
 2. To rest in confidence. *Shakesp.*
 REPOSE. *f.* [*repos*, French.]
 1. Sleep ; rest ; quiet. *Shakesp.* *Philips.*
 2. Cause of rest. *Dryden.*
 REPOSEDNESS. *f.* [*from reposed*.] State of being at rest.
 TO REPOSITE. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up ; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derham.*
 REPOSITION. *f.* [*from reposit*.] The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*
 REPOSITORY. *f.* [*repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Rogers.*
 TO REPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*re* and *posse*.] To possess again. *Spenser.*
 TO REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]
 1. To reprove ; to chide. *Shakesp.*
 2. To blame ; to censure. *Philips.*
 3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
 4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*
 REPREHENDER. *f.* [*from reprehendo*.] Blamer ; censurer. *Hooker.*
 REPREHENSIBLE. *a.* [*reprehensibilis*, Fr.] Blameable ; culpable ; censurable.
 REPREHENSIBLENESS. *f.* [*from reprehensibilis*.] Blameableness.
 REPREHENSIBLY. *ad.* [*from reprehensibilis*.] Blameably ; culpably.
 REPREHENSION. *f.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof ; open blame. *Hammond.*
 REPREHENSIVE. *a.* [*from reprehendo*.] Given to reproof.
 TO REPRES'ENT. *v. a.* [*repræsentare*, Lat.]
 1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present. *Milton.*
 2. To describe ; to show in any particular character. *Addison.*
 3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character.
 4. To exhibit ; to show ; to tell respectfully. *Decay of Piety.*
 REPRESENTATION. *f.* [*representation*, French.]
 1. Image ; likeness. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.
 3. Respectful declaration.
 REPRESENTATIVE. *a.* [*representativus*, French.]
 1. Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury.*
 2. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*
 REPRE-

R E P

REPRESENTATIVE. *f.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Addison.*
2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*
3. That by which any thing is shown. *Locke.*

REPRESENTER. *f.* [from *represent.*]

1. One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character. *Swift.*

REPRESENTMENT. *f.* [from *represent.*] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor.*

To REPRESENT *v. a.* [*repressus*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Hayward.*
2. To compress. Not proper.

REPRESS. *f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing.

REPRESSION. *f.* [from *repress.*] Act of repressing. *K. Charles.*

REPRESSIVE. *a.* [from *repress.*] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE. *v. a.* To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *South.*

REPRIEVE. *f.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death. *Clarendon.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove. *Arbutnot.*

REPRIMA'ND. *f.* [*reprimande*, Fr.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison.*

To REPRINT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*]

1. To renew the impression of any thing. *South.*
2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *f.* [*represalia*, low Latin.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Pope.*

REPRI'SE. *f.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*

To REPROACH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.*
2. To charge with a fault in severe language. *Milton.*
3. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*

REPROACH. *f.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*

REPROACHABLE. *a.* [*reprochable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL. *a.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakesp.*
2. Shameful, infamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROACHFULLY. *ad.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously. *Shakep.*
2. Shamefully; infamously.

REPROBATE. *a.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] Lost

to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

REPROBATE. *f.* A man lost to virtue; wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*

To REPROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Latin]

1. To disallow; to reject. *Apoll.*
2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*
3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southern.*

REPROBATENESS. *f.* [from *reprobate.*] The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION. *f.* [*reprobation*, French]

1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Maitland.*
2. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

To REPRODUCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produc.*]

1. To produce again; to produce anew. *Newman.*

REPRODUCTION. *f.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew. *Bryce.*

REPROOF. *f.* [from *reprove.*]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*
2. Censure; slander. *Plains.*

REPROVABLE. *a.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blameable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*

To REPROVE. *v. a.* [*reprover*, French]

1. To blame; to censure.
2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Wingfield. Taylor.*

3. To refute; to disprove. *Shakesp.*
4. To blame for. *Carew.*

REPROVER. *f.* [from *reprove.*] A repro- hender; one that reproves. *South.*

To REPRUNE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

REPTILE. *a.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

REPTILE. *f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke. Prior.*

REPU'BLCAN. *a.* [from *republic.*] Plac- ing the government in the people.

REPU'BLCAN. *f.* [from *republic.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without mo- narchy the best government. *Addison.*

REPU'BLICK. *f.* [*respublica*, Lat.] Com- monwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Ben. Johnson.*

REPU'DIABLE. *a.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Latin.]

1. To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*

REPUDIATION. *f.* [from *repudiate.*] Di- vorce; rejection. *Arbutnot.*

REPUGNANCE. } *f.* [*repugnance*, Fr.]

REPUGNANCY. }

1. Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley.*
2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion. *South.*

REPUG.

REQ

RES

REPUGNANT. *a.* [*repugnant*, French.]
 1. Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shake.*
 2. Contrary; opposite. *Woodward.*
REPUGNANTLY. *ad.* [from *repugnant*.]
 Contradictorily. *Brown.*
REPULLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullul*,
Lat.] To bud again. *Howel.*
REPULSE. *f.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, *Lat.*]
 The condition of being driven off or put
 aside from any attempt. *K. Charles.*
REPULSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, *Lat.*] To
 beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*
REPULSION. *f.* [*repulsus*, *Lat.*] The act
 or power of driving off from itself. *Arbut.*
REPULSIVE. *a.* [from *repulse*.] Driving
 off; having the power to beat back or
 drive off. *Newton.*
REPURCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *pur-*
chase.] To buy again. *Shakefp.*
REPUTABLE. *a.* [from *repute*.] Honour-
 able; not infamous. *Rogers.*
REPUTABLY. *ad.* [from *reputable*.] with-
 out discredit. *Atterbury.*
REPUTATION. *f.* [*reputation*, Fr.] Cre-
 dit; honour; character of good. *Addis.*
TO REPUTE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, *Latin.*] To
 hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*
REPUTE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Character; reputation.
 2. Established opinion. *Milton.*
REPU'BLESS. *a.* [from *repute*.] Disre-
 putable; disgraceful. *Shakefp.*
REQUEST. *f.* [*requeste*, French.]
 1. Petition; entreaty. *Shakefp.*
 2. Demand; repute; credit; state of be-
 ing desired. *Boyle.*
TO REQUEST. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To
 ask; to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*
REQUESTER. *f.* [from *request*.] Peti-
 tioner; solicitor.
TO REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.]
 To reanimate. *Shakefp.*
REQUIEM. *f.* [*Latin.*]
 1. A hymn in which they implore for the
 dead *requiem* or rest. *Shakefp.*
 2. Rest; quiet; peace. *Sandys.*
REQUIREABLE. *a.* [from *require*.] Fit
 to be required. *Hale.*
TO REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, *Latin.*]
 1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.
Spelman.
 2. To make necessary; to need. *Dryden.*
REQUISITE. *a.* [*requisitus*, *Latin.*] Neces-
 sary; needful; required by the nature of
 things. *Wake.*
REQUISITE. *f.* Any thing necessary.
Dryden.
REQUISITELY. *ad.* [from *requisite*.] Nec-
 cessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*
REQUISITENESS. *f.* [from *requisite*.]
 Necessity; the state of being requisite.
Boyle.
REQUITAL. *f.* [from *requite*.]
 Vol. II.

1. Return for any good or bad office; re-
 taliation. *Hooker.*
 2. Reward; recompense. *Suib.*
TO REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] To
 repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recom-
 pense. *Pope.*
RE/REWARD. *f.* The rear or last troop.
TO RESA'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *sail*.] To sail
 back. *Pope.*
RESA'LE. *f.* [*re* and *sale*.] Sale at second
 hand. *Bacon.*
TO RESALUTE. *v. a.* [*resaluto*, *Lat.* *re-*
saluer, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.
Chapman.
TO RESC'ND. *v. a.* [*rescindo*, *Lat.* *re-*
scinder, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a
 law. *Hammond. Dryden.*
RES'CISSION. *f.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*,
Lat.] The act of cutting off; abroga-
 tion. *Bacon.*
RESCI'STORY. *a.* [*rescissioire*, Fr. *rescissus*,
Lat.] Having the power to cut off.
TO RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, *Latin.*]
 1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To write over again. *Howel.*
RE/SCRIPT. *f.* [*rescriptum*, *Lat.*] Edict of
 an emperor. *Bacon.*
TO RE/SCUE. *v. a.* [*rescorre*, old Fr.] To
 set free from any violence, confinement,
 or danger. *Shakefp.*
RESCUE. *f.* [*rescouffe*, old Fr.] Deliver-
 ance from violence, danger or confine-
 ment. *Shakefp.*
RE/SCUER. *f.* [from *rescue*.] One that
 rescues.
RESE'ARCH. *f.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry;
 search. *Rogers.*
TO RESE'ARCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.]
 To examine; to enquire. *Wotton.*
TO RESEAT. *v. a.* [*re* and *seat*.] To seat
 again. *Dryden.*
RESEI'ZER. *f.* One that seizes again.
RESEIZURE. *f.* [*re* and *seizure*.] Re-
 peated seizure; seizure a second time.
Bacon.
RES'MBLANCE. *f.* [*resemblance*, French.]
 Likeness; similitude; representation.
Hooker.
TO RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*resembler*, Fr.]
 1. To compare; to represent as like some-
 thing else. *Raleigh.*
 2. To be like; to have likeness to. *Addis.*
TO RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *send*.] To send
 back; to send again. *Shakefp.*
TO RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, French.]
 1. To take well or ill. *Bacon.*
 2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or
 affront. *Milton.*
RESE'NTER. *f.* [from *resent*.] One who
 feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*
RESE'NTFUL. *a.* [*resent* and *full*.] Ma-
 lignant; easily provoked to anger, and
 long retaining it.
 5 K RE-

RES

- RELENTINGLY.** *ad.* [from *resenting*.] With deep sense; with strong perception; with anger. *More.*
- RESENTMENT.** *f.* [*ressentiment*, French.]
1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanville.*
 2. Deep sense of injury. *Swift.*
- RESERVA'TION.** *f.* [*reservation*, French.]
1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind. *Sanderson.*
 2. Something kept back; something not given up. *Swift.*
 3. Custody; state of being treasured up. *Shaksp.*
- RESE'RVATORY.** *f.* [*reservoir*, French.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
- To RESE'RVÊ.** *v. a.* [*reservo*, Latin.]
1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose. *Spenser.*
 2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shaksp.*
 3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*
- RESE'RVÊ.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Store kept untouched. *Locke.*
 2. Something kept for exigence. *Tillotson.*
 3. Something concealed in the mind. *Addison.*
 4. Exception; prohibition. *Milton.*
 5. Exception in favour. *Rogers.*
 6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour. *Prior.*
- RESE'RVÊD.** *a.* [from *reserve*.]
1. Modesty; not loosely free. *Walsh.*
 2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*
- RESE'RVÊDLY.** *ad.* [from *reserved*.]
1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve. *Woodward.*
 2. Scrupulously; coldly. *Pope.*
- RESE'RVÊDNESS.** *f.* [from *reserved*.] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness. *Ben Johnson.*
- RESE'RVÊR.** *f.* [from *reserve*.] One that reserves.
- RESERVOIR.** *f.* [*riservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store. *Pope.*
- To RESE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *settle*.] To settle again. *Swift.*
- RESE'TTLEMENT.** *f.* [from *resettle*.]
1. The act of settling again. *Norris.*
 2. The state of settling again. *Mortimer.*
- RESI'ANCE.** *f.* [from *resiant*.] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*
- RESIANT.** *a.* [*ressiant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place. *Knolles.*
- To RESI'DE.** *v. n.* [*resideo*, Latin.]
1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present. *Milton.*
 2. [*Resido*, Latin.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

RES

- RE'SIDENCE.** *f.* [*residence*, French.]
1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hab.*
 2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
 3. That which settles at the bottom of liquors. *Brown.*
- RE'SIDENT.** *a.* [*residens*, Lat.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burns.*
- RE'SIDENT.** *f.* [from the adj.] An agent minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the office of an ambassador. *Addison.*
- RESIDE'NTIARY.** *a.* [from *resident*.] Holding residence.
- RESI'DUAL.** *a.* [from *residuum*, Lat.]
- RESI'DUARY.** *f.* Relating to the residue relating to the part remaining. *Addison.*
- RESI'DUE.** *f.* [*residuum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbutnot.*
- To RESIEGE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *siege*, Fr.] To seat again. *Spenser.*
- To RESI'GN.** *v. a.* [*resigno*, Lat.]
1. To give up a claim or possession. *Dryden.*
 2. To yield up. *Locke.*
 3. To give up in confidence. *Tillotson.*
 4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden.*
 5. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shaksp.*
- To RESI'GN.** *v. n.*
- To be submissive; to give way without contention. *Pope.*
- RESIGNA'TION.** *f.* [*resignation*, French.]
1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Hayward.*
 2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence. *Addison.*
 3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.
- RESI'GNER.** *f.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.
- RESI'GNMENT.** *f.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.
- RESI'LIENCE.** *f.* [from *resilio*, Latin.]
- RESI'LIENCY.** *f.* The act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon.*
- RESI'LIENT.** *a.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.
- RESI'LITION.** *f.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back; resilience.
- RE'SIN.** *f.* [*resina*, Lat.] The fat sulphureous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. *Quincy.*
- RE'SINOUS.** *a.* [from *resin*; *resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyle.*
- RE'SINOUSNESS.** *f.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being resinous.
- RESI'PISCENCE.** *f.* [*resipiscence*, Fr.] Wifedom after the fact; repentance.
- To RESI'ST.** *v. a.* [*resisto*, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to act against. *Shaksp.*

RES

RES

2. To not admit impression or force.

Milton.

RESISTANCE. } *f.* [*resistance*, French.]

RESISTENCE. } 1. The act of resisting; opposition.

Mac.

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

Bacon.

RESISTIBILITY. *f.* [from *resistible*.] Quality of resisting

Locke.

RESISTIBLE. *a.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted.

Hale.

RESISTLESS. *a.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.

Raleigh.

RESOLVABLE. *a.* [from *resolve*.]

1. That may be analysed or separated.

South.

2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure.

Brown.

RESOLUBLE. *a.* [*resoluble*, French.] That may be melted or dissolved.

TO RESOLVE. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Latin.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.

Shakespeare.

2. To solve; to clear.

Rogers.

3. To settle in an opinion.

Shakespeare.

4. To fix in determination.

Dryden.

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.

Shakespeare.

6. To melt; to dissolve.

Arbutnot.

7. To analyse.

Tillotson.

TO RESOLVE. *v. n.*

1. To determine; to decree within one's self

Milton.

2. To melt; to be dissolved.

Shakespeare. Southern.

3. To be settled in opinion.

Locke.

RESOLVE. *f.* Resolution; fixed determination.

Denham.

RESOLVEDLY. *ad.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and constancy.

Greene.

RESOLVEDNESS. *f.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy; firmness.

Decay of Piety.

RESOLVENT. *f.* [*resolvens*, Latin.] That which has the power of causing solution.

Wiseman.

RESOLVER. *f.* [from *resolve*.]

1. One that forms a firm resolution.

Hammond.

2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

Boyle.

RESOLUTE. *a.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; steady; firm.

Shakespeare.

RESOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

Rescommon.

RESOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution.

Boyle.

RESOLUTION. *f.* [*resolutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.

Brown.

2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.

Hale.

3. Dissolution.

Digby.

4. Fixed determination; settled thought.

K. Charles.

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

Sidney.

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Hale.

RE'SOLUTIVE. *a.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RE'SONANCE. *f.* [from *resono*, Latin.]

Sound; resound.

Boyle.

RE'SONANT. *a.* [*resonant*, Fr.] Resounding.

Milton.

TO RESO'RT. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, French.]

1. To have recourse.

Clarendon.

2. To go publickly.

Milton.

3. To repair.

Pope.

4. To fall back.

Hale.

RESO'RT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Dryden.

2. Concourse; confluence.

Swift.

3. Act of visiting.

Shakespeare.

4. [*Reffort*, French.] Movement; active power; spring.

Bacon.

TO RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Latin.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound.

Peacbam.

2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

Pope.

3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise.

Milton.

TO RESOU'ND. *v. n.* To be echoed back.

South.

RESOU'RCE. *f.* [*ressource*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Dryden.

TO RESO'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *sow*.] To sow anew.

Bacon.

TO RESPEA'K. *v. n.* [*re* and *speak*.] To answer; not used.

Shakespeare.

TO RESPE'CT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Latin.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Bacon.

2. To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

Sidney.

3. To have relation to.

Brown.

4. To look toward.

Brown.

RESPE'CT. *f.* [*respectus*, Latin.]

1. Regard; attention.

Shakespeare.

2. Reverence; honour.

Prior.

3. Awful kindness.

Locke.

4. Good-will.

Shakespeare.

5. Partial regard.

Proverbs.

6. Reverend character.

Shakespeare.

7. Manner of treating others.

Watson.

8. Consideration; motive.

Hooker.

9. Relation; regard.

Tillotson.

RESPE'CTER. *f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard.

Swift.

RESPE'CTFUL. *a.* [*respect* and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Prior.

RESPE'CT-

RES

RESPECTFULLY. *ad.* [from *respectful*.] With some degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPECTIVE. *a.* [from *respect*.]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things. *Burnet.*
2. Relative; not absolute. *Rogers.*
3. Worthy of reverence. *Shakespeare.*
4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious; not in use. *Hooker.*

RESPECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *respective*.]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.*
2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*
3. Partially; with respect to private views. *Obolote.*
4. With great reverence. *Shakespeare.*

RESPERSION. *f.* [*resperfo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION. *f.* [*respiration*, Fr. *respiration*, from *respiro*, Latin.]

1. The act of breathing. *Bacon.*
2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

To RESPIRE. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe. *Dryden.*
2. To catch breath. *Milton.*
3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Pope.*

RESPIRE. *f.* [*respit*, French.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence. *Milton. Prior.*
2. Pause; interval. *Raleigh.*

To RESPIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause. *Milton.*
2. [*Respiter*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLENDENCE. *f.* [from *resplendent*.]

RESPLENDENCY. *f.* Lustre; brightness; splendour. *Boyle.*

RESPLENDENT. *a.* [*resplendens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre. *Newton.*

RESPLENDENTLY. *ad.* [from *resplendent*.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To RESPOND. *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Latin; *respondere*, French.]

1. To answer. *Broome.*
2. To correspond; to suit. *Broome.*

RESPONDENT. *f.* [*respondens*, Latin.]

1. An answerer in a suit. *Atty.*
2. One whose province, in a set dispute, is to refute objections. *Watts.*

RESPONSE. *f.* [*responsum*, Latin.]

1. An Answer. *Hammond.*
2. Answer made by the congregation. *Aldison.*
3. Reply to an objection in a formal dispute. *Watts.*

RESPONSIBLE. *a.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Capable of discharging an obligation. *Locke.*

RESPONSIBLENES. *f.* [from *responsibile*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RES

RESPONSION. *f.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE. *a.* [*responsif*, French.]

1. Answering; making answer. *Atty.*
2. Correspondent; suited to something else. *Fenn.*

RESPONSORY. *a.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.

REST. *f.* [*rest*, Saxon; *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*
2. The final sleep; the quietness of death. *Dryden.*
3. Stillness; cessation of motion. *Bacon.*
4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance. *Dan.*
5. Cessation from bodily labour. *Fairfax.*
6. Support; that on which anything leans or rests. *Milton.*
7. Place of repose. *Clarendon.*
8. Final hope. *Dryden.*
9. Remainder; what remains. *Dryden.*

REST. *a.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Others; those not included in any position. *Strickland.*

To REST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber. *Milton.*
2. To sleep the final sleep; to die. *Milton.*
3. To be at quiet; to be at peace. *Milton.*
4. To be without motion; to be still. *Milton.*
5. To be fixed in any state or opinion. *Dryden.*
6. To cease from labour. *Taylor.*
7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. *Albion.*
8. To lean; to be supported. *Watts.*
9. To be left; to remain. *Bacon.*

To REST. *v. a.*

1. To lay to rest. *Dryden.*
2. To place as on a support.

RESTAGNANT. *a.* [*restagnans*, Latin.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

To RESTAGNATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnare*.] To stand without flow. *Watts.*

RESTAGNATION. *f.* [from *restagnans*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION. *f.* [*restauratio*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former state. *Hooker.*

To RESTORE. *v. a.* [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current. *Shakespeare.*

RESTFUL. *a.* [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet; being at rest. *Shakespeare.*

RESTHARROW. *f.* A plant. *Milton.*

RESTIFF. *a.* [*restif*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital.]

1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. *Dryden.*
2. Being at rest; being less in motion. *Brown.*

RESTIR.

RES

4. Repression ; hindrance of will ; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Latin.]
To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION. *f.* [*restriction*, French.]
Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*

RESTRICTIVE. *a.* [from *restrict.*]
1. Expressing limitation. *Stirling fleet.*

1. Expressing limitation. *Stirling fleet.*

RESTRICTIVELY. *ad.* [from *restrictive*.]
With limitation. *Geni. of the Tongue*

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*refringo*, Latin.]
To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTING. *f.* [*refringens*, Latin.
That which hath the power of restrain

RE'ISTY. *a.* [*refrist*, French.] Obstinate in
 Harvey

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime*.
To sublime another time.

To RESU'LT. *v. a.* [*resulter*, French; *resultere*, Latin.]

1. To fly back. *Pop.*
2. To rise as a consequence : to be pro-

duced as the effect of causes jointly con-
curring. *Bacon*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premise
RESULT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back. *Baco*
2. Consequence; effect produced by the

concurrency of co-operating causes.

3. Inference from premises. *Sout*
4. Resolve; decision. *Swi*
RESULTANCE *f* [*resultance* French]

RESU'LIANCE. *f.* [from *resumer*, French.]
The act of resuming.

To RESUME. *v. a.* [*resumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given. *Wall*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

3. To take again. *Dryd*
4. To begin again what was broken o

RESUMPTION. *f.* [*resomption*, French; *resumptio*, Latin.] The act of resumi-

RESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*resumptus*, Latin.] The act of resuming.

RESUPINA'TION. *f.* [resupino, Lat.]

b. The act of lying on the back.
a- To RESU'RVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*]

RESURRE'CTION. *f.* [*resurrection*,

dead; return from the grave. *Wa*

To stir up anew ; to revive.

RESUSCITATION: *j.* *from resuscita*
The act of stirring up anew; the act
reviving, or state of being revived. *P*

7.

RET

- To RETAIL, v. a.** [*retailer*, French.]
1. To divide into small parcels. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To ſell in ſmall quantities. *Locke.*
 3. To ſell at ſecond hand. *Pope.*
 4. To ſell in broken parts. *Shakeſp.*
- RETAIL, f.** [from the verb.] Sale by ſmall quantities. *Swift.*
- RETAILER, f.** [from *retail*.] One who ſells by ſmall quantities. *Hakerwill.*
- To RETAIN, v. a.** [*retineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep; not to loſe. *Locke.*
 2. To keep; not to lay aſide. *Brown.*
 3. To keep; not to diſmiſs. *Mil'on.*
 4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addiſon.*
- To RETAIN, v. n.**
1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*
 2. To keep; to continue. *Donne.*
- RETAINER, f.** [from *retain*.]
1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.*
 2. In common law, *retainer* ſignifieth a ſervant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his houſe, but only uſing or bearing his name or livery. *Carvel.*
 3. the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*
- To RETAKE, v. a.** [*re* and *take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*
- To RETALIATE, v. a.** [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*
- RETALIATION, f.** [from *retaliare*.] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*
- To RETARD, v. a.** [*retardo*, Latin; *re-tarder*, French.]
1. To hinder; to obſtruct in ſwiftness of courſe. *Denham.*
 2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*
- To RETARD, v. n.** To ſtay back. *Brown.*
- RETARDATION, f.** [*retardation*, Fr.] from *retard*.] Hindrance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*
- RETAORDER, f.** [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obſtruder. *Glanville.*
- To RETCH, v. n.** [*hæcan*, Saxon.] To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.
- RETCHLESS, a.** Careleſs. *Dryden.*
- RETECTION, f.** [*retecus*, Latin.] The act of diſcovering to the view. *Boyle.*
- RETENTION, f.** [*retentio*, French; *retentio*, from *retentus*, Latin.]
1. The act of retaining. *Bacon.*
 2. Retention and retentive faculty is that ſtate of contraction in the ſolid parts, which makes them hold faſt their proper contents. *Quincy.*
 3. Memory. *South.*
 4. Limitation. *Shakeſp.*
 5. Cuſtody; confinement; reſtraint. *Shakeſp.*
- RETENTIVE, a.** [*retentus*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of retention. *Philips.*
 2. Having memory. *Glanville.*

RET

- RETE'NTIVENESS, f.** [from *retentio*.] Having the quality of retention.
- RE'TICENCE, f.** [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Latin.] Concealment by ſilence.
- RE'TICLE, f.** [*reticulum*, Latin.] A ſmall net.
- RETI'CLAR, a.** [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a ſmall net.
- RETI'CLATED, a.** [*reticulatus*, Latin.] Made of network; formed with interſtices or vacuities. *Woodman.*
- RETI'IFORM, a.** [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net.
- RETI'NUE, f.** [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal perſon; retinue. *Roper.*
- To RETIRE, v. n.** [*retirer*, French.]
1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to place of privacy. *Donne.*
 2. To retreat from danger. *Samuel.*
 3. To go from a publick ſtation. *Mar.*
 4. To go off from company. *Arbutnot.*
- To RETIRE, v. a.** To withdraw; to take away. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
- RETI'RE, f.** [from the verb.]
1. Retreat; reſceſſion. *Shakeſp.*
 2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Mil'on.*
- RETI'RED, part. a.** [from *retire*.] Secret; private. *Ben. Jonſon.*
- RETI'REDNESS, f.** [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; ſecrecy. *Dun.*
- RETI'REMENT, f.** [from *retire*.]
1. Private abode; ſecret habitation. *Dun.*
 2. Private way of life. *Timon.*
 3. Act of withdrawing. *Locke.*
- RETO'LD, part. paſſ. of *retell*.** Related or told again. *Shakeſp.*
- To RETO'RT, v. a.** [*retortus*, Lat.]
1. To throw back. *Mil'on.*
 2. To return any argument, cenſure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
 3. To curve back. *Bacon.*
- RETO'RT, f.** [*retortum*, Latin.]
1. A cenſure or incivility returned. *Shakeſp.*
 2. A chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbutnot.*
- RETO'RTER, f.** [from *retort*.] One that retorts.
- RETO'RTION, f.** [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.
- To RETO'SS, v. a.** [*re* and *toſſ*.] To toſs back. *Pope.*
- To RE'OU'CH, v. a.** [*retoucher*, French.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*
- To RETRA'CE, v. a.** [*retracer*, French.]
1. To trace back. *Dryden.*
 2. To trace or draw a friend to me.
- To RETRA'CT, v. a.** [*retractus*, Latin.]
1. To recall; to recant. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To take back; to reſume. *Woodman.*

RET

REV

- TRACTATION.** *f.* [*retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion. South.
- TRACTATION.** *f.* [from *retract*.] Act of withdrawing something advanced. Woodward.
- Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. Sidney.
- Act of withdrawing a claim. K. Gbar.
- TRACT.** *f.* [*retraitte*, French.] Retreat. Obsolete. Bacon.
- A cast of the countenance. Obsolete. Spenser.
- TREAT.** *f.* [*trait e*, French.] Place of privacy; retirement. L'Estr.
- Place of security. Milton.
- Act of retiring before a superior force. Bacon.
- TREAT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to a private abode. Milton.
 2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.
 3. To retire from a superior enemy.
 4. To go out of the former place. Woodward.
- TREATED.** *part. a.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy.
- RETRENCH.** *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]
1. To cut off; to pare away. Dryden.
 2. To confine. Addison.
- RETRENCH.** *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or elegance. Pope.
- RETRANCHMENT.** *f.* [*retranchement*, French.] The act of lopping away. Atterbury.
- RETRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*retribuere*, Latin.] To pay back; to make repayment of. Locke.
- RETRIBUTION.** *f.* [*retribution*, French.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. Hall. South.
- RETRIBUTIVE.** } *a.* [from *retribute*.]
- RETRIBUTORY.** } repaying; making repayment.
- RETRIEVABLE.** *a.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.
- RETRIEVE.** *v. a.* [*retrower*, French.]
1. To recover; to restore. Rogers.
 2. To repair. Prior.
 3. To regain. Dryden.
 4. To recall; to bring back. Berkeley.
- RETROCESSION.** *f.* [*retrocessum*, Latin.] The act of going back.
- RETROCUPLATION.** *f.* [*retro and copulation*.] Post-coition. Brown.
- RETROGRADATION.** *f.* [*retrogradation*, French; from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward. Ray.
- RETROGRADE.** *a.* [*retrograde*, French.]
1. Going backward. Bacon.
 2. Contrary; opposite. Shakspeare.
- RETROGRADE.** *v. n.* [*retro and gradior*, Latin.] To go backward. Bacon.
- RETROGRESSION.** *f.* [*retro and gressus*, Latin.] The act of going backwards. Brown.
- RETROMINGENCY.** *f.* [*retro and mingo*, Latin.] The quality of staling backward. Brown.
- RETROMINGENT.** *a.* [*retro and mingo*, Latin.] Staling backward. Brown.
- RETROSPECT.** *f.* [*retro and specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past. Addison.
- RETROSPECTION.** *f.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backward. Swift.
- RETROSPECTIVE.** *a.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backward. Pope.
- TO RETURN.** *v. a.* [*retundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to turn. Ray.
- TO RETURN.** *v. n.* [*retourner*, French.]
1. To come again to the same place. Proverbs.
 2. To come back to the same state. Locke.
 3. To go back: *when he had gone half his journey he returned.* Locke.
 4. To make answer. Pope.
 5. To come back; to come again; to revisit; *bright days often return.* Milton.
 6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again. Milton.
 7. To retort; to recriminate. Dryden.
- TO RETURN.** *v. a.*
1. To repay; to give in requital. Milton.
 2. To give back. 2 Chronicles.
 3. To send back. Milton.
 4. To give account of. Grount.
 5. To transmit. Clarendon.
- RETURN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of coming back to the same place. Dryden.
 2. Retrogression.
 3. Act of coming back to the same state. 1 Kings, xx.
 4. Revolution; vicissitude. Bacon.
 5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale. Bacon.
 6. Profit; advantage. Taylor.
 7. Remittance; payment from a distant place. Shakspeare.
 8. Repayment; retribution; requital. Dryden.
 9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. South.
 10. Relapse. Swift.
 11. Report; account; the *sheriffs* return.
- RETURNABLE.** *a.* Allowed to be reported back. Hale.
- RETURNER.** *f.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money. Locke.
- REVE.** *f.* The bailiff of a franchise or manour. Dryden.
- TO REVEAL.** *v. a.* [*revelo*, Latin.]
1. To show; to disclose; to lay open; to disclose a secret. Walker.
 2. To

2. To impart from heaven. *Romans.*
REVEA/LER. *f.* [from *revel.*] *Alterbury.*
 1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.
 2. One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*
To REVEL. *v. n.* [*raueelen*, Dutch.]
 To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.
RE/VEL. *f.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shakesp.*
To REVEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Latin.] To retract; to draw back. *Harvey.*
REVEL-ROUT. *f.* A mob; an unlawful assembly. *Ainsworth. Rowe.*
REVELA/TION. *f.* Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Spratt.*
RE/VELLER. *f.* [from *revel.*] One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Pope.*
RE/VELRY. *f.* [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; festive mirth. *Milton.*
To REVENGE. *v. a.* [*revancher*, French.]
 1. To return an injury.
 2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dryden.*
 3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. *Shakesp.*
REVENGE. *f.* [*revanche*, French.] Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
REVENGEFUL. *a.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Denham.*
REVENGEFULLY. *ad.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively; with anger for an injury. *Dryden.*
REVENGER. *f.* [from *revenge.*]
 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
 2. One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*
REVENGEMENT. *f.* Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*
REVENGINGLY. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictely. *Shakesp.*
REVENUE. *f.* [*revenue*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*
To REVE/RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.] To strike against; to reverberate. *Shakesp.*
REVE/RBERANT. *a.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Resounding; beating back.
To REVE/RBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.]
 1. To beat back. *Shakesp.*
 2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*
To REVE/RBERATE. *v. n.*
 1. To be driven back; to bound back. *Howe.*
 2. To resound.
- REVERBERA/TION.** *f.* [*reverberation*, from *reverberate.*] The act of beating driving back. *Altham.*
REVE/RBERATORY. *a.* [*reverberation*, French.] Returning; beating back. *Mason.*
To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*revereor*, Latin.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*
REVERENCE. *f.* [*reverentia*, Latin.]
 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.*
 2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.*
 3. Title of the clergy. *Shakesp.*
 4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakesp.*
To RE/VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful aspect. *Dryden. Rogers.*
RE/VERENCER. *f.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*
RE/VEREND. *a.* [*reverend*, French.]
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance. *Pope.*
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.
RE/VERENT. *a.* [*reverens*, Latin.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*
RE/VERENTIAL. *a.* [*reverentille*, Fr.] Expressing reverence proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*
RE/VERENTIALLY. *ad.* [from *reverential.*] With show of reverence. *Brown.*
RE/VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *reverent.*] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shakesp.*
REVE/RER. *f.* [from *rever.*] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
REVE/RSA/. *f.* [from *reverse.*] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*
To REVE/RSE. *v. a.* [*reverfus*, Latin.]
 1. To turn upside down. *Temple.*
 2. To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.*
 3. To turn back. *Milton.*
 4. To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.*
 5. To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*
 6. To put each in the case of the other. *Rogers.*
 7. To recall; to renew. *Spenser.*
To REVE/RSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reverfus*, Latin.] To return. *Spenser.*
REVE/RSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.*
 2. A contrary; an opposite. *Rogers.*
 3. [*Revers*, French.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed. *Camd.*
REVE/RSIBLE. *a.* [*reversibile*, Fr. from *reverse.*] Capable of being reverted.
REVE/RSION. *f.* [*reversion*, French; from *reverse.*]
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the

REV

REV

the death of the present possessor. *Hamm.*
 2. Succession: right of succession. *Sourb.*
 REVERSIONARY. *a.* [from *reversion*.]
 To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbut.*
 To REVERT. *v. a.* [*revertio*, Latin.]
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
 2. To reverberate. *Thomson.*
 To REVERT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old French.]
 To return; to fall back to the former state
 or former possessor. *Bacon.*
 REVERT. *f.* [from the verb.] Return;
 recurrence. *Peacham.*
 REVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *revert*.] Return-
 able.
 REVER'Y. *f.* [*resverie*, French.] Loose
 musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*
 To REVEST. *v. a.* [*revestir*, Fr.]
revestio, Latin.]
 1. To clothe again. *Spenser.*
 2. To reinvest; to vest again in a pos-
 session or office.
 REVESTIARY. *f.* [*revestiaire*, French.]
 Place where dresses are deposited. *Camden.*
 REVICTI'ON. *f.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Re-
 turn to life. *Brown.*
 To REVICTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual*.]
 To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*
 To REVIEW. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.]
 1. To look back. *Denham.*
 2. To see again. *Shakefp.*
 3. To consider over again; to retrace; to
 re-examine. *Dryden.*
 4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.
 REVIEW. *f.* [*revue*, Fr. from the verb.]
 Survey; re-examination. *Atterbury.*
 To REVILE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] To re-
 proach; to vilify; to treat with con-
 tumely. *Spenser.*
 REVILE. *f.* [Reproach; contumely; ex-
 probation. *Milton.*
 REVILER. *f.* from *revile*.] One who re-
 viles. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 REVILINGLY. *ad.* [from *revile*.] In an
 opprobrious manner; with contumely.
Maine.
 REVISAL. *f.* [from *revise*.] Review; re-
 examination. *Pope.*
 To REVISE. *v. a.* [*revifus*, Latin.] To re-
 view; to overlook. *Pope.*
 REVISE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Review; re-examination. *Boyle.*
 2. Among printers, a second proof of a
 sheet corrected.
 REVISER. *f.* [*reviseur*, Fr.] Examiner;
 superintendant.
 REVISION. *f.* [*revision*, Fr.] Review.
 To REVISIT. *v. a.* [*revifito*, Latin.] To
 visit again. *Milton.*
 REVIVAL. *f.* [from *revive*.] Recall from
 a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.
 To REVIVE. *v. n.* [*revivre*, French.]
 1. To return to life. *1 Kings.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise
 from languor or obscurity. *Milton.*
 To REVIVE. *v. a.*
 1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*
 2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or
 oblivion. *Spenser.*
 3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back
 to the memory. *Locke.*
 4. To quicken; to rouse. *Shakefp.*
 REVIVER. *f.* [from *revive*.] That which
 invigorates or revives.
 To REVIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*,
 French.] To recall to life.
 REVIVIFICATION. *f.* [from *revivificate*.]
 The act of recalling to life. *Spektor.*
 REVIVISCENCY. *f.* [*revivifco*, *revivif-*
centia, Lat.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*
 REUNION. *f.* [*reunion*, French.] Return
 to a state of juncture, cohesion, or con-
 cord. *Donne.*
 To REUNITE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite*.]
 1. To join again; to make one whole a
 second time; to join what is divided. *Shakefp.*
 2. To reconcile; to make those at va-
 riance one.
 To REUNITE. *v. n.* To cohere again.
 REVOCABLE. *a.* [*revocable*, French.]
 1. That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
 2. That may be repealed.
 REVOCABLENESS. *f.* [from *revocable*.]
 The quality of being revocable.
 To REVOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.]
 To recall; to call back. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
 REVOCATION. *f.* [*revocatio*, Latin.]
 1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
 2. State of being recalled. *Howel.*
 3. Repeal; reversal. *Ayliffe.*
 To REVOKE. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, French;
revoco, Latin.]
 1. To repeal; to reverse. *Dryden.*
 2. To check; to repress.
 3. To draw back. *Darwin.*
 REVOKEMENT. *f.* [from *revoke*.] Revo-
 cation; repeal; recall. *Shakefp.*
 To REVOL'T. *v. n.* [*revolter*, French.]
 1. To fall off from one to another. *Shakefp.*
 2. To change. *Shakefp.*
 REVOL'T. *f.* [*revolte*, French.]
 1. Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh.*
 2. A revolter; one who changes sides;
 not used. *Shakefp.*
 3. Gross departure from duty. *Shakefp.*
 REVOLTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.]
 Having swerved from duty. *Milton.*
 REVOLTER. *f.* [from *revolt*.] One who
 changes sides; a deserter. *Milton.*
 To REVOLVE. *v. n.* [*revolver*, Latin.]
 1. To roll in a circle; to perform a re-
 volution. *Cheyne. Watts.*
 2. To fall by a regular course of changing
 possessors; to devolve. *Ayliffe.*
 To

R H E

- To REVO'LVE.** *v. a.* [*revolve*, Latin.]
 1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
 2. To consider; to meditate on. *Shakesp.*
- REVOLUTION.** *f.* [*revolution*, French; *revolutus*, Latin.]
 1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton.*
 2. Space measured by some revolution. *Milton.*
 3. Change in the state of a government or country.
 4. Rotation in general; returning motion. *Milton.*
- To RRVO'MIT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit again. *Hakerwill.*
- REVULSION.** *f.* [*revulsus*, Latin.] The act of reveling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*
- To REWARD.** *v. a.* [*re* and *award*.]
 1. To give in return. *1 Sam. xxiv.*
 2. To repay; to recompense for something good. *Milton.*
- REWARD.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Recompense given for good. *Dryden.*
 2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.
- REWARDABLE.** *a.* [from *reward*.]
 Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*
- REWARDER.** *f.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Swift.*
- To REWO'RD.** *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. *Shakesp.*
- RHABA'RBARATE.** *a.* [from *rhubarbar*, Latin.] Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb. *Floyer.*
- RHABDOMANCY.** *f.* [*ῥαβδος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*
- RHAPSODIST.** *f.* [from *rhapsody*.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another. *Watts.*
- RHAPSODY.** *f.* [*ῥαψωδία*.] Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection. *Hammond.*
- RHE'TORICK.** *f.* [*ῥητορικὴ*.]
 1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
 2. The power of persuasion; oratory. *Shakesp.*
- RHETO'RICAL.** *a.* [*rheticus*, Latin.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *More.*
- RHETO'RICALLY.** *ad.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
- To RHETO'RICATE.** *v. n.* [*rheticor*, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the passions. *Decay of Piety.*
- RHETOR'CIAN.** *f.* [*rheticien*, French.]

R I B

One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

- RHETOR'CIAN.** *a.* Suited to a master of rhetorick. *Baker.*
- RHEUM.** *f.* [*ῥεῦμα*.] A thin watery matter coozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Blackmore.*
- RHEU'MATICK.** *a.* [*ῥευματικὸς*.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Quincy.*
- RHEU'MATISM.** *f.* [*ῥευματισμός*.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours. *Floyer.*
- RHEU'MY.** *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of watery moisture. *Dryden.*
- RHINO'CEROS.** *f.* [*ῥῖν* and *κέρας*.] A vast beast in the East-Indies armed with a horn on his nose. *Shakesp.*
- RHOMB.** *f.* [*rhombe*, French; *ῥόμβος*.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse. *Harris.*
- RHO'MBICK.** *a.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb. *Shakesp.*
- RHOMBOID.** *f.* [*ῥομβοειδής*.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Green.*
- RHOMBOIDAL.** *a.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb. *Wood.*
- RHU'BARB.** *f.* [*rhubarbar*, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock. *Wifman.*
- RHYME.** *f.* [*ῥυμὸς*.]
 1. A harmonical succession of sounds.
 2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another. *Den.*
 3. Poetry; a poem. *Spenser.*
- RHYME or reason.** Number or sense. *Spenser.*
- To RYME.** *v. n.*
 1. To agree in sound. *Dryden.*
 2. To make verses. *Shakesp.*
- RHYMER.** } *f.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes rhymes;
RHY'MESTER. } a versifier. *Shakesp.*
- RHYTHMICAL.** *a.* [*ῥυθμικός*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.
- RIB.** *f.* [*ribbe*, Sax.] A bone in the body.
 1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each side the twelve vertebræ of the back; they are segments of a circle. *Quincy.*
 2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side. *Shakesp.*
- RIBALD.** *f.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenser.*
- RIBALDRY.** *f.* [*ribaudie*, old French.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*
- RIBAND.** *f.* [*ribande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A file of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament. *Granville.*

RID

RID

RIBBED. a. [from *rib*.]
 1. Furnished with ribs. *Sandys.*
 2. Inclosed as the body by ribs. *Shakefp.*
RIBBON. f. See **RIBAND**.
RIBROAST. v. n. [*rib* and *roast*.] To roast soundly. *Butler.*
RIBWORT. f. A plant.
RICH. a. denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man: *Æthelric* is nobly powerful; *Richard* is probably rich in land. *Gibson.*
RICE. f. [*oryza*, Latin.] One of the esculent grains.
RICH. a. [*riche*, French; *rica*, Saxon.]
 1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions. *Seed.*
 2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid. *Milton.*
 3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
 4. Fertile; fruitful. *Philips.*
 5. Copious; plentiful; abundant.
ENRICHED. a. [from *rich*.] Enriched. Obsolete. *Shakefp.*
RICHES. f. [*richesses*, French.]
 1. Wealth; money or possession. *Hamm.*
 2. Splendid sumptuous appearance. *Milt.*
RICHLY. ad. [from *rich*.]
 1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
 2. Plenteously; copiously. *Brown.*
 3. Truly; abundantly. *Addison.*
RICHNESS. f. [from *rich*.]
 1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
 2. Finery; splendour.
 3. Fertility, fecundity; fruitfulness. *Addis.*
 4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. *Spectator.*
 5. Pampering qualities: as rich food. *Dryd.*
RICK. f.
 1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet. *Swift.*
 2. A pile of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*
RICKETS. f. [*rachitis*, Lat. A name given to the distemper at its appearance by *Glifson*.] The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*
RICKETY. a. [from *rickets*.] Diseased with the rickets. *Arbutnot.*
RICKLUS. f. A plant; corrupted from *auricula*. *Ainsworth.*
RICTURE. f. [*riatura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Di.*
RID. pret. of ride.
TO RID. v. a. [from *hrīdean*, Saxon.]
 1. To set free; to redeem: as, rid me from misery. *Exodus.*
 2. To clear; to disencumber: as, come rid your work. *Hooker. Ben. Johnson. Addis.*
 3. To dispatch: as, rid the dirt. *Shake.*
 4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy. *Shakefp.*

RIDDANCE. f. [from *rid*.]
 1. Deliverance. *Hooker.*
 2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose. *Shakefp.*
 3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*
RIDDEN. the participle of ride. *Hale.*
RIDDLE. f. [*ræcl*, Saxon.]
 1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
 3. A coarse or open sieve. *Mortimer.*
TO RUDDLE. v. a.
 1. To solve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
 2. To separate by a coarse sieve. *Mort.*
TO RIDDLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely. *Shakefp.*
RIDDLELINGLY. ad. [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle. *Donne.*
TO RIDE. v. n. preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [*reīan*, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]
 1. To travel on horseback. *Shakefp.*
 2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. *Burnet.*
 3. To be supported in motion. *Shakefp.*
 4. To manage a horse. *Dryden.*
 5. To be on the water in a vessel as he rides at anchor. *Knolles. Hayw.*
 6. To be supported by something subervient. *Shakefp.*
TO RIDE. v. a. To manage insolently at will. *Swift.*
RIDER. f. [from *ride*.]
 1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
 2. One who manages or breaks horses. *Bramson.*
 3. An inserted leaf.
RIDGE. f. [*hrīgg*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch.]
 1. The top of the back. *Hudibras.*
 2. The rough top of any thing. *Milton. Ray.*
 3. A steep protuberance. *Dryden.*
 4. The ground thrown up by the plow. *Psalms. Woodward.*
 5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle. *Moxon.*
 6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
TO RIDGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton.*
RIDGIL. } f. [*ovis rejicula*, Lat. *Ainsf.*]
RIDGLING. } A ram half castrated. *Dryden.*
RIDGY. a. [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*
RIDICULE. f. [*ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that species that provokes laughter. *Swift.*

R I G

To RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*
 RIDICULOUS. *a.* [ridiculus, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *Milton. South.*
 RIDICULOUSLY. *ad.* [from ridiculous.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*
 RIDICULOUSNESS. *f.* [from ridiculous.] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stillingsf.*
 RIDING. *particip. a.* Employed to travel on any occasion. *Ayliffe.*
 RIDING. *f.* [from ride.] A district visited by an officer.
 RIDINGCOAT. *f.* [riding and coat.] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*
 RIDINGHOOD. *f.* [riding and hood.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *A buttnot.*
 RIE. *f.* [uriza, Lat.] An esculent grain.
 RIFE. *a.* [ryse, Saxon; rijf Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers. *Arbutnot.*
 RIFELY. *ad.* [from rise.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*
 RIFENESS. *f.* [from rise.] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbutnot.*
 To RIFLE. *v. a.* [rifler, French; rijfelen, Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
 RIFLER. *f.* [from rifler.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.
 RIFT. *f.* [from rive.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. *Pope.*
 To RIFT. *v. n.*
 1. To burst; to open. *Bacon.*
 2. [Ræver, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.
 RIG. *f.* Rig, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side: from the Saxon, hrigg; and the Islandick, briggur, both signifying a back. *Gibson.*
 To RIG. *v. a.* [from rig or ridge.]
 1. To dress; to accoutre. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To fit with tackling. *South.*
 RIGADOON. *f.* [rigadon, French.] A dance.
 RIGATION. *f.* [rigatio, Latin.] The act of watering. *Dict.*
 RIGGER. *f.* [from rig.] One that rigs or dresses.
 RIGGING. *f.* [from rig.] The sails or tackling of a ship. *Creech.*
 RIGGISH. *a.* [from rig, a whore.] Wanton; whorish. *Shakesp.*
 To RIGGLE. *v. a.* [properly to wiggle.] To move backward and forward.
 RIGHT. *a.* [rige, Saxon; recht, Dutch.]
 1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous. *Holder.*

R I G

2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shakesp.*
 3. Just; honest; equitable. *Shakesp.*
 4. Happy; convenient. *Shakesp.*
 5. Not left. *Shakesp.*
 6. Straight; not crooked. *Locke.*
 7. Perpendicular.
 RIGHT. *interject.* An expression of approbation. *Pope.*
 RIGHT. *ad.*
 1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth. *Roscommon.*
 2. In a direct line.
 3. In a great degree; very. *Ben. Johnson.*
 4. It is still used in titles: as, right honourable; right reverend. *Peacham.*
 RIGHT. *f.*
 1. Justice; not wrong. *Bacon. Tilletson.*
 2. Freedom from error. *Prim.*
 3. Just claim. *Milton.*
 4. That which justly belongs to one.
 5. Property; interest. *Temple.*
 6. Power; prerogative. *Dryden.*
 7. Immunity; privilege. *Tilletson.*
 8. The side not left. *Clarendon.*
 9. To RIGHTS, in a direct line; straight. *Milton.*
 10. To RIGHTS. With deliverance from error. *Woodward.*
 To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor. Waller.*
 RIGHTEOUS. *a.* [pietere, Saxon.]
 1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt. *Gengis.*
 2. Equitable. *Dryden.*
 RIGHTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from righteous.] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.*
 RIGHTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from righteous.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Halker.*
 RIGHTFUL. *a.* [right and full.]
 1. Having the right; having the just claim. *Shakesp.*
 2. Honest; just. *Prim.*
 RIGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from rightful.] According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*
 RIGHT-HAND. *f.* Not the left. *Shakesp.*
 RIGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from rightful.] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*
 RIGHTLY. *ad.* [from right.]
 1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.*
 2. Honestly; uprightly. *Shakesp.*
 3. Exactly. *Dryden.*
 4. Straightly; directly. *Alchem.*
 RIGHTNESS. *f.* [from right.]
 1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
 2. Straightness. *Bacon.*
 RIGID. *a.* [rigidus, Latin.]
 1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
 2. Severe; *Severe;*

R I N

2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
 3. Sharp; cruel. *Philips.*
 RIGIDITY. *f.* [rigidité, French.] *Arbutnot.*
 1. Stiffness.
 2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy
 or airy elegance. *Wotton.*
 RIGIDLY. *ad.* [from rigid.]
 1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
 2. Severely; inflexibly.
 RIGIDNESS. *f.* [from rigid.] Severity;
 inflexibility.
 RIGLET. *f.* [regulet, French.] A flat thin
 square piece of wood. *Moxon.*
 RIGOL. *f.* A circle. In *Shakespeare*, a
 diadem.
 RIGOUR. *f.* [rigor, Latin.]
 1. Cold; stiffness. *Milton.*
 2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of
 cold. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Severity; sternness; want of condescen-
 sion to others. *Denham.*
 4. Severity of conduct. *Spratt.*
 5. Strictness; unabated exactness. *Glanv.*
 6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.*
 7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity;
 not softness. *Dryden.*
 RIGOROUS; *a.* [from rigour.] Severe; al-
 lowing no abatement. *Rogers.*
 RIGOROUSLY. *ad.* [from rigorous.] Se-
 verely; without tenderness or mitigation.
Milton.
 RILL. *f.* [rivulus, Latin.] A small brook;
 a little streamlet. *Milton.*
 To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run
 in small streams. *Prior.*
 RILLET. *f.* [corrupted from rivulet.] A
 small stream. *Carew.*
 RIM. *f.* [rima, Saxon.]
 1. A border; a margin. *Carew.*
 2. That which encircles something else.
Brown.
 RIME. *f.* [hrim, Saxon.]
 1. Hoar frost. *Bacon.*
 2. A hole; a chink. *Brown.*
 To RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze
 with hoar frost.
 To RIMPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to con-
 tract into corrugations. *Wise man.*
 RIMY. *a.* [from rime.] Steamy; foggy;
 misty. *Harvey.*
 RIND. *f.* [rind, Saxon; rinde, Dutch.]
 Bark; hulk. *Boyle. Milton. Dryden.*
 To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To de-
 corticate; to bark; to hulk.
 RING. *f.* [hring, Saxon.]
 1. A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.*
 2. A circle of gold or some other matter
 worn as an ornament. *Addison.*
 3. A circle of metal to be held or pulled.
Gulliver.
 4. A circular course. *Smith.*
 5. A circle made by persons standing
 round. *Hayward.*

R I O

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.
Prior.
 7. The sound of bells or any other sono-
 rous body. *Bacon. Milton.*
 8. A sound of any kind. *Bacon.*
 To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. rung.
 [hringzan, Saxon.]
 1. To strike bells or any other sonorous
 body, so as to make it sound. *Shakesp.*
 2. [From ring.] To encircle. *Shakesp.*
 3. To fit with rings. *Shakesp.*
 4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.
 To RING. *v. n.*
 1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal.
Dryden.
 2. To practise the art of making music
 with bells. *Holder.*
 3. To sound; to resound. *Locke.*
 4. To utter as a bell. *Shakesp.*
 5. To tinkle. *Dryden.*
 6. To be filled with a bruit or report.
South.
 RING-BONE. *f.* A hard callous substance
 growing in the hollow circle of the little
 pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes
 quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*
 RINGDOVE. *f.* [ringelduyve, German.]
 A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*
 RINGER. *f.* [from ring.] He who rings.
 RINGLEADER. *f.* [ring and leader.] The
 head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*
 RINGLET. *f.* [diminutive of ring.]
 1. A small ring. *Pope.*
 2. A circle. *Shakesp.*
 3. A curl. *Milton.*
 RINGSTREAKED. *a.* [ring and streaked.]
 Circularly streaked. *Genesis.*
 RINGTAIL. *f.* [ring and tail.] A kind of
 kite. *Bailey.*
 RINGWORM. *f.* [ring and worm.] A cir-
 cular tetter. *Wise man.*
 To RINSE. *v. a.* [from rein, German.]
 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.
Shakesp.
 2. To wash the soap out of clothes. *King.*
 RINSER. *f.* [from rinse.] One that washes
 or rinses; a washer.
 RIOT. *f.* [riotte, old French.]
 1. Wild and loose festivity. *Milton.*
 2. A sedition; an uproar. *Milton.*
 3. To run RIOT. To move or act with-
 out controul or restraint. *Swift.*
 To RIOT. *v. n.* [riottes, old French.]
 1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious
 enjoyments. *Daniel.*
 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.*
 3. To banquet luxuriously.
 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
 RIOTER. *f.* [from riot.]
 1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
 2. One who raises an uproar.
 RIOTISE. *f.* [from riot.] Dissoluteness;
 luxury. *Spenser.*
 RIOT.

R I S

RIOTOUS. *a.* [*rioteux*, French.]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentious festive. *Brown.*
2. Seditious; turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY. *ad.* [from *riotous*.]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecclus.*
2. Seditiously; turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS. *f.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [*hnypan*, Saxon.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. *Dryden.*
2. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Orway.*

3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Hooker. Clarendon*

RIPE. *a.* [*ripe*, Saxon; *rip*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton.*
2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit. *Shakefp.*

3. Complete; proper for use. *Shakefp.*
4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*

5. Finished; consummate. *Hooker.*
6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement. *Dryden.*

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the *adj.*] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Donne.*

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Shakefp.*

RIPPLY. *ad.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakefp.*

To RIPEN. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe. *Bacon.*

To RIPEN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Pope. Swift.*

RIPENESS. *f.* [from *ripe*.]

1. The state of being ripe; maturity. *Sharp.*
2. Full growth. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*
4. Fitness; qualification. *Shakefp.*

RIPPER. *f.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RIP TOWEL. *f.* A gratuity, given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. [*risan*, Saxon; *reisen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture. *Shakefp.*
2. To get up from rest. *Daniel's Civ. W.*

3. To get up from a fall. *Milton.*
4. To spring; to grow up. *Milton.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Orway.*
6. To swell. *Leviticus.*

7. To ascend; to move upward. *Newm.*
8. To break out from below the horizon as the sun. *Milton.*

9. To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice. *Milton. Dryden.*
10. To begin to act. *Atty.*

11. To appear in view. *Knight.*
12. To change a station; to quit a place. *Owen.*

13. To be excited; to be produced. *Pope.*
14. To break into military commotion to make insurrections. *Exel.*

15. To be roused; to be excited to action. *RIVA.*
16. To make hostile attack. *to fl*

17. To grow more or greater in any respect. *to oppos*
18. To increase in price. *to c*

19. To be improved. *excel.*
20. To elevate the stile. *RIVA.*

21. To be revived from death. *to oppo*
22. To come by chance. *to c*

RISE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rising from recumbency.
2. The act of mounting from the ground. *to oppo*

3. Eruption; ascent. *to c*
4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Excel.*

5. Elevated place. *RIVA.*
6. Appearance of the sun in the east. *to oppo*

7. Encrease in any respect. *to c*
8. Encrease of price. *to oppo*

9. Beginning; original. *to c*
10. Elevation; encrease of sound. *Excel.*

RISER. *f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises. *RIVA.*

RISIBILITY. *f.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing. *to oppo*

RISIBLE. *a.* [*risibilis*, Latin.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *to c*
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RISK. *f.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesgo*, Spanish.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm. *to oppo*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger. *to c*

RISKER. *f.* [from *risk*.] He who risks. *to oppo*

RITE. *f.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Latin.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *to c*

RITUAL. *a.* [*rituel*, French.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *to oppo*

RITUAL. *f.* [from the *adj.*] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *to c*

RITUALIST. *f.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual. *to oppo*

RIVAGE.

ROA

ROB

RAGE. *f.* [French.] A bank; a coast; *Shakesp.*

RIVAL. *f.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]
 1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor. *Dryden.*
 2. A competitor in love. *Sidney.*

RIVAL. *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakesp.*

RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South.*
 2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shakesp.*

RIVALITY. } *f.* [*rivalitas*, Latin.] Com-
RIVALRY. } petition; emulation. *Addison.*

RIVALSHIP. *f.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.

RIVE. *v. a. part.* *riven*. [ryfz, broken, Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument. *Howel.*

RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*

RIVE. for *derive* or *direct*. *Shakesp.*

RIVEL. *v. a.* [репилъ, Saxon.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden.*

RIVEN. *part. of rive.*

RIVER. *f.* [*riviere*, French.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Addison.*

RIVER-DRAGON. *f.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD. *f.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbutnot.*

RIVER-HORSE. *f.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RIVET. *f.* A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Shakesp. Dryden.*

TO RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fasten with rivets. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To fasten strongly; to make immoveable. *Congreve.*

RIVULET. *f.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Bentley.*

RIXDOLLAR. *f.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling.

ROACH. *f.* A fish; he is accounted the water-sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness. *Walton.*

ROAD. *f.* [*rade*, French.]
 1. Large way; path. *Suckling.*
 2. [*Rade*, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor. *Sandys.*
 3. Inroad; incursion. *Knolles.*
 4. Journey. *Milton.*

TO ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove. *Prior.*

TO ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*

ROAMER. *f.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.

ROAN. *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] Bay, fawn, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farriers Dict.*

TO ROAR. *v. n.* [napan, Saxon.]
 1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Dryden.*
 2. To cry in distress. *Shakesp.*
 3. To found as the wind or sea. *Pope.*
 4. To make a loud noise. *Milton.*

ROAR. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
 2. An outcry of distress.
 3. A clamour of merriment. *Shakesp.*
 4. The sound of the wind or sea.
 5. Any loud noise. *Dryden.*

ROARY. *a.* [better *roary*; *rores*, Latin.] Dewy. *Fairfax.*

TO ROAST. *v. a.* [*rosten*, German; *ge-noptoð*, Saxon, roasted.]
 1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire. *Swift.*
 2. To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift.*
 3. To dress at the fire without water. *Bacon.*
 4. To heat any thing violently. *Shakesp.*

ROAST. for *roasted*. *Prior.*

TO RULE THE ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Shakesp.*

ROB. *f.* Infused juices. *Arbutnot.*

TO ROB. *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]
 1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force; to plunder. *Addison.*
 2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. *Shakesp.*
 3. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

ROBBER. *f.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force, or steals by secret means. *Shakesp.*

ROBBERY. *f.* [*robberie*, old Fr.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

ROBE. *f.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shakesp.*

TO ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest. *Pope.*

ROBERT. *f.* An herb.

ROBE/RSMAN. } *f.* In the old statutes,
ROBE/RTSMAN. } a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood.

ROBIN. } *f.* [*rubecula*,
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } Lat.] A bird so named from his red breast. *Suckling.*

ROBO/REOUS. *a.* [*robur*, Latin.] Made of oak.

ROBU/ST. } *a.* [*robustus*, Latin.]
ROBU/STIOUS. }
 1. Strong;

ROD

1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.
Milton.
 2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryd.*
 3. Requiring strength. *Locke.*
- ROBUSTNESS.** *f.* [from *robust*.] Strength; vigour. *Arbutnot.*
- RO'CAMBO'LE.** *f.* A sort of wild garlick. *Arbutnot.*
- ROCHE-ALUM.** *f.* [*rocket*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.
- RO'CHET.** *f.* [*rochet*, Fr. *robus*, low Lat.]
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating. *Cleveland.*
 2. A fish. *Ainworth.*
- ROCK.** *f.* [*roc*, *roche*, French.]
1. A vast mass of stone. *Pope.*
 2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.
 3. A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To ROCK.** *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]
1. To shake; to move backward and forward. *Boyle.*
 2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. *Dryden.*
 3. To lull; to quiet. *Shakesp.*
- To ROCK.** *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young.*
- ROCK-DOE.** *f.* A species of deer. *Grew.*
- ROCK-RUBY.** *f.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*
- ROCK SALT.** *f.* Mineral salt. *Woodw.*
- RO'CKER.** *f.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*
- ROCKET.** *f.* [*rochetto*, Italian] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Addis.*
- RO'CKET.** *f.* a plant. *Miller.*
- RO'CKLESS.** *a.* [from *rock*.] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*
- RO'CKROSE.** *f.* [*rock* and *rose*.] A plant.
- RO'CKWORK.** *f.* [*rock* and *work*.] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. *Addison.*
- RO'CKY.** *a.* [from *rock*.]
1. Full of rocks. *Sandys.*
 2. Resembling a rock. *Milton.*
 3. Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakesp.*
- ROD** *f.* [*roede*, Dutch.]
1. A long twig. *Boyle.*
 2. A kind of scepter. *Shakesp.*
 3. Any thing long and slender. *Granville.*
 4. An instrument for measuring. *Arbut.*
 5. An instrument of correction made of twigs. *Spenser.*
- RODE.** pret. of *ride*. *Milton.*
- RODOMONTADE.** *f.* [from a hero of Ariosto, called *Rodonte*.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden.*
- To RODOMONTADE.** *v. n.* [from the

ROL

- noun.] To brag thrafonically; to bo
like Rodomonte.
- ROE.** *f.* [*ra*, *ra deon*, Saxon.]
1. A species of deer. *Arbutnot.*
 2. The female of the hart. *Samy.*
- ROE.** *f.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Dan.] The eggs of fish. *Shakesp.*
- ROGA'TION.** *f.* [*rogation*, French.] Li
tany; supplication. *Hooker. Taylor.*
- ROGA'TION-WEEK.** *f.* The next week
but one before Whitunday: the Mon
day, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called ro
gation days, because of the extraordinary
prayers and processions then made for the
fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for
the devotion of holy Thursday. *Diss.*
- ROGUE.** *f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a va
gabond. *Bacon.*
 2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain
a thief. *South.*
 3. A name of slight tenderneis and en
dearment. *Shakesp.*
 4. A wag.
- To ROGUE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond. *Car.*
 2. To play knavish tricks.
- ROGUERY.** *f.* [from *rogue*.]
1. The life of a vagabond. *Bacon.*
 2. Knavish tricks. *Shakesp.*
 3. Wagery; arch tricks.
- RO'GUESHIP.** *f.* [from *rogue*.] The qua
lities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*
- RO'GUISH.** *a.* [from *rogue*.]
1. Vagrant; vagabond. *Spenser.*
 2. Knavish; fraudulent. *Swift.*
 3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischiev
ous. *Addison.*
- RO'GUISHLY.** *ad.* [from *roguish*.] Like
a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.
- RO'GUISHNESS.** *f.* [from *roguish*.] The
qualities of a rogue.
- RO'GUY.** *a.* [from *rogue*.] Knavish; wan
ton. *L'Estrange.*
- To ROIST.** } *v. n.* [*risten*, Islandick,
To RO'ISTER. } a violent man.] To be
have turbulently; to act at discretion; to
be at free quarter; to bluster. *Shakesp.*
- ROI'STER,** or *roisterer*, *f.* [from the verb.]
A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering
fellow.
- To ROLL.** *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch.]
1. To move any thing by volutation, or
successive application of the different parts
of the surface, to the ground. *Mark.*
 2. To move any thing round upon its
axis. *Milton.*
 3. To move in a circle. *Milton.*
 4. To move so as to produce a periodical
revolution.
 5. To wrap round upon itself.
 6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wijeman.*

R O M

R O O

7. To form by rolling into round masses.

Peacbam.

8. To pour in a stream or waves.

Pope.

9. ROLL. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.

Temple.

2. To run on wheels.

Dryden.

3. To perform a periodical revolution.

Dryden.

4. To move with appearance of circular direction.

Milton.

5. To float in rough water.

Pope.

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.

Pope.

7. To fluctuate, to move tumultuously.

Prior. Pope.

8. To revolve on its axis.

Sanays.

9. To be moved tumultuously.

Milton.

ROLL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.

Thomson.

3. Mass made round.

Addison.

4. Writing rolled upon itself.

Spenser.

5. A round body rolled along.

Mortimer.

6. [Retulus, Latin.] Publick writing.

Ezra. Hale.

7. A register; a catalogue.

Sidney. Davies.

8. Chronicle.

Dryden.

9. Warrant. [role, French.]

Shaksp.

10. Part; office.

L'Estrange.

ROLLER. *f.* [from roll.]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks.

Hamm. Ray.

2. Bandage; fillet.

Shaksp.

ROLLING-PIN. *f.* [rolling and pin.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

Wifeman.

ROLLYPOOLY. *f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins.

Arbutnot.

ROMAGE. *f.* [ramage, French.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing.

Shaksp.

ROMANCE. *f.* [roman, French; romanza, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.

Milton. Waller. Dryden.

2. A lie; a fiction.

ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

ROMANCER. *f.* [from romance.] A liar; a forger of tales.

Tate.

ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from roman, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

Dryden.

ROMANTICK. *a.* [from romance.] 1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.

Kell.

2. Improbable; false.

3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.

Thomson.

Vol. II.

RO'MISH. *a.* [from Rome.] Popish. *Ayliffe.*

ROMP. *f.*

1. A rule, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.

Arbutnot.

2. Rough rude play.

Thomson.

To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

Swift.

RONDEAU. *f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

Trevoux.

RONDLES. *f.* [from round.] A round mass.

Peacbam.

RON'ION. *f.* A fat bulky woman.

Shaksp.

RONT. *f.* An animal stunted in the growth.

Spenser.

ROOD. *f.* [from rod.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or 1210 square yards.

Swift.

2. A rod; a pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Milton.

3. The cross.

Shaksp.

ROOF. *f.* [hrop, Saxon.]

1. The cover of a house.

Sidney.

2. The vault: the inside of the arch that covers a building.

Hooker.

3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

Bacon.

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

Creech.

2. To inclose in a house.

Shaksp.

ROO'FY. *a.* [from roof.] Having roofs.

Dryden.

ROOK. *f.* [hroc, Saxon.]

1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion; but grain.

Dryden.

2. A mean man at chess.

Dryden.

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

Wycberly.

To ROOK. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat.

Hudibras.

ROO'KERY. *f.* [from rook.] A nursery of rooks.

Pope.

ROO'KY. *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

Shaksp.

ROOM. *f.* [num, Saxon; rums, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place.

Milton.

2. Space of place unoccupied.

Bentley.

3. Way unobstructed.

Creech.

4. Place of another; stead.

Calamy.

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

Addison.

6. An apartment in a house.

Suckling. Stillingst. et.

ROOMAGE. *f.* [from room.] Space; place

Watson.

ROOMINESS. *f.* [from roomy.] Space; quantity of extent.

Shaksp.

ROOMY. *a.*

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

Shaksp.

R O R

- ROOMY.** *a.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*
- ROOST.** *f.* [hropt, Saxon.]
1. That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of sleeping. *Derbam.*
- To ROOST.** *v. n.* [roesten, Dutch.]
1. To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.
- ROOT.** *f.* [rôt, Swedish; roed, Danish.]
1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Eve'yn. Bacon.*
 2. The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.*
 3. A plant of which the root is esculent. *Watts.*
 4. The original; the first cause. *Davies.*
 5. The first ancestor. *Shakesp.*
 6. Fixed residence. *Dryden.*
 7. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker.*
- To ROOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shakesp.*
 2. To turn up earth.
- To ROOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.*
 2. To impress deeply. *South.*
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate. *Raleigh.*
 4. To destroy; to banish. *Granville.*
- ROOTED.** *ad.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*
- ROOTEDLY.** *ad.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly. *Shakesp.*
- ROOTY.** *ad.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.
- ROPE.** *f.* [nap, Sax. reep; roop, Dutch.]
1. A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras.*
 2. Any row of things depending; as, a rope of onions.
- To ROPE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*
- ROPEDANCER.** *f.* [rope and dancer.] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*
- ROPINESS.** *f.* [from *ropy*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.
- ROPEMAKER,** or *roper.* *f.* [rope and maker.] One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakesp.*
- ROPERY.** *f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. *Shakesp.*
- ROPETRICK.** *f.* [rope and trick.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter. *Shakesp.*
- ROPY.** *a.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*
- ROQUELAURE.** *f.* [French.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*
- RORATION.** *f.* [roris, Latin.] A falling of dew.
- RORID.** *f.* [roridus, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown.*
- RORIFEROUS.** *f.* [ros and fero, Latin.] Producing dew. *Dist.*

R O T

- RORIFLUENT.** *a.* [ros and flu, Latin.] Flowing with dew. *Dist.*
- RO'SARY.** *f.* [rosarium, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Cleveland. Taylor.*
- RO'SCID.** *a.* [roscidus, Latin.] Dewy; abounding with dew. *Bacon.*
- ROSE.** *f.* [rose, Fr. rosa, Latin.] A flower. *Widdow.*
- To speak under the ROSE.** To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered. *Brown.*
- ROSE.** pret. of rise. *Milton.*
- RO'SEATE.** *a.* [from *rose*.]
1. Rosy; full of roses. *Pope.*
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.
- RO'SED.** *a.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed. *Shakesp.*
- RO'SEMARY.** *f.* [rosmarinus, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- ROSE-NOBLE.** *f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings. *C Camden.*
- ROSE-WATER.** *f.* [rose and water.] Water distilled from roses. *Widdow.*
- RO'SET.** *f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters. *Peacock.*
- ROSIER.** *f.* [rosier, French.] A rosebush. *Spenser.*
- RO'SIN.** *f.* [resine, Fr. resina, Latin.]
1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garrick.*
 2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbutnot.*
- To RO'SIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay.*
- RO'SINY.** *a.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin.
- RO'SSEL.** *f.* Light land. *Mortimer.*
- RO'STRATED.** *a.* [rostratus, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbutnot.*
- RO'STRUM.** *f.* [Latin.]
1. The beak of a bird.
 2. The beak of a ship.
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued. *Addison.*
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks. *Quincy.*
- RO'SY.** *a.* [roseus, Latin.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Dryden. Prior.*
- To ROT.** *v. n.* [rotan, Saxon; rotten; Dutch.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Woodward.*
- To ROT.** *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*
- ROT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Een. Jobson.*
 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*
- ROTARY.** *a.* [rota, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dist.*

ROU

ROTATED. *a.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

ROTATION. *f.* [*rotation*, French; *rotatio*, Latin.] The act of whirling round like a wheel. *Newton.*

ROTATOR. *f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiseman.*

ROTE. *f.* [*rote*, Saxon, merry.]
1. A harp; a lyre. *Spenser.*
2. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense. *Hudibras. Swift.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding. *Shakespeare. Harvey.*

ROTGUT. *f.* Bad beer.

ROTHER-NAILS. *f.* Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

ROTTEN. *a.* [from *rot*.]
1. Putrid; carious; putrescent. *Sandys.*
2. Not firm; not trusty. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not found; not hard. *Knolles.*

ROTTENNESS. *f.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction. *Wiseman.*

ROTUND. *a.* [*rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*rotundus*, and *folium*, Latin.] Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY. *f.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotundité*, Fr. from *rotund*.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*

ROTUNTO. *f.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roffwer*, Danish.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over. *Milton. Gay.*

ROVER. *f.* [from *rove*.]
1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconstant man.
3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*
4. *At ROVERS.* Without any particular aim. *South.*

ROUGE. *f.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *a.* [*hruh*, *hruhze*, Sax. *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface. *Burnet.*
2. Austere to the taste; as rough wine. *Pope.*
3. Harsh to the ear. *Cowley.*
4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft. *Clarendon.*
5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation. *Locke.*
6. Harsh to the mind; severe. *Dryden.*
7. Hard featured; not delicate. *Dryden.*
8. Not polished; not finished by art. *Milton.*
9. Terrible; dreadful.

ROU

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous. *Shakespeare.*

To ROUGHCAST. *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities. *Cleaveland.*
2. To form any thing in its first rudiment. *Dryden.*

ROUGHCAST. *f.* [*rough* and *cast*.]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*
2. A kind of plaister mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface. *Shakespeare.*

ROUGHDRAUGHT. *f.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments. *Dryden.*

To ROUGHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw*.] To trace coarsely. *Dryden.*

To ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough*.] To make rough. *Swift.*

To ROUGHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomson.*

To ROUGHHEW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew*.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form. *Hudibras.*

ROUGHHEWN. *particip. a.*

1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unfinished. *Bacon.*
2. Not yet nicely finished. *Howel.*

ROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *rough*.]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.
2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenser.*
3. Severely; without tenderness. *Dryden.*
4. Austerely to the taste.
5. Boisterously; tempestuously.
6. Harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS. *f.* [from *rough*.]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface. *Boyle.*
2. Austerity to the taste. *Brown.*
3. Taste of astringency. *Speator.*
4. Harshness to the ear. *Dryden.*
5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness. *Denham.*
6. Absence of delicacy. *Addison.*
7. Severity; violence of discipline.
8. Violence of operation in medicines.
9. Unpolished or unfinished state.
10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.
11. Tempestuousness; storminess.
12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGHT. old pret. of reach. Reached. *Shakespeare.*

To ROUGHWORK. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work*.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety. *Moxon.*

ROUNCEVAL. *f.* See *PRÆ*.

ROUND. *a.* [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Italian.]

1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*
2. Circu-

ROU

2. Circular. *Milton.*
3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*
4. Smooth; without defect in sound. *Peach.*
5. Not broken: as, round numbers. *Arb.*
6. Large; not inconsiderable: as, a round price. *Addison.*
7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*
8. Quick; brisk. *Addison.*
9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough: as, he was round with his master. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *f.*

1. A circle; a sphere; a cylinder; an orb. *Shakesp.*
2. Rundle; step of a ladder. *G. of the Ten.*
3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first. *Prior.*
4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began. *Smith.*
5. A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

ROUND. *ad.*

1. Every way; on all sides. *Genesis.*
2. In a revolution. *Addison.*
3. Circularly. *Milton.*
4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*

ROUND. *prep.*

1. On every side of. *Milton.*
2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
3. All over. *Dryden.*

To ROUND. *v. n.*

1. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
2. To make spherical, cylindrical, or circular. *Cheyne.*
3. To raise to a relief. *Addison.*
4. To move about any thing. *Milton.*
5. To mould in a smoothness. *Swift.*

To ROUND. *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form. *Shakesp.*
2. To whisper. *Bacon.*
3. To go the rounds. *Milton.*

ROUNDABOUT. *a.*

1. Ample; extensive. *Locke.*
2. Indirect; loose. *Felton.*

ROUNDEL. } *f.*

ROUNDELAY. } *f.*

1. [*Rondelet*, French.] A kind of ancient poetry. *Spenser.*
2. A round form or figure. *Rowel.*

ROUNDER. *f.* [from *round*.] Circumference; inclosure. *Shakesp.*

ROUNDHEAD. *f.* [from *round* and *head*.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*

ROUNDHOUSE. *f.* [from *round* and *house*.] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined. *Pope.*

ROUNDISH. *a.* [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness. *Boyle.*

ROUNDLY. *ad.* [from *round*.]

ROY

1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

3. Briskly; with speed.
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

ROUNDNESS. *f.* [from *round*.]

1. Circularly; sphericity; cylindrical form.
2. Smoothness.
3. Honestly; openness; vigorous measures.

To ROUSE. *v. a.*

1. To wake from rest.
2. To excite to thought or action.
3. To put into action.
4. To drive a beast from his lair.

To ROUSE. *v. n.*

1. To awake from slumber.
2. To be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE. *f.* [*rusch*, German.] A dose of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER. *f.* [from *rouse*.] One who rouses.

ROUT. *f.* [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd.
2. Confusion of any army defeated and dispersed.

To ROUT. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

To ROUT. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

ROUTE. *f.* [*route*, French.] Road; way.

ROW. *f.* [*reih*, German.] A rank or file of a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW. *v. n.* [from *roan*, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

ROWEL. *f.* [*rouelle*, French.]

1. The point of a spur turning on an axis.
2. A feton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To ROWEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

ROWEN. *f.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas.

ROWER. *f.* [from *row*.] One that manages an oar; one who rows.

ROYAL. *a.* [*roial*, French.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; being a king; regal.
2. Noble; illustrious.

ROYALIST. *f.* [from *royal*.] Adherent to a king.

To ROY.

RUB

ROYALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal. *Shakespeare.*

ROYALLY. *ad.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*

ROYALTY. *f.* [royauté, French.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king. *Shakespeare. Locke. Prior. Milton.*

2. State of a king.

3. Emblems of royalty.

ROYNE. *v. a.* [rogner, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*

ROYNISH. *a.* [rogneux, Fr.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude. *Shakespeare.*

TO RUB. *v. a.* [rubio, Welsh; reiben, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate.

2. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind. *Addison.*

3. To move one body upon another. *Arb.*

4. To obstruct by collision. *Shakespeare.*

5. To polish; to retouch. *Scutb.*

6. To remove by friction. *Collier.*

7. To touch hard. *Sidney.*

8. TO RUB down. To clean or curry a horse. *Dryden.*

9. TO RUB up. To excite; to awaken. *Scutb.*

10. TO RUB up. To polish; to retouch.

TO RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties. *L'Estr.*

RUB *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction. *Shakespeare. Crashaw.*

2. Friction; act of rubbing.

3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakespeare.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness. *Shaks.*

RUB-STONE. *f.* [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen. *Tusser.*

RUBBER. *f.* [from rub.]

1. One that rubs.

2. The instrument with which one rubs. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file. *Moxon.*

4. A game, a contest, two games out of three. *Collier.*

5. A whetstone.

RUBICAN. *a.* [rubican, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white upon the flanks. *Farrier's Dict.*

RUBBAGE. } *f.* [from rub.]

RUBBISH. } *f.* [from rub.]

1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building. *Wotton. Dryden.*

2. Confusion; mingled mafs. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RUBBLE-STONE. *f.* Stones rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RUD

RUBICUND. *a.* [rubiconde, Fr. rubicundus, Lat.] Inclining to redness.

RUBIED. *a.* [from ruby.] Red as a ruby. *Milton.*

RUBIFICK. *a.* [ruber, and facio, Latin.] Making red. *Crew.*

RUBIFORM. *a.* [ruber, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

TO RUBIFY. *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*

RUBIOUS. *a.* [rubens, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

RUBRICATED. *a.* [from rubrica, Latin.] Smeared with red.

RUBRICK. *f.* [rubrique, Fr. rubrica, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink. *Stillingfleet.*

RUBRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

TO RUBRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBY. *f.* [from ruber, Latin.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond. *Peacocks.*

2. Redness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Any thing red. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

RUBY. *a.* [from the noun.] of a red colour. *Shakespeare.*

RUCTATION. *f.* [ructo, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

TO RUD. *v. a.* [ruru, Sax.] To make red. *Spenser.*

RUDDER. *f.* [ræder, Dutch.]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed. *Raleigh.*

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

RUDDINESS. *f.* [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to redness. *Wifeman.*

RUDDLE. *f.* [rudul, Islandick.] Red earth. *Woodward.*

RUDDOCK. *f.* [rubecula, Latin.] A kind of bird. *Carew.*

RUDDY. *a.* [ruru, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red. *Owen.*

2. Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *a.* [pède, Saxon; rudis, Latin.]

1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakespeare.*

2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*

3. Harsh; inclement. *Waller.*

4. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*

5. Rugged; uneven; shapeless.

6. Artless; inelegant. *Spenser.*

7. Such as may be done with strength without art. *Dryden.*

RUDELY. *ad.* [from rude.]

1. In a rude manner. *Shakespeare.*

2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unskilfully.

3. Unskillfully. *Dryden.*
 4. Violently; boisterously. *Spenser.*
RUDENESS. *f.* [*rudesse*, French.]
 1. Coarseness of manners; incivility; *Swift.*
 2. Ignorance; unskillfulness. *Hayward.*
 3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness. *Spenser.*
 4. Violence; boisterousness. *Shakesp.*
 5. Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*
RUDERARY. *a.* [*rudera*, Latin.] Belonging to rubbish. *Diſt.*
RUDERATION. *f.* In architecture; the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.
RUDESBY. *f.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. *Shakesp.*
RUDIMENT. *f.* [*rudimentum*, Latin.]
 1. The first principles; the first elements of a science. *Milton.*
 2. The first part of education. *Wotton.*
 3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning. *Philips.*
RUDIMENTAL. *a.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to first principles. *Speſtator.*
TO RUE. *v. a.* [peorman, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Dante.*
RUE. *f.* [*ruca*, Lat.] An herb called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. *More.*
RUEFUL. *a.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woful; sorrowful. *Dryden.*
RUEFULLY. *ad.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*
RUEFULNESS. *f.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
RUELLE. *f.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. *Dryden.*
RUFF. *f.*
 1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Dryden.*
 2. A small river fish. *Walton.*
 3. A state of roughness. *Chapman.*
 4. New state; not used. *Leſtrange.*
RUFFIAN. *f.* [*ruffiano*, Italian.] A brutal boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; robber; a murderer. *Hayward Addison.*
RUFFIAN. *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*
TO RUFFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. *Shakesp.*
TO RUFFLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
 1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle.*
 2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Glanville.*
 3. To put out of order; to surprise. *Hudibras.*
 4. To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.*

5. To contract into plaits.
TO RUFFLE. *v. n.*
 1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Stable.*
 2. To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Dryden.*
 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. *Stable.*
RUFFLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Plated linen used as an ornament. *Adm.*
 2. Disturbance; contention; tumult. *W.*
RUFFTHOOD. *f.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when the is drawn. *Ball.*
RUG. *f.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
 1. A coarse nappy woollen cloth. *Peas.*
 2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for beds. *Swiss.*
 3. A rough woolly dog. *Shak.*
RUGGED. *a.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
 1. Rough; full of unevenness and irregularity. *Benj.*
 2. Not neat; not regular. *Shak.*
 3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *Swiss.*
 4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shak.*
 5. Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.*
 6. Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shak.*
 7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*
 8. Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax.*
RUGGEDLY. *ad.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.
RUGGEDNESS. *f.* [from *rugged*.]
 1. The state or quality of being rugged. *Rap.*
 2. Roughness; asperity. *W.*
RU'GIN. *f.* A nappy cloth. *W.*
RU'GINE. *f.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgion's rasp. *Shap.*
RUGOSE. *a.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *W.*
RUIN. *f.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]
 1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
 2. The remains of a building demolished. *Priv.*
 3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
 4. Mischief; bane. *Milton.*
TO RUIN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.]
 1. To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.*
 2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *W.*
 3. To impoverish. *Addison.*
TO RUIN. *v. n.*
 1. To fall in ruins. *Sandys.*
 2. To run to ruin. *Locke.*
 3. To be brought to poverty or misery.

R U M

R U N

RUINATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin*.] *Shakesp.*
To subvert; to demolish.
To bring to meanness or misery irre-
verable. *Bacon.*
RUINATE. *adj.* In a state of decay; ruinous. *Shakesp.*
RUINATION. *f.* Subversion; demolition. *Camden.*
RUINOUS. *a.* [ruinosus, Latin; ruineaux, French.]
Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished. *Hayward.*
Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift.*
RUINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ruinous*.]
In a ruinous manner.
Mischievously; destructively. *Decay of Piety.*
RULE. *f.* [regula, Latin.]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command. *Philips.*
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn. *South.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. *Tillotson.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. *Shakesp.*
RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*
2. To manage. *1. Mac.*
3. To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*
RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Locke.*
RULER. *f.* [from *rule*.]
1. Governor; one that has the supreme command. *Raleigh.*
2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*
RUM. *f.*
1. A country parson. *Swift.*
2. A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.
TO RUMBLE. *v. n.* [rommelen, Dutch.]
To make a hoarse low continued noise. *Shakesp. Suckling. Roscom.*
RUMBLER. *f.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.
RUMINANT. *a.* [ruminans, Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Roy.*
TO RUMINATE. *v. n.* [rumino, Latin.]
1. To chew the cud. *Arbutnot.*
2. To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax. Watts.*
TO RUMINATE. *v. a.* [rumino, Latin.]
1. To chew over again.
2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakesp.*
RUMINATION. *f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from *ruminate*.]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbutnot.*
2. Meditation; reflection. *Shakesp. Thomson.*

TO RUMMAGE. *v. a.* [ranmen, German; rumari, Latin.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.
TO RUMMAGE. *v. n.* To search places. *Swift.*
RUMMER. *f.* [roemer, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup. *Philips.*
RU'MOUR. *f.* [rumeur, Fr. rumor, Latin.]
Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Milton. Dryden.*
TO RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*
RU'MOURER. *f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of news. *Shakesp.*
RUMP. *f.* [rumpf, German.]
1. The end of the backbone. *Spenser. Swift.*
2. The buttocks. *Shakesp.*
TO RUMPLE. *v. a.* [rompelen, Dutch.]
To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations. *Blackmore.*
RUMPLE. *f.* [hympelle, Sax.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*
TO RUN. *v. n.* [pret. ran. ynnan, Saxon; rennen, Dutch.]
1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to pass with very quick pace. *Dryden. Swift.*
2. To use the legs in motion. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry. *Ben. Johnson.*
4. To pace on the surface, not through the air. *Exodus.*
5. To rush violently. *Dryden. Burnet.*
6. To take a course at sea. *Astr.*
7. To contend in a race. *Swift.*
8. To flee; not to stand. *Shakesp.*
9. To stream; to flow. *Bacon. Milton.*
10. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.*
11. To be fusible; to melt. *Moxon.*
12. To pass; to proceed. *Temple. Locke.*
13. To go away; to vanish. *Addison.*
14. To have a legal course; to be practised: as *the writ runs only in the county.* *Child.*
15. To have a course in any direction. *Addison.*
16. To pass in thought or speech: as *he runs into digressions.* *Felton.*
17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. *Arbutnot.*
18. To have a continual tenour of any kind; as, *life runs on.* *Saunderson.*
19. To be busied upon: *these names bis bead ran upon.* *Swift.*
20. To be popularly known. *Temple.*
21. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, *seditions papers always run.*

R U N

22. To go on by succession of parts. *Pope.*
 23. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shakesp.*
 24. To pass into some change. *Tillotson.*
 25. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden.*
 26. To be in force. *Bacon.*
 27. To be generally received. *Knell's.*
 28. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe.*
 29. To have a track or course. *Boyle.*
 30. To pass irregularly. *Cocayne.*
 31. To make a gradual progress. *Pope.*
 32. To be predominant. *Woodward.*
 33. To tend in growth. *Felton.*
 34. To concern pus or matter. *Levit. xiii.*
 35. To become irregular; to change to something wild. *Granville.*
 36. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.*
 37. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune. *Knolles.*
 38. To fall; to pass. *Watts.*
 39. To have a general tendency. *Swift.*
 40. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.*
 41. To go on with violence. *Swift.*
 42. To RUN after. To search for, though out of the way. *Locke.*
 43. To RUN away with. To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*
 44. To RUN in with. To close; to comply. *Baker.*
 45. To RUN on. To be continued. *Hooker.*
 46. To RUN over. To be so full as to overflow. *Dryden.*
 47. To be so much as to overflow. *Digby.*
 48. To RUN out. To be at an end. *Swift.*
 49. To RUN out. To spread exuberantly. *Hammond. Taylor.*
 50. To RUN out. To expatiate. *Broome.*
 51. To RUN out. To be wasted or exhausted. *Ben. Johnson. Swift.*
- To RUN. *v. a.*
 1. To pierce; to stab. *Shakesp.*
 2. To force; to drive. *Locke.*
 3. To force into any way or form. *Felton.*
 4. To drive with violence. *Knolles.*
 5. To melt. *Felton.*
 6. To incur. *Calamy.*
 7. To venture; to hazard. *Clarendon. Dryden.*
 8. To import or export without duty. *Swift.*
 9. To prosecute in thought. *Collier. Felton.*
 10. To push. *Adison.*
 11. To RUN down. To chase to weariness. *L'Estrange.*
 12. To RUN down. To crush; to overbear. *South.*
 13. To RUN over. To recount cursorily. *Roy.*

R U R

14. To RUN over. To consider cursorily. *Watts.*
- RUN. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Act of running. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Course; motion. *Bacon.*
 3. Flow; cadence. *Brown.*
 4. Course; process. *Arbutnot.*
 5. Way; will; uncontrolled course. *Addison.*
 6. Long reception; continued success. *Swift.*
 7. Modish clamour. *Wijeman.*
 8. At the long RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
- RU'NAGATE. *f.* [renegat, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. *Shakesp.*
- RU'NAWAY. *f.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. *Shakesp.*
- RU'NDLE. *f.* [of round.]
 1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.*
 2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. *Wittie. Bacon.*
- RU'NDLET. *f.* A small barrel. *Bacon.*
- RUNG. *pret. and part. pass. of ring.* *Milnes.*
- RU'NNEL. *f.* [from run.] A rivulet; a small brook. *Fairfax.*
- RU'NNER. *f.* [from run.]
 1. One that runs. *Dryden.*
 2. A racer. *Swift.*
 3. A messenger. *Mortimer.*
 4. A shooting spig. *Mortimer.*
 5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
 6. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
- RU'NNET. *f.* [zerunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. *Shakesp.*
- RUNNION. *f.* A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shakesp.*
- RUNT. *f.* [runte, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow.] Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleveland.*
- RUPTION. *f.* [ruptus, Latin.] Breach; solution of continuity. *Wijeman.*
- RUPTURE. *f.* [rupture, Fr. from rupui, Latin.]
 1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A breach of peace; open hostility. *Swift.*
 3. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*
- To RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. *Sharp.*
- RUPTUREWORT. *f.* [herniaria, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- RU'RAL. *a.* [rural, French; ruralis, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. *Sidney. Thomson.*

R U S

R Y E

RURALITY. } *f.* [from *rural*.] The qua-
RURALNESS. } lity of being rural. *Diet.*
RURICOLIST. *f.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An
inhabitant of the country. *Diet.*
RURIGENOUS. *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.]
Born in the country. *Diet.*
RUSE. *f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice;
little stratagem. *Ray.*
RUSH. *f.* [*nisc*, Saxon.]
1. A plant: they are planted with great
care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in
order to prevent the water from washing
away the earth; for the roots of these
rushes fasten themselves very deep in the
ground, and mat themselves near the sur-
face, so as to hold the earth closely to-
gether. *Miller. Dryden.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthless. *Arbutnot.*
RUSH-CANDLE. *f.* [*rush* and *candle*.] A
small blinking taper, made by stripping a
rush, and dipping it in tallow. *Milton.*
RUSH. *v. n.* [*hpcoran*, Saxon.] To
move with violence; to go on with tumult-
uous rapidity. *Spratt.*
RUSH. *f.* [from the verb.] Violent course.
Crasheo.
RUSHY. *a.* [from *rush*.]
1. Abounding with rushes. *Thomson.*
2. Made of rushes. *Ticket.*
RUSK. *f.* Hard bread for stores. *Ralsigh.*
RUSMA. *f.* A brown and light iron sub-
stance to take off hair. *Grew.*
RUSSET. *a.* [*roussel*, French; *ruffus*, Lat.]
1. Reddish brown.
2. *Newton* seems to use it for grey.
3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. *Shakefp.*
RUSSET. *f.* Country dress. *Dryden.*
RUSSET. } *f.* A name given to seven-
RUSSETING. } ral sorts of pears or ap-
ples from their colour. *Mortimer.*
RUST. *f.* [*nurt*, Saxon.]
1. The red desquamation of old iron.
Hoker. May.
2. The tarnished or corroded surface of
any metal. *Dryden.*
3. Loss of power by inactivity.
4. Matter bred by corruption or degene-
ration. *K. Charles.*
TO RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather rust; to have the surface
tarnished or corroded. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleness.
TO RUST. *v. a.*
1. To make rusty. *Shakefp.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.
RUSTICAL. *a.* [*rusticus*, Latin; *rustique*,
French.] Rough; savage; boisterous;
brutal; rude. *Brown.*
RUSTICALLY. *ad.* [from *rustical*.] Sa-

vagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*
RUSTICALNESS. *f.* [from *rustical*.] The
quality of being rustical; rudeness; sa-
vageness.
TO RUSTICATE. *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Latin.]
To reside in the country. *Pope.*
TO RUSTICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the
country. *Spectator.*
RUSTICITY. *f.* [*rusticité*, French; *rustici-
tas*, Latin.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the coun-
try; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness;
savageness. *Woodward.*
2. Rural appearance.
RUSTICK. *a.* [*rusticus*, Latin.]
1. Rural; country. *Sidney.*
2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
3. Brutal; savage. *Pope.*
4. Artless; honest; simple.
5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*
RUSTICK. *f.* A clown; a swain; an in-
habitant of the country. *South.*
RUSTINESS. *f.* [from *rusty*.] The state of
being rusty.
TO RUSTLE. *v. n.* [*hpcurlan*, Saxon.] To
make a low continued rattle. *Shakefp.*
RUSTY. *a.* [from *rust*.]
1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.
Howel.
2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakefp.*
TO RUT. *v. n.* [*ruit*, French.] To desire
to come together. Used of deer.
RUT. *f.* [*ruit*, French.]
1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
2. The track of a cart-wheel.
RUTH. *f.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; piety;
tenderness; sorrow for the misery of ano-
ther. *Fairfax. Milton.*
RUTHFUL. *a.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rueful;
woful; sorrowful. *Carew.*
RUTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *ruthful*.]
1. Wofully; sadly. *Knolles.*
2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenser.*
3. Wofully. In irony. *Chapman.*
RUTHLESS. *a.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pi-
tilefs; uncompassionate; barbarous.
Sandys.
RUTHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *ruthless*.]
Want of pity.
RUTHLESSELY. *ad.* [from *ruthless*.] With-
out pity; cruelly; barbarously.
RUTTIER. *f.* [*route*, French.] A di-
rection of the road, or course at sea.
RUTTISH. *a.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; li-
bidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.
Shakefp.
RYE. *f.* [*nyze*, Saxon.] A coarse kind of
bread corn. *Arbutnot.*
RYE/GRASS. *f.* A kind of strong grass.
Adortimer.

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S, Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like, *z*; as, *rose, roseate, resy, esser, nosel, resident, busy, business.*

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes, as in *this*, and sometimes *z*, as in *as, bas*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *etb*, as *gives*.

SABAOTH. [Heb.] Armies.

SA'BBATH. *f.* [An Hebrew word signifying rest; *sabbatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Milton.*

2. Intermision of pain or sorrow; time of rest. *Daniel. Dryden. Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *a.* [*sabbaticus*, Latin.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SA'BINE. *f.* [*fabins*, Fr. *fabina*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *f.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur. *Knolles.*

SA'BLE. *a.* [French] Black. *Waller.*

SA'BLIERE. *f.* [French.]

1. A sand-pit, *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *f.* [*fabre*, French.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion. *Pope.*

SABULO'SITY. *f.* [from *fabulous*,] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS. *a.* [*fabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCA'DE. *f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. *Bailey.*

SACCHARINE. *a.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. *Arbutnot.*

SA'CERDOTAL. *a.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood. *A.*

SA'CHEL. *f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

SACK. *f.* [פַּךְ, Hebrew; *сакъ*; *saccus*, Lat. *pæc*, Saxon.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags. *Betterton.*

2. To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder. *Fairfax. Denham. South.*

SACK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *South.*

SA'CKBUT. *f.* [*sacabuche*, Spanish.] A kind of pipe. *South.*

SA'CKCLOTH. *f.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification. *South.*

SA'CKER. *f.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town. *South.*

SA'CKFUL. *f.* [*sack* and *full*.] Top full. *South.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *f.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients. *South.*

SA'CRAMENT. *f.* [*sacramentum*, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hobbes.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addison.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *a.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *a.* [*sacré*, Fr. *sacer*, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milton.*

2. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Milton.*

3. Inviolable. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *ad.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *f.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estrange.*

SACRIFICK. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Braden.*

SACRIFICATOR. *f.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRI-

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ACRIFICATORY. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.

SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, French; *sacrifico*, Latin.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate. *Milt.*

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broome.*

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss. *Prior.*

SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *f.* [*sacrifice*, French; *sacrificium*, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to heaven. *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated. *Milton.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *f.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Add.*

SA'CRIFICIAL. *a.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *f.* [*sacrilege*, French; *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *Sidney. South.*

SA'CRILEGIOUS. *a.* [*sacrilegius*, Latin.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope.*

SA'CRILEGIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sacrilegius*.] With sacrilege. *South.*

SA'CRING. *part.* Consecrating. *Shakespeare.*

SA'CRIST. } *f.* [*sacristain*, French.]

SA'CRISTAN. } He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *f.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied. *Add.*

AD. *a.*

1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay. *Raleigh. Pope.*

3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Spenser. Herbert.*

4. Afflictive; calamitous.

5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addis.*

6. Dark coloured. *Walton.*

7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mor.*

SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make sad.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Mortimer.*

SADDLE. *f.* [*sael*, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle. *Cleavel. Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *a.* [*saddle and back*.] Horses saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *f.* [from *saddle*.] One

SA'DDLER. } whose trade is to make saddles. *Dipby.*

SA'DLY. *ad.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitously; miserably. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *f.* [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy look. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE. *a.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger. *Dryden.*

2. Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security. *Milton.*

4. No longer dangerous; repositied out of the power of doing harm. *Shakespeare.*

SAFE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SAFECO'NDUCT. *f.* [*sauf conduit*, Fr.]

1. Convooy; guard through an enemy's country. *Clarendon.*

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SA'FEGUARD. *f.* [*safe and guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security. *Shakespeare. Atterbury.*

2. Convooy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FELY. *ad.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke. Dryden.*

2. Without hurt. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FENESS. *f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger. *South.*

SA'FETY. *f.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger. *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

3. Preservation from hurt. *Shakespeare.*

4. Custody; security from escape. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FFLOW. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *f.* [*safran*, Fr.] A plant. *Mil.*

SA'FFRON. *Bastard. f.* [*caribamus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron. *Chapman.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy. *Shakespeare.*

To SAG. *v. a.* [*σαλλω*.] To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sagacious*.] The

S A I

- The quality of being sagacious.
- SAGA/CITY.** *f.* [*sagacitas*, Latin.]
1. Quickness of scent.
 2. Acuteness of discovery. *South. Locke.*
- SAGE.** *f.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin.]
- A plant. *Miller.*
- SAGE.** *a.* [*sage*, French; *saggio*, Italian.]
- Wise; grave; prudent. *Waller.*
- SAGE.** *f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.
- Saunders. Pope.*
- SAGELY.** *ad.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.
- SAGENESS.** *f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence.
- Ainsworth.*
- SAGITTAL.** *a.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]
1. Belonging to an arrow.
 2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an arrow. *Wifeman.*
- SAGITTARY.** *f.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] A Centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakespeare.*
- SAGO.** *f.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*
- SALICK.** *f.* [*saica*, Ital.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
- SALID.** *preterite and part. pass.* of *say*.
1. Aforesaid. *Hale.*
 2. Declared; shewed.
- SAIL.** *f.* [regl, Saxon; *seybel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]
1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water. *Dryden.*
 2. Wings, in poetry. *Spenser.*
 3. A ship; a vessel. *Addison.*
 4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships; as *twenty sail*; a fleet of twenty ships. *Raleigh.*
 5. To strike *SAIL*. To lower the sail. *AEs xxvii.*
 6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or confessing inferiority. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SAIL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be moved by the wind with sails. *Mor.*
 2. To pass by sea. *AEs.*
 3. To swim. *Dryden.*
 4. To pass smoothly along. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SAIL.** *v. a.*
1. To pass by means of sails. *Dryden.*
 2. To fly through. *Pope.*
- SAILER.** } *f.* [from *sail*.] A seaman; one
- SAILOR.** } who practises or understands navigation. *Arbutnot. Pope.*
- SAILYARD.** *f.* [*sail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the sail is extended. *Dryden.*
- SAIM.** *f.* [*saime*, Italian.] Lard.
- SAINFOIN.** *f.* [*saifoin*, French.] A kind of herb.
- SAINT.** *f.* [*saint*, French.] A person eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SAINT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a public decree; to canonize
- Addison. Pope.*

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- To **SAINT.** *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.
- SAINTED.** *a.* [from *saint*.]
1. Holy; pious; virtuous.
 2. Holy; sacred; canonized. *Shakespeare.*
- SAINT John's Wort.** *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
- SAINTLIKE.** *a.* [*saint* and *like*.]
1. Suited a saint; becoming a saint. *Dryden.*
 2. Resembling a saint.
- SAINTLY.** *ad.* [from *saint*.] Like a saint; becoming a saint.
- SAINTSHIP.** *f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a saint. *South. Pope.*
- SAKE.** *f.* [*rac*, Saxon; *saech*, Dutch.]
1. Final cause; end; purpose. *Tilley.*
 2. Account; regard to any person or thing. *Shakespeare.*
- SAKER.** *f.* [*Saker*, originally signifies hawk.] Cannon.
- SAKERE.** *f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a faker-hawk.
- SAL.** *f.* [Latin.] Salt; a word often used in pharmacy. *Fry.*
- SALACIOUS.** *a.* [*salacis*, Latin; *sauc*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.*
- SALACIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *salacius*.] Lecherously; lustfully.
- SALACITY.** *f.* [*salacitas*, Lat. Lust; lechery. *Brown. Pope.*
- SALAD.** *f.* [*salade*, Fr. *sallat*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. *Shakespeare. Ben. Jon. Waller.*
- SALAMANDER.** *f.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Latin.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Paré* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for his bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. *Bacon. Brown.*
- SALAMANDER's Hair.** } *f.* A kind of
- SALAMANDER's Wool.** } *f.* *salbestos*. *Bacon.*
- SALAMANDRINE.** *a.* [from *salamandre*.] Resembling a salamander. *Spenser.*
- SALARY.** *f.* [*salair*, French; *salarium*, Latin.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*
- SALE.** *f.* [*saal*, Dutch.]
1. The act of selling.
 2. Vent; power of selling; market. *Spenser.*
 3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.*
 4. State of being venal; price. *Addison.*
 5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *fallow*, in which fish are caught. *Spenser.*
- SALABLE.** *a.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Carew. Locke.*
- SALABLENESS.** *f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.
- SALABLY.** *ad.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.
- SALIBROUS.** *a.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged. *SALES.*

SALESMAN. *f.* [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*
SALEWORK. *f.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakespeare.*
SALIENT. *a.* [*salien*, Latin.]
 1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*
 2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*
 3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*
SALINE. } *a.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Constituting of salt; constituting salt. *Harvey. Newton.*
SALIGOTS. *f.* A kind of thistle. *Ainslie.*
SALIVA. *f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Wiseman.*
SALIVAL. } *a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.]
SALIVARY. } Relating to spittle. *Grew. Arbutnot.*
TO SALIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*
SALIVATION. *f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases. *Grew.*
SALIVOUS. *a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] Constituting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*
SA'LLET. } *f.* corrupted from *sa-*
SA'LLETING. } *lad.*
SA'LLIANCE. *f.* [from *fally*.] The act of issuing forth; fally. *Spenser.*
SA'LLOW. *f.* [*salix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*
SA'LLOW. *a.* [*salz*, German, black, foul.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*
SA'LLOWNESS. *f.* [from *fallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Aldison.*
SA'LLY. *f.* [*salie*, French.]
 1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.*
 2. Range; excursion. *Locke.*
 3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stillingfleet.*
 4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick. *Wotton. Swift.*
TO SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*
SA'LLYPORT. *f.* [*fally* and *port*.] Gate at which sallies are made. *Denham.*
SALMAGUNDI. *f.* [*selon mon gout*, or *sale à mon gout*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.
SALMON. *f.* [*salmo*, Latin.] The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August. They in a safe place in the gravel place their eggs or spawn, and then leave

it to their Creator's protection. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years: his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*
SA'LMONTROUT. *f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a *salmon*; a *samlet*. *Walton.*
SALPI'CON. *f.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bailey.*
SALSAMENTARIOUS. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to salt things.
SA'LSIFY. *f.* [Lat.] A plant. Goat-beard.
SALSOA'CID. *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Floyer.*
SALSU'GINOUS. *a.* [*salsugo*, Lat.] Salty; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*
SALT. *f.* [*salt*, Gothick; *realt*, Saxon.]
 1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombuible substance. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Taste; smack. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wit; merriment.
SALT. *a.*
 1. Having the taste of salt: as, *salt fish*. *Bacon.*
 2. Impregnated with salt. *Aldison.*
 3. Abounding with salt. *Mortimer.*
 4. [*Salax*, Latin.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shakespeare.*
TO SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt. *Brown.*
SA'LT-PAN. } *f.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit
PA'LT-PIT. } where salt is got. *Bacon.*
SA'LTANT. *a.* [*saltans*, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.
SALTATION. *f.* [*salatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*
 2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*
SA'LT-CAT. *f.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*
SALTCE'LLAR. *f.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Swift.*
SA'LTR. *f.* [from *salt*.]
 1. One who salts.
 2. One who sells salt. *Camden.*
SA'LT-ERN. *f.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*
SALTINBA'NCO. *f.* A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*
SALTIER. *f.* A *saltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. *Peacbam.*
SALTISH. *a.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*
SA'LT.

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SALTLESS. *a.* [from *salt*.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SALTLY. *ad.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALTNESS. *f.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt.

SALTPETRE. *f.* [*sal petra*, Latin; *sal petre*, French.] Nitre.

SALVABILITY. *f.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

SALVABLE. *a.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE. *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Ital.] Wild; rude; cruel.

SALVATION. *f.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY. *f.* [*salvator*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS. *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

SALUBRITY. *f.* [from *salubrious*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE. *f.* [real, Sax. from *salvus*, Lat.]
1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

2. Help; remedy.

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

2. To help; to remedy.

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.

4. To salute.

SALVER. *f.* A plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVO. *f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

SALUTARINESS. *f.* [from *salutary*.] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY. *a.* [*salutaris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

SALUTATION. *f.* [*salutatio*, Lat.] The act or stile of saluting: greeting.

To SALUTE. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Latin.]

1. To greet; to hail.

2. To please; to gratify.

3. To kiss.

SALUTE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

2. A kiss.

SALUTER. *f.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS. *a.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

SAME. *a.* [*samo*, Gothick; *sammo*, Swedish.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

S A N

2. That which was mentioned before.

SAMENESS. *f.* [from *same*.] Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

SAMLET. *f.* [*salmonet*, or *salmolet*.] A little salmon.

SAMPHIRE. *f.* [*int Pierre*, French.] A plant preserved in pickle.

SAMPLE. *f.* [from *example*.] A specimen; a part shown that judgment may be made of the whole.

To SAMPLE. *v. a.* To show something similar.

SAMPLER. *f.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE. *a.* [*sanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.

SANATION. *f.* [*sanatio*, Latin] The act of curing.

SANATIVE. *a.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing.

SANATIVENESS. *f.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION. *f.* [*sanctification*, Fr.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

SANCTIFIER. *f.* [from *sanctify*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To SANCTIFY. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.

2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness.

3. To make free from guilt.

4. To secure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *sanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

SANCTIMONY. *f.* [*sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

SANCTION. *f.* [*sanction*, French; *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

2. A law; a decree ratified.

SANCTITUDE. *f.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

SANCTITY. *f.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

3. Saint; holy being.

To SANCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

SANCTUARY. *f.* [*sanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground.

S A N

S A P

A place of protection; a sacred asylum. *Milton.*
 Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*
 SAND. *f.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]
 Particles of stone not conjoined, or
 stone broken to powder. *Boyle. Prior.*
 Barren country covered with sands. *Knolles.*
 SANDAL. *f.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.]
 A loose shoe. *Milton. Pope.*
 SANDARAK. *f.* [*sandaraca*, Latin.]
 1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not
 much unlike to red arsenick.
 2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-
 tree.
 SANDBLIND. *a.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having
 a defect in the eyes, by which small par-
 ticles appear before them. *Shakespeare.*
 SANDBOX Tree. *f.* [*bura*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
 SANDED. *a.* [from *sand*.]
 1. Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*
 2. Marked with small spots; variegated
 with dusky specks. *Shakespeare.*
 SANDERLING. *f.* A bird. *Carew.*
 SANDERS. *f.* [*santalum*, Latin.] A pre-
 cious kind of Indian wood, of which
 there are three sorts, red, yellow, and
 green. *Bailey.*
 SANDEVER. *f.* That which our English
 glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of
 whom probably the name was borrowed,
saivever, is that recement that is made
 when the materials of glass, having been
 first baked together, the mixture casts up
 the superfluous salt. *Boyle.*
 SANDISH. *a.* [from *sand*.] Approaching
 to the nature of sand; loose; not close;
 not compact. *Evelyn.*
 SANDSTONE. *f.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone
 of a loose and friable kind. *Woodward.*
 SANDY. *a.* [from *sand*.]
 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.
Philips.
 2. Consisting of sand; unsolid. *Bacon.*
 SANE. *a.* [*sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy.
 SANG. The preterit of *sing*. *Milton.*
 SANGUIFEROUS. *a.* [*sanguifer*, Latin.]
 Conveying blood. *Derbam.*
 SANGUIFICATION. *f.* [*sanguis* and *facio*,
 Lat.] The production of blood; the
 conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbutnot.*
 SANGUIFIER. *f.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.]
 Producer of blood. *Floyer.*
 To SANGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*,
 Latin.] To produce blood. *Hale.*
 SANGUINARY. *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.]
 Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broome.*
 SANGUINARY. *f.* [*sanguis*, Latin.] An
 herb. *Ainsworth.*
 SANGUINE. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
 1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryd.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any
 other humour; cheerful. *Gov. of the Ten.*
 3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*
 SANGUINE. *f.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] Blood
 colour. *Spenser.*
 SANGUINENESS. } *f.* [from *sanguis*.]
 SANGUINITY. } Ardour; heat of ex-
 pectation; confidence. *D. of Piety. Swift.*
 SANGUINEOUS. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
 1. Constituting blood. *Brown.*
 2. Abounding with blood. *Arbutnot.*
 SANHEDRIM. *f.* [*synedrium*, Lat.] The
 chief council among the Jews, consisting
 of seventy elders, over whom the high-
 priest presided.
 SANICLE. *f.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.]
 A plant. *Miller.*
 SANIES. *f.* [Lat.] Watery matter; serous
 excretion. *Wiseman.*
 SANIOUS. *a.* [from *sanies*] Running a
 thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.
Wiseman.
 SANITY. *f.* [*sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness
 of mind. *Shakespeare.*
 SANK. The preterite of *sink*. *Bacon.*
 SANS, *prep.* [French] Without. *Shakespeare.*
 SAP. *f.* [*sæpe*, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch] The
 vital juice of plants; the juice that circu-
 lates in trees and herbs. *Waller. Arbut.*
 To SAP. *v. a.* [*sappare*, Italian.] To un-
 dermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.
Dryden.
 To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to
 proceed invisibly. *Taiter.*
 SAPPHIRE. *f.* [*sapphirus*, Latin.] A pre-
 cious stone of a blue colour. *Woodward.*
 SAPPHIRINE. *a.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.]
 Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.
Donne. Boyle.
 SAPID. *a.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteless; pa-
 latable; making a powerful stimulation
 upon the palate. *Brown.*
 SAPIDITY. } *f.* [from *sapid*.]
 SAPIDNESS. } Tasteless; power of stimulat-
 ing the palate. *Boyle.*
 SAPIENCE. *f.* [*sapientia*, Fr. *sapientia*,
 Latin.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.
Wotton. Raleigh.
 SAPIENT. *a.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise;
 sage. *Milton.*
 SAPPLESS. *a.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]
 1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Swift.*
 2. Dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*
 SAPLING. *f.* [from *sap*.] A young tree;
 a young plant. *Swift.*
 SAPONA/CEOUS. } *a.* [from *sapo*, Latin,
 SAPONARY. } soap.] Soapy; re-
 sembling soap; having the qualities of
 soap. *Arbutnot.*
 SAPOR. *f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affect-
 ing or stimulating the palate. *Brown.*
 SAPO.

S A S

SAPORI/FICK. *a.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Latin.] having the power to produce tastes.

SA'PPINESS. *f.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAP'PY. *a.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

Philips.

2. Young; not firm; weak. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *f.* [*sarabande*, Spanish.] A Spanish dance. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SAR/CASM. *f.* [*sarcasmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers.*

SARCA/STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely. *South.*

SARCA/STICAL. } *a.* [from *sarcasm*.]

SARCA/STICK. } Keen; taunting; severe. *South.*

SAR'CENET. *f.* Fine thin woven silk. *Brown.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE/LE. *f.* [*σάρξ* and *κελύς*.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO/MA. *f.* [*σάρκωμα*.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO/PHAGUS. *a.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO/PHAGY. *f.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SARCO/TICK. *f.* [from *σάρξ*.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; incarnative. *Wifeman.*

SARCU/LATION. *f.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] The act of weeding. *Diët.*

SA'RDEL.

SA'RDINE Stone. } *f.* A sort of precious stone. *Revelat.*

SA'RDIOUS.

SA'RDONYX. *f.* A precious stone. *Woodward.*

SARK. *f.* [*scjnk*, Saxon.]

1. A shark or shirk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt. *Arbuth.*

SARN. *f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones.

SA'RPLIER. *f.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA.

SARSAPARI'LLA. } *f.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsw.*

SARSE. *f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sarse. *Bailey.*

SASH. *f.*

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.

S A T

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

SA'SHOON. *f.* A kind of leather lining put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Swift.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT. The preterite of *sir*. *Dryden.*

SA'TAN. *f.* The prince of hell; any wicked spirit. *Luke.*

SATA/NICAL. } *a.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish

SATA/NICK. } infernal. *Milton.*

SAT'CHEL. *f.* [*seckel*, German: *facula* Latin.] A little bag used by school-boys. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires. *Philips.*

SATE/LLITE. *f.* [*satelles*, Lat.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Bentley.*

SATELLITIOUS. *a.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites. *Cogney.*

To SATIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]

1. To satisfy; to fill. *Philips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire. *K. Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*

SAT'IATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. *Pope.*

SAT'IETY. *f.* [*satietas*, Latin.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; state of being palled. *Hakewill. Pope.*

SA'TIN. *f.* [*satén*, French.] A soft, close and shining silk. *Swift.*

SA'TIRE. *f.* [*satira*, Latin.] A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person. *Dryden.*

SATIRICAL. } *a.* [*satiricus*, Latin.]

SATIRICK. } 1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective. *Roscommon.*

2. Censorious; severe in language. *Swift.*

SATIRICALLY. *ad.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire. *Dryden. Swift.*

SATISFA/CTION. *f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full. *Locke.*

2. The state of being pleased. *Locke.*

3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

4. Gratification; that which pleases. *South.*

5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury. *Milton.*

SATIS-

SATISFACTIVE. *a.* [*satisfactus*, Latin.]
giving satisfaction. *Brown.*
SATISFACTORILY. *a.* [from *satisfactorius*.]
To satisfaction. *Digby.*
SATISFACTORINESS. *f.* [from *satisfac-*
torius.] Power of satisfying; power of giv-
ing content. *Boyle.*
SATISFACTORY. *a.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr.]
1. Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*
2. Atoning; making amends. *Sanders. n.*
TO SATISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Latin.]
1. To content; to please to such a degree
as that nothing more is desired. *Milton.*
2. To feed to the fill. *Job.*
3. To recompense; to pay to content. *Shakesp.*
4. To free from doubt; perplexity, sus-
pense. *Locke.*
5. To convince. *Dryden. Atterbury.*
TO SATISFY. *v. n.* To make payment. *Locke.*
SATURABLE. *a.* [from *saturate*.] Impreg-
nable with any thing 'till it will receive no
more. *Grew.*
SATURANT. *a.* [from *saturans*, Latin.]
Impregnating to the fill.
TO SATURATE. *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.]
To impregnate 'till no more can be re-
ceived or imbibed. *Cheyne.*
SATURDAY. *f.* [*ræternæg*, Saxon.]
The last day of the week. *Addison.*
SATURITY. *f.* [*saturitas*, from *saturo*,
Latin.] Fullness; the state of being satu-
rated; repletion.
SATURN. *f.* [*Saturnus*, Latin.]
1. The remotest planet of the solar system;
supposed by astrologers to impress melan-
choly. *Bentley.*
2. [In chymistry.] Lead.
SATURNINE. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Not
light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; me-
lancholy; severe of temper. *Addison.*
SATURNIAN. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Hap-
py; golden. *Pope.*
SATYR. *f.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan god;
a lustful man. *Peacham.*
SATYRIASIS. *f.* An Abundance of femi-
nal lymph. *Floyer.*
SAVAGE. *a.* [*selvaggio*, Italian.]
1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.
Raleigh. Milton. Spratt.
SAVAGE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A man
untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.
Raleigh. Bentley.
TO SAVAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomson.*
SAVAGELY. *ad.* [from *savage*.] Barba-
rously; cruelly. *Shakesp.*
SAVAGENESS. *f.* [from *savage*.] Barba-
roushness; cruelty; wildness. *Broome.*
SAVAGERY. *f.* [from *savage*.]
1. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakesp.*

2. Wild growth. *Shak-sp.*
SA'VANNA. *f.* An open meadow without
wood. *Locke.*
SAUCE. *f.* [*sauße*, French; *salsa*, Ital.]
1. Something eaten with food to improve
its taste. *Sidney. Cowley. Taylor. Baker.*
2. To serve one the same SAUCE. A vulgar
phrase to retaliate one injury with another.
TO SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with something of
higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Shake.*
3. To intermix or accompany with any
thing good, or, ironically, with any thing
bad. *Shakesp.*
SAUCEBOX. *f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from
saucy.] An impudent or petulant fellow.
Addison.
SAUCEPAN. *f.* [*sauce and pan*.] A small
skillet with a long handle, in which sauce
or small things are boiled. *Swift.*
SAUCER. *f.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]
1. A small pan or platter on which sauce
is set on the table. *Hudibras.*
2. A piece or platter of china, into which
a tea-cup is set.
SAUCILY. *ad.* [from *saucy*.] Imprudent-
ly; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy
manner. *Addison.*
SAUCINESS. *f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence;
petulance; impertinence; contempt of su-
periors. *Dryden. Collier.*
SAUCISSE. *f.* [French.] In gunnery, a
long train of powder sewed up in a roll of
pitched cloth, about two inches diameter,
in order to fire a bomb-chest. *Bailey.*
SAUCISSON. *f.* [French.] In military
architecture, taggots or fascines made of
large bows of trees bound together. *Bailey.*
SAUCY. *a.* [*salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petu-
lant; contemptuous of superiors; insol-
ent. *Shakesp. Roscomm. Dryden. Addison.*
TO SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauber, sauer*, French;
salvo, Latin.]
1. To preserve from danger or destruction.
Milton. Dryden.
2. To preserve finally from eternal death.
Milton. Rogers.
3. Not to spend; to hinder from being
spent. *Dryden.*
4. To reserve or lay by. *Job.*
5. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.*
6. To save; to reconcile. *Milton.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as
not to lose. *Swift.*
TO SAVE. *v. n.* To be less costly. *Swift.*
SAVE. *ad.* [This word, adverbially used, is,
like *except*, originally the imperative of the
verb.] Except; not including. *Bacon. Milt.*
SA'VEALL. *f.* [*save and all*.] A small pan
inserted into a candlestick to save the ends
of candles.
SA'VER. *f.* [from *save*.]
1. Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.*
2. One

S A W

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Dryden. Swift.*
3. A good husband.
4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Wot.*
- SA'VIN. *f.* [*sabina*, Latin; *savin*, *sabin*, French.] A plant.
- SA'VING. *a.* [from *save*.]
1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. *Arbutnot.*
2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison.*
- SA'VING. *ad.* With exception in favour of. *Hooker.*
- SA'VING. *f.* [from *save*.]
1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison.*
2. Exception in favour. *L'Estrange.*
- SA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *saving*.] With parsimony.
- SA'VINGNESS. *f.* [from *saving*.]
1. Parsimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.
- SA'VIOUR. *f.* [*sauveur*, Lat.] Redeemer; he that has saved mankind from eternal death. *Milton. Addison.*
- To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, Fr.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger. *Locke. Prior. Tickel.*
- SA'VORY. *f.* [*savorée*, Fr. *satureia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SA'VOUR. *f.* [*sauveur*, French.]
1. A scent; odour. *Arbutnot.*
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton. South.*
- To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, French.]
1. To have any particular smell or taste.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something. *Wotton. Denham.*
- To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like. *Shakesp.*
2. To exhibit taste of. *Milton.*
- SA'VOURILY. *ad.* [from *savoury*.]
1. With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.*
2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*
- SA'VORINESS. *f.* [from *savoury*.]
1. Taste pleasing and piquant.
2. Pleasing smell.
- SA'VOURY. *a.* [*savoureux*, French; from *savour*.]
1. Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.*
2. Piquant to the taste. *Genesis.*
- SAVO'Y. *f.* [*brassica Sabaudica*, Latin.] A sort of colwort.
- SAUSAGE. *f.* [*saucisse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very small, with salt and spice.
- SAW. The preterite of *see*. *Milton.*
- SAW. *f.* [*sawe*, Danish; *saxa*, Saxon.]
1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
2. [*Saga*, Sax. *sarghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb. *Shakesp. Milton.*

S C A

- To SAW. part. *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, French.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Hebrews. Ray. Maxon.*
- SA'WDUST. *f.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer.*
- SA'WFISH. *f.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SA'WPIT. *f.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Mortimer.*
- SAW-WORT. *f.* [*serratula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SAW-WREST. *f.* [*sawon* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool. With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw. *Maxon.*
- SA'WER. } *f.* [*scieur*, French; from
- SA'WYER. } *saw*.] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Maxon.*
- SA'XIFRAGE. *f.* [*saxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.
- SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *f.* [*filanum*, Lat.] A plant.
- SA'XIFRAGOUS. *a.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown.*
- To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said*. [*recgan*, Sax. *seggen*, Dutch.]
1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenfer.*
2. To allege. *Tillotson. Atterbury.*
3. To tell in any manner. *Spenfer.*

To SAY. *v. n.*

- 1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter. *1 Kings. Clarendon.*
- 2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell. *Swift.*

SAY. *f.* [from the verb.]

- 1. A speech; what one has to say. *L'Estrange.*
- 2. [For *assay*.] Sample. *Sidney.*
- 3. Trial by a sample. *Boyle.*
- 4. Silk. Obsolete.
- 5. A kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING. *f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententially delivered. *Tillotson. Atterbury.*

SCAB. *f.* [*scab*, Saxon; *scabbia*, Italian; *scabies*, Latin.]

- 1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Dryden.*
- 2. The itch or mange of horses.
- 3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch. *L'Estrange.*

SCA'BBARD. *f.* [*schap*, German. *Junius*.] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*

SCA'BBED. *a.* [from *scab*.]

- 1. Covered or diseased with scabs. *Baron.*
- 2. Paltry; sorry. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *f.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabbed.

SCA'BBINESS. *f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby. *SCA'B.*

S C A

SCA'B'BY. *a.* [from *scab.*] Diseased with
Dryden.
SCA'B'RIUS. *a.* [*scabiosus*, Latin.] Itchy;
Arbutnot.
SCA'B'RIUS. *f.* [*scabieuse*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Lat.]
Miller.
A plant.
SCA'B'ROUS. *f.* [*scaber*, Latin.]
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the sur-
face. Arbutnot.
2. Harsh; unmusical. Ben. Johnson.
SCA'B'ROUSNESS. *f.* [from *scabrous.*]
Roughness; ruggedness.
SCA'B'WORT. *f.* A plant. Ainsworth.
SCAD. *f.* A kind of fish. Carew.
SCA'FOLD. *f.* [*eschafaut*, French; *schawot*,
Dutch, from *schawen*, to show.]
1. A temporary gallery or stage raised ei-
ther for shows or spectators. Milton.
2. The gallery raised for execution of
great malefactors. Sidney.
3. Frames of timber erected on the side of
a building for the workmen. Swift.
To SCA'FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To furnish with frames of timber.
SCA'FFOLDAGE. *f.* [from *scaffold.*] Gal-
lery; hollow floor. Shakesp.
SCA'FFOLDING. *f.* [from *scaffold.*] Build-
ing slightly erected. Prior.
SCALA'DE. } *f.* [Fr. *scalada*, Spanish;
SCALA'DO. } from *scala*, Lat.] A storm
given to a place by raising ladders against
the walls. Arbutnot.
SCA'LARY. *a.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Pro-
ceeding by steps like those of a ladder.
Brown.
To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian.] To
burn with hot liquor. Dryden. Spenser.
SCALD. *f.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the
head. Spenser.
SCALD. *a.* Paltry; sorry. Shakesp.
SCA'LDHEAD. *f.* [*skalladur*, bald, Island-
ick.] A loathsome disease; a kind of lo-
cal leprosy in which the head is covered
with a scab. Floyer.
SCALE. *f.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schael*, Dutch.]
1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a
beam against another. Shakesp.
2. The sign *Libra* in the Zodiack. Creech.
3. [*Escale*, French; *squama*, Lat.] The
small shell of crust at which many lying
one over another make the coats of fishes.
Drayton.
4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated;
a thin lamina. Peacham.
5. Ladder; means of ascent. Milton.
6. The act of storming by ladders. Milton.
7. Regular gradation; a regular series ris-
ing like a ladder. Addison.
8. A figure subdivided by lines like the
steps of a ladder, which is used to measure
proportions between pictures and the thing
represented. Grount.
9. The series of harmonick or musical
proportions. Temple.

S C A

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.
Shakesp.
To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]
1. To climb as by ladders. Knolles.
2. To measure or compare; to weigh.
Shakesp.
3. To take off a thin lamina. Tob.
4. To pare off a surface. Burnet.
To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin par-
ticles. Bacon.
SCA'LED. *a.* [from *scale.*] Squamous; hav-
ing scales like fishes. Shakesp.
SCA'LE'NE. *f.* [French; *scalenum*, Latin.]
In geometry, a triangle that has three sides
unequal to each other. Bailey.
SCA'LINESS. *f.* [from *scaly.*] The state of
being scaly.
SCALL. *f.* [*skolladur*, bald, Islandick.] Le-
prosy; morbid baldness. Leviticus.
SCAL'LION. *f.* [*scalogna*, Italian.] A kind
of onion.
SCA'LLOP. *f.* [*escallop*, French.] A fish
with a hollow pectinated shell.
Hudibras.
To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge
with segments of circles.
SCALP. *f.* [*schelp*, Dutch.]
1. The skull; the cranium; the bone
that incloses the brain. Philips.
2. The integuments of the head.
To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
deprive the skull of its integuments.
Sharp.
SCA'LP'EL. *f.* [French; *scalpelle*, Latin.]
An instrument used to scrape a bone.
SCA'LY. *a.* [from *scale.*] Covered with
scales. Milton.
To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.*
2. To be turbulent and rapacious; to
scramble; to get by struggling with
others. Wotton.
2. To shift awkwardly. More.
To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mingle; to maul.
Mortimer.
SCA'MBLER. *f.* [Scottish.] A bold intru-
der upon one's generosity or table.
SCA'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *scambling.*]
With turbulence and noise; with intrusive
audaciousness.
SCAMMO'NIATE. *a.* [from *scammony.*]
Made with scammony. Wiseman.
SCAMMONY. *f.* [Latin.] A concreted re-
sinous juice, light, tender, friable of a
greyish-brown colour and disagreeable o-
dour. It flows upon incision of the root
of a kind of convolvulus. Trevaux.
To SCAM'PER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch;
scampare, Italian.] To fly with speed and
trepidation. Addison.
To SCAN. *v. n.* [*scando*, Latin.]
1. To examine a verse by counting the
feet. Walfp.
2. To examine nicely. Milton. Calamy.
SCAN-

SCA

SCA'NDAL. *f.* [σκανδαλον.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others. *Milton.*
 2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy. *Rogers.*
- To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults. *Shakesp.*
- To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλιζω.]
1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. *Hammond. Clarendon.*
 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *a.* [scandaleux, Fr.]

1. Giving publick offence. *Hooker.*
2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *ad.* [from scandalous.]

1. Censoriously; opprobriously. *Pope.*
2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. *Swift.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *f.* [from scandalous.]

The quality of giving public offence.

SCA'NSION. *f.* [scansio, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝeȝcænan, Saxon.] To limit; to straiten. *Glanville.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious. *Shakesp.*
2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent. *Donne. Milton.*

SCANT. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. *Camden. Goy.*

SCA'NTILY. *ad.* [from scanty.]

1. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakesp.*
2. Not plentifully.

SCA'NTINESS. *f.* [from scanty.]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatness. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *f.* A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece. *Hole.*

SCA'NTLET. *f.* [escbantillon, Fr. ciattelino, Italian]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*
2. A certain proportion. *Shakesp.*
3. A small quantity. *Taylor. Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *ad.* [from scant.]

1. Scarcely; hardly. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *f.* [from scant.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness. *Hayward.*

SCA'NTY. *a.* [The same with scant.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient. *Locke.*
2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*
3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from escape]

SCA

To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger. *Shakesp.*
2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*
3. Negligent freak. *Shakesp.*
4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. *f.* [Lat.] The shoulder blade. *Wijemont.*

SCA'PULAR. } *a.* [scapulaire, Fr. from

SCA'PULARY. } scapula, Lat.] Relating

or belonging to the shoulders. *Wijemont.*

SCAR. *f.* [σχαλα.] A mark made by

hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbutnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark

as with a sore or wound. *Shakesp.*

SCA'RAB. *f.* [scarabée, French; scarabæus,

Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed

wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *f.* [escarmouche, French.]

A buffoon, in motley drefs. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *a.* [scarso, Italian.]

1. Not plentiful.
2. Rare; not common. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]

SCA'RCELY. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty. *Hooker.*
2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS } *f.* [from scarce.]

SCA'RCITY. } *f.* [from scarce.]

1. Smallness or quantity; not plenty; penury. *Shakesp. Addison.*
2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [scorare, Italian, Skinner.] To fright; to frighten; to affright;

to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. *Hayward. Colamy.*

SCA'RECROW. *f.* [scare and crow.] An

image or clapper set up to fright birds. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE. *f.* [scare and fire.] A fright

by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise

terror. *Holder.*

SCARF. *f.* [escbarfe, French.] Any thing

that hangs loose upon the shoulders or

drefs. *Shakesp. Swift.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on. *Shakesp.*
2. To drefs in any loose vesture. *Shakesp.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *f.* [scarf and skin.] The

cuticle; the epidermis. *Coburn.*

SCARIFICATION. *f.* [scarificatio, Lat.]

Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such

like instrument. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *f.* [from scarify.] One

who scarifies.

SCARIFIER. *f.* [from scarify.]

1. He who scarifies.

SCE

SCH

1. The instrument with which scarifications are made.
SCARIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. *Wifeman.*
SCARLET. *f.* [*scarlate*, French.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. *Locke.*
SCARLET. *a.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Shakefp. Bacon. Dryden.*
SCARLETBEAN. *f.* [*scarlet and bean.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*
SCARLETOAK. *f.* The ilex. A species of oak.
SCARMAGE. } *f.* [for *skirmish*] *Spens.*
SCARMOGE. }
SCARP. *f.* [*scarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.
SCATE. *f.* [*skider*, Swedish; *skid*, Islandick.] A kind of wooden shoe on which they slide.
TO SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.
SCATE. *f.* [*squat*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback.
SCATEBROUS. *a.* [from *scatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with springs.
TO SCATH. *v. a.* [*scathan*, Sax. *schaden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Milton.*
SCATH. *f.* [*cead*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief. *Spenser. Knolles. Fairfax.*
SCATHFUL. *a.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive. *Shakefp.*
TO SCATTER. *v. a.* [*scatan*, Saxon; *scatten*, Dutch.]
 1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. *Milton. Thomson.*
 2. To dissipate; to disperse. *Proverbs.*
 3. To spread thinly. *Dryden.*
TO SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. *Bacon.*
SCATTERINGLY. *ad.* from *scattering.* Loosely; dispersedly. *Abbot.*
SCATTERLING. *f.* [from *scatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. *Spenser.*
SCATURIENT. *f.* [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Diët.*
SCATURIGINOUS. *a.* [from *scaturigo*, Lat.] Full of springs or fountains. *Diët.*
SCAVENGER. *f.* [from *scapan*, Sax. to shave.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. *South. Baynard.*
SCE/ERAT. *f.* [French; *sceleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cbeayne.*
SCE/NERY. *f.* [from *scene.*]
 1. The continued appearances of place or things. *Addison.*
 2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*
SCENE. *f.* [*scena*, Latin; *σκηνη*.]
 1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry. *Milton.*
 2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. *Milton. Addison. Prior.*
 3. Part of a play. *Granville.*
 4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.*
 5. The place represented by the stage. *Shakefp.*
 6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*
SCE/NICK. *a.* [*scenique*, Fr. from *scene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.
SCENOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [*σκηνη*, and *γραφω*.] Drawn in perspective.
SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *ad.* [from *scenographical.*] In perspective. *Mortimer.*
SCE/NOGRAPHY. *f.* [*σκηνη* and *γραφω*.] The art of perspective.
SCENT. *f.* [*senir*, to smell, French.]
 1. The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.*
 2. The object of smell; odour good or bad. *Shakefp. Denham. Prior.*
 3. Chace followed by the smell. *Temple.*
TO SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.*
 2. To perfume; or to make to have odour good or bad. *Addison.*
SCE/NTLESS. *a.* [from *scent.*] Inodorous; having no smell.
SCE/PTRE. *f.* [*sceptrum*, Latin.] The ensign of royalty borne in the hand. *Decay of Piety.*
SCE/PTRED. *a.* [from *sceptre.*] Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*
SCE/TTICK. *f.* See **SKEPTICK.**
SCHEDULE. *f.* [*schedula*, Latin.]
 1. A small scroll. *Hooker.*
 2. A little inventory. *Shakefp.*
SCHE/MATISM. *f.* [*σχηματισμός*.] Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. *Creech.*
SCHE/MATIST. *f.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; one given to forming schemes.
SCHEME. *f.* [*σχημα*.]
 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose. *Atterbury.*
 2. A project; a contrivance; a design. *Rowe. Swift.*
 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudibras.*
SCHE/MER. *f.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; a contriver. **SCHER**

SCH

SCHE/SIS. *f.* [*σχίσμα*.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Norris.*

SCHISM. *f.* [*σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church. *Spratt.*

SCHISMA/TICAL. *a.* [from *schismatick*.] Implying schism; practising schism. *K. Charles.*

SCHISMA/TICALLY. *ad.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK. *f.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from the true church. *Bacon. Butler.*

To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schisma*.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHOLAR. *f.* [*scholaris*, Latin.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple. *Hooker.*
2. A man of letters. *Locke.*
3. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*
4. One who has a lettered education. *Shakefp.*

SCHOLARSHIP. *f.* [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*
2. Literary education. *Milton.*
3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLA/STICAL. *a.* [*scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLA/STICALLY. *ad.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*

SCHOLA/STICK. *a.* [from *schola*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in school's. *Burnet.*
2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO/LIAST. *f.* [*scholiastes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHOLION. } *f.* [Latin.] A note; an

SCHOLIUM. } explanatory observation. *Watts.*

SCHOLY. *f.* [*scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*

To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker.*

To SCHOOL. *f.* [*schola*, Latin.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction. *Dryden.*
2. A place of literary education. *Digby.*
3. A state of instruction. *Dryden.*
4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Davies. Taylor.*
5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers. *Sanderfon.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train. *Spenser.*
2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Shakefp. Dryden. Atterbury.*

SCI

SCHOO/LBOY. *f.* [*school and boy*.] boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swig.*

SCHOOL/DAY. *f.* [*school and day*.] Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shake.*

SCHOO/LFELLOW. *f.* [*school and fellow*.] One bred at the same school. *Locke.*

SCHOO/LHOUSE. *f.* [*school and house*.] House of discipline and instruction. *Spenser.*

SCHOO/LMAN. *f.* [*school and man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation. *Pope.*
2. One skilled in the divinity of the school. *Pope.*

SCHOO/LMASTER. *f.* [*school and master*.] One who presides and teaches in a school. *Bacon. South.*

SCHOO/LMISTRESS. *f.* [*school and mistress*.] A woman who governs a school. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *f.* A fith. *Ainsworth.*

SCI/AGRAPHY. *f.* [*sciagraphie*, French; *σκιαγραφία*.]

1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCI/ATHERICAL. } *a.* [*sciaterique*, Fr.]

SCI/ATHERICK. } *a.* [*σκιαθρικός*.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *Brown.*

SCI/ATICA. } *f.* [*sciatique*, French; *ισχιαδικα πάσση*, Lat.] The

SCI/ATICK. } hip gout. *Brown. Pope.*

SCI/ATICAL. *a.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip. *Arbutnot.*

SCI/ENCE. *f.* [*science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge. *Hammond.*
2. Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkley.*
3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.*
4. Any art or species of knowledge. *Hooker. Glanville.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*

SCI/ENTIAL. *a.* [from *science*.] Producing science. *Milton.*

SCI/ENTI/FICAL. } *a.* [*scientia and facio*, Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *Sauré.*

SCI/ENTI/FICK. } *a.* [*scientia and facio*, Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *Locke.*

SCI/ENTI/FICALLY. *ad.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCI/MITAR. *f.* A short sword with a convex edge. *Shakefp.*

SCI/NEY Clofe. *f.* A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*

SCINK.

SCINK. *f.* A cast calf.

SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION. *f.* [*scintillatio*, Latin; from *scintillare*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

SCIOLOGIST. *f.* [*sciologus*, Latin.] One who knows things superficially.

SCIOLOUS. *a.* [*sciologus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIO'MACHY. *f.* [*σκια* and *μαχη*.] Battle with a shadow.

SCION. *f.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS. *f.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, why judgment passed should not be executed.

SCIRRHUS. *f.* [from *σκήρως*.] An indurated gland.

SCIRRHOUS. *a.* [from *scirrhus*.] Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHOSITY. *f.* [from *scirrhous*.] An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE. *a.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSILE. *a.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSION. *f.* [*scission*, Fr. *scissio*, Latin.] The act of cutting.

SCISSOR. *f.* A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE. *f.* [*scissum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.

SCLEROTICK. *a.* [*σκληρός*.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

SCLEROTICKS. *f.* Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it before.

To SCOTCH. } To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF. *f.* [from the verb.] Contumelious ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

SCOFFER. *f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY. *ad.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

SCOLD. *f.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

SCO'LLOP. *f.* A pectinated shell-fish.

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *f.* [*σκολόπενδρα*.]

1. A sort of venomous serpent.

2. An herb.

SCOMM. *f.* A buffoon.

SCONCE. *f.* [*schantze*, German.]

1. A fort; a bulwark.

2. The head.

3. A penile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.

SCOOP. *f.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]

1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

2. A sweep; a stroke.

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schopen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

2. To empty by lading.

3. To carry off in any thing hollow.

4. To cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOP'ER. *f.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.

SCOPE. *f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

6. Act of riot; folly.

7. Extended quantity.

SCO'PULOUS. *a.* [*scopulosus*, Latin.] Full of rocks.

SCORBU'TICAL. } *f.* [*scorbutique*, Fr.]

SCORBU'TICK. } from *scorbutus*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy.

SCORBU'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy.

SCORCE. *f.* This word is used by Spenser for discourse.

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [*scorched*, Saxon, burnt.]

1. To burn superficially.

2. To burn.

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

SCORCHING Fennel. *f.* A plant.

SCORDIUM. *f.* [Latin.] An herb.

SCORE. *f.* [*skora*, Islandick.]

1. A notch or long incision.

2. A line drawn.

3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies.

4. Account kept of something past.

5. Debt.

SCO

5. Debt-imputed. *Donne.*
6. Reason; motive. *Collier.*
7. Sake; account; reason referred to some thing. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. *Pope.*
9. *A song in SCORE.* The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.
- To SCORE. *v. a.*
 1. To set down as a debt. *Swift.*
 2. To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*
 3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*
- SCO'RIA. *f.* [Latin.] Drofs; recement. *Newton.*
- SCO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drofsy; recementitious. *Brown.*
- To SCORN. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job.*
- To SCORN. *v. n.* To scoff. *Craspaw.*
- SCORN. *f.* Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely. *Tillotson.*
- SCORNER. *f.* [from *scorn*.]
 1. Contemner; despiser. *Spenser.*
 2. Scoffer; ridiculer.
- SCO'RNFUL. *a.* [from *scorn* and *full*.]
 1. Contemptuous; insolent. *Dryden.*
 2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*
- SCO'RNFULLY. *ad.* [from *scornful*.] Contemp'tuously; insolently. *Atterbury.*
- SCORPION. *f.* [*scorpio*, Latin.]
 1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting. *Luke.*
 2. One of the signs of the Zodiac. *Dryden.*
 3. A scourge so called from its cruelty. *Kings.*
 4. A sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SCORPION *Sena.* *f.* [*emeras*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
- SCORPION *Grafs.*
- SCORPION's Tail. } *f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
- SCORPION Wort. }
- SCOT. *f.* [*écot*, French.]
 1. Shot; payment.
 2. SCOT and Lot. Parish payments. *Prior.*
- To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakefp.*
- SCOTCH. *f.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton.*
- SCOTCH Collops, or Scotch'd Collops. *f.* Veal cut into small pieces. *Sidney.*
- SCOTCH Hoppers. *f.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*
- SCOTOMY. *f.* [*σκότωμα*.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOV'EL. *f.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maul-kin. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOUN'DREL. *f.* [*scondauolo*, Italian.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*

SCR

- To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*skurer*, Danish; *scuren*, Dutch.]
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, order to clean the surface. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To purge violently. *Walter.*
 3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; blanch. *Shakefp.*
 4. To remove by scouring. *Shakefp.*
 5. [*Scorrere*, Italian.] To range about order to catch or drive away something to clear away. *Sidney.*
 6. To pass swiftly over. *Dryden.*
- To SCOUR. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils. *Shakefp.*
 2. To clean. *Bacon.*
 3. To be purged or lax. *Graun.*
 4. To rove; to range. *Kneller.*
 5. To run here and there. *Shakefp.*
 6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Shakefp. Collier.*
- SCOUR'ER. *f.* [from *scour*.]
1. One that cleans by rubbing.
 2. A purge.
 3. One who runs swiftly.
- SCOURGE. *f.* [*escourgee*, French; *scoreggia*, Italian.]
1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.*
 2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Shakefp.*
 3. One that afflicts, harrasses, or destroys. *Atterbury.*
 4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*
- To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lash with a whip; to whip. *Walter.*
 2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate. *Mac.*
- SCOUR'GER. *f.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.
- To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOUT. *f.* [*escout*, from *escouter*, French.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Wilkins.*
- To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Dryden.*
- To SCOWL. *v. n.* [*reyhan*, to squint, Sax.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or fullen. *Sidney.*
- SCOWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Look of sul- liveness or discontent; gloom. *Craspaw.*
- SCOWL'INGLY. *ad.* [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and fullen look.
- To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scrabbelen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *Samuel.*
- SCRAG. *f.* [*scragbe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.
- SCRA'GGED. *a.* Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities. *Bentley.*

SCR

SCR

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *f.*
SCRA'GGINESS. }

1. Leanness; marcour.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGY. *a.* [from *scrag*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbutnot.*
2. Rough; rugged; uneven.

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scrappelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another. *Stillington.*
2. To climb by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER. *f.* [from *scramble*.]

1. One that scrambles. *Addison.*

2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*schranzen*, Dutch.]
To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

SCRANNEL. *a.* Grating by the sound.

Milton.

SCRAP. *f.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Estrange.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon: Granville.*

3. A small piece of paper. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by scraping; to erase. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.*

5. To SCRAPE Acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.

2. To play ill on a fiddle.

3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsw.*

SCRAPE. *f.* [*skrap*, Swedish.] Difficulty; perplexity; distress.

SCRA'PER. *f.* [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped. *Swift.*

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrape-penny. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler. *Cowley.*

SCRAT. *f.* [*scratta*, Saxon.] A hermaprodite.

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven. *Grew.*

2. To tear with the nails. *Morse.*

VOL. II.

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakesp.*

5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

Newton.

2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior.*

3. A slight wound. *Sidney.*

SCRA'TCHER. *f.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *f.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *f.* [*Irish* and *Erse*.] purfure or scurf. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.*

1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

2. To write unskilfully and inelegantly. *Swift.*

1. To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL. *f.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing. *Arbutnot.*

SCRA'WLER. *f.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *f.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsworth.*

SCRE'ABLE. *a.* [*screibilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [*creak*, or *scriek*.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [*hremman*, Saxon.]

1. To cry out, as in terror or agony. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly. *Shakesp.*

SCREAM. *f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skrækia*, to cry, Islandick.]

1. To cry out in terror or anguish. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl.

SCREECH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

2. Harsh cry. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *f.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death. *Drayton.*

SCREEN. *f.* [*escran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light. *Bacon.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*

2. To sift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *f.* [*scroewe*, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral; of this

there

there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex; but the latter channelled or concave.

Quincy. Wilkins.

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn by a screw. Philips.
2. To fall with a screw. Moxon.
3. To deform by contortions. Cowley.
4. To force; to bring by violence. Howel.

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion. Swift.

SCREW Tree. *f.* [*ifora*, Lat.] A plant of the Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. a.* [*scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with articles or worthless writing. Milton.
2. To write without use or elegance.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. Bentley. Poët.

SCRIBBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing. Boyle.

SCRIBBLER. *f.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth. Granville.

SCRIBE. *f.* [*scriba*, Latin.]

1. A writer. Grew.
2. A publick notary.

SCRIMER. *f.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator. Shakesp.

SCRINE. *f.* [*scrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositied. Spenser.

SCRIP. *f.* [*skrappa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag; a satchel. Milton.
2. A schedule; a small writing. Shakesp.

SCRIPPAGE. *f.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPTORY. *a.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL. *a.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical. Atterbury.

SCRIPTURE. *f.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing. South.
2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

SCRIVENER. *f.* [*scrivano*, Italian.]

1. One who draws contracts. Shakesp.
2. One whose business is to place money at interest. Dryden.

SCROFULA. *f.* [from *scrofa*, Latin.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil. Wiseman.

SCROFULOUS. *a.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula. Arbuthnot.

SCROLL. *f.* A writing wrapped up.

Prior.

SCROYLE. *f.* A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch. Shakesp.

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough. Swift.

SCRUB. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring.
2. Any thing mean or despicable. Swift.
3. A worn out broom.

SCUUBBED. } *a.* [*scrubet*, Danish.] Mean
SCRUBBY. } vile; worthless; dirty. Shakesp.

SCRUFF. *f.* The same I suppose, with *scurf*.

SCRUPLE. *f.* [*scrupule*, Fr. *scrupulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt of conscience; difficulty of determination; perplexity about matters of duty. Taylor. Locke.
2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. Bacon.
3. Proverbially, any small quantity. Shakesp.

To SCRUPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate. Milton.

SCRUPLER. *f.* [from *scruple*.] A doubting one who has scruples. Graunt.

SCRUPULOSITY. *f.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness. South.
2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience. Decay of Piety.

SCRUPULOUS. *a.* [*scrupulosus*, Latin.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience. Locke.
2. Given to objections; captious. Shakesp.

3. Nice; doubtful. Bacon.

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. Woodw.

SCRUPULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously. Taylor.

SCRUPULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE. *a.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry. Decay of Piety.

SCRUTATION. *f.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry. Diß.

SCRUTATOR. *f.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scrutor*, Latin.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner.

SCRUTINOUS. *a.* [from *scrutiny*.] Capricious; full of inquiries. Denham.

SCRUTINY. *f.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry; search; examination. Taylor.

To SCRUTINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]
To SCRUTINY. } To search; to examine.

Ayliffe.

SCRUTOIRE. *f.* [for *scrivoire*, or *escriutoire*, French.] A case of drawers for writings, with a desk. Prior.

To SCRUSE. *v. a.* To squeeze; to compress. Spenser.

To

SCU

SEA

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swedish.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*
 To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud.*] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.
 SCUFFLE. *f.* A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Decay of Piety.*
 To SCUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously. *Drayton.*
 To SCULK. *v. n.* [*sculke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close. *Prior.*
 SCULKER. *f.* [from *sculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.
 SCULL. *f.* [*skola* in Islandick.]
 1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.*
 2. A small boat; a cockboat.
 3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
 4. A shoal of fish. *Milton.*
 SCULLCAP. *f.* [*scull* and *cap.*]
 1. A headpiece.
 2. A nightcap.
 SCULLER. *f.*
 1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
 2. One that rows a cockboat.
 SCULLERY. *f.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Islandick.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept. *Peacham.*
 SCULLION. *f.* [from *escuille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen. *Shakespeare.*
 To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat.] To carve; to engrave. *Sandys.*
 SCULPTILE, *a.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving. *Brown.*
 SCULPTOR. *f.* [*sculptor*, Lat.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images. *Addison.*
 SCULPTURE. *f.* [*sculptura*, Latin.]
 1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.
 2. Carved work. *Dryden.*
 3. The act of engraving.
 To SCULPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave. *Pope.*
 SCUM. *f.* [*escume*, Fr. *schuym*, Dutch.]
 1. That which rises to the top of any liquor. *Bacon.*
 2. The dross; the refuse; the recreation. *Raleigh. Roscom. Addison.*
 To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum. *Lee.*
 SCUMMER. *f.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed.
 SCUPPER Holes. *f.* [*schoppen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

SCURF. *f.* [*scump*, Saxon; *skurff*, Danish. *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.]
 1. kind of dry milinary scab. *Swift.*
 2. A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing sticking on the surface. *Addison.*
 SCURFINES. *f.* [from *scurf.*] The state of being scurfy.
 SCURRIL. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious. *Ben. Johnson.*
 SCURRILITY. *f.* [*scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; leudness of jocularity. *Shakespeare.*
 SCURRILOUS. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant. *Hooker.*
 SCURRILOUSLY. *ad.* [from *scurrilous.*] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery. *Tillotson.*
 SCURVILY. *ad.* [from *scurvy.*] Vilely; basely; coarsely. *South.*
 SCURVY. *f.* [from *scurf.*] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, *Arbutnot.*
 SCURVY. *a.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy.*]
 1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy. *Lev. xxi.*
 2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible. *Swift.*
 SCURVYGRASS. *f.* [*scurvy* and *grass.*] The spoonwort. *Miller.*
 'SCUSES. For excuses. *Shakespeare.*
 SCUT. *f.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short. *Swift.*
 SCUTCHEON. *f.* [*scuccione*, Italian.] The shield represented in heraldry. *Sidney.*
 SCUTELLATED. *a.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*
 SCUTIFORM. *a.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.
 SCUTTLE. *f.* [*scutella*, Latin.]
 1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Hakerwill.*
 2. A small grate. *Mortimer.*
 3. [From *scud.*] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Speffator.*
 To SCUTTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuttle.*] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbutnot.*
 To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*sdegnare*, Italian.] For disdain. *Milton.*
 SDEIGNFUL. *a.* Contracted for *disdainful.* *Spenser.*
 SEA. *f.* [*ræ*, Saxon; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]
 1. the ocean; the water opposed to the land. *Davies. Milton.*
 2. A collection of water; a lake. *Mac. iv. 18.*
 3. Precipitation.

3. Proverbially any large quantity.

K. Charles.

4. Anything rough and tempestuous. *Milt.*5. Half SEAS over. Half drunk. *Spett.*SE/ABEAT. *a.* [*sea and beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea. *Pope.*SEABO'AT. *f.* [*sea and boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbutnot.*SEABORN. *a.* [*sea and born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller.*SEABO'Y. *f.* [*sea and boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard. *Shakefp.*SEABRE'ACH. *f.* [*sea and breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Esrange.*SEABREEZE. *f.* [*sea and breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer.*SEABUILT. *a.* [*sea and built.*] Built for the sea. *Dryden.*SE/ACHOLLY. *f.* [*eryngium, Latin.*] A plant.SE/ACALF. *f.* [*sea and calf.*] The seal. The *seacalf*, or *feel*, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf; his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy; his forefeet with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck. *Grew.*SE/ACAP. *f.* [*sea and cap.*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard. *Shakefp.*SE/ACHART. *f.* [*sea and chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.SE/ACOA'L. *f.* [*sea and coal.*] Coal, so called, because brought to London by sea. *Bacon.*SE/ACOA'ST. *f.* [*sea and coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea. *Mortimer.*SE/ACOMPASS. *f.* [*sea and compass.*] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*SE/ACOW. *f.* [*sea and cow.*] The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, its hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths of large rivers and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and very well tasted. *Hill.*SE/ADO'G. *f.* [*sea and dog.*] Perhaps the shark. *Roscommon.*SE/AFARER. *f.* [*sea and fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner. *Pope.*SE/AFRING. *a. a.* [*sea and fare.*] Travelling by sea. *Shakefp.*SE/AFENNEL. The same with *SAMPHIRE.*SE/AFIGHT. *f.* [*sea and fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on the sea. *Wifeman.*SE/AFOWL. *f.* [*sea and fowl.*] A bird that lives at sea. *Derbam.*SE/AGIRT. *a.* [*sea and girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea. *Milton.*SE/AGULL. *f.* [*sea and gull.*] A water fowl. *Bacon.*SE/-GREEN. *a.* [*sea and green.*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean. *Pope.*SE/AGREEN. *f.* Saxifrage. A plant. *Ainsworth.*SE/AGULL. *f.* A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*SE/ADGEHOG. *f.* [*sea hedge and hog.*] A kind of a sea shell-fish. *Carew.*SE/ADG. *f.* [*sea and bog.*] The porpus. *Carew.*SE/ADLM. *f.* [*sea and bolm.*]

1. A small uninhabited island.

2. Seaholly. A kind of sea-weed. *Carew.*SE/ADRSE. *f.* [*sea and horse.*]1. The *seahorse*, is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. *Woodward.*

2. The morfe.

3. By the *seahorse Dryden* means the hippopotamus.SE/AMAD. *f.* [*sea and maid.*] Mermaid. *Shakefp.*SE/AMAN. *f.* [*sea and man.*]1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Evelyn. Dryden.*2. Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*SE/AMARK. *f.* [*sea and mark.*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea. *Bacon.*SE/AMEW. *f.* [*sea and mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea. *Pope.*SE/AMONSTER. *f.* [*sea and monster.*] Strange animal of the sea. *Milton.*SE/ANYMPH. *f.* [*sea and nymph.*] Goddess of the sea. *Broome.*SE/ANION. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*SE/AOOSE. *f.* [*sea and oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore. *Mortimer.*SE/APIECE. *f.* [*sea and piece.*] A picture representing any thing at sea. *Addison.*SE/APOOL. *f.* [*sea and pool.*] A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*SE/APORT. *f.* [*sea and port.*] A harbour.SE/ARISQUE. *f.* [*sea and risque.*] Hazard at sea. *Arbutnot.*SE/AROCKET. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*SE/AROOM. *f.* [*sea and room.*] Open sea; spacious main. *Bacon.*SE/AROVER. *f.* [*sea and rove.*] A pirate.SE/ASHARK. *f.* [*sea and shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish. *Shakefp.*

SE/A.

S E A

SEASHELL. *f.* [*sea and shell.*] Shells found on the shore. *Mortimer.*
 SEASHORE. *f.* [*sea and shore.*] The coast of the sea. *Dryden.*
 SEASICK. *a.* [*sea and sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea. *Knolles.*
 SEASIDE. *f.* [*sea and side.*] The edge of the sea. *Judges, vii. 12.*
 SEASERPENT. *f.* [*sea and serpent.*] Serpent generated in the water.
 SEASERVICE. *f.* [*sea and service.*] Naval war. *Swift.*
 SEASURGEON. *f.* [*sea and surgeon.*] A chirurgian employed on shipboard. *Wifeman.*
 SEASURROUNDED. *a.* [*sea and surrounded.*] Encircled by the sea. *Pope.*
 SEATERM. *f.* [*sea and term.*] Word of art used by the seamen. *Pope.*
 SEAWATER. *f.* [*sea and water.*] The salt water of the sea. *Wifeman.*
 SEAL. *f.* [*seol, sele, Saxon; seal, Danish.*] The seal calf.
 SEAL. *f.* [*sigel, Saxon.*]
 1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony. *Pope.*
 2. The impression made in wax. *Knolles.*
 3. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*
 To SEAL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To fasten with a seal. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To confirm or attest by a seal. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle. *Rom. xv.*
 4. To shut; to close. *Bacon.*
 5. To mark with a stamp. *Shakespeare.*
 To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal. *Neb. ix. 38.*
 SEALER. *f.* [*from seal.*] One that seals.
 SEALINGWAX. *f.* [*seal and wax.*] Hard wax used to seal letters. *Boyle.*
 SEAM. *f.* [*ream, Saxon; zoom, Dutch.*]
 1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the future where the two edges are sewed together. *Addison.*
 2. The juncture of planks in a ship. *Dryden.*
 3. A cicatrix; a scar.
 4. A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn.
 5. Tallow; grease; hog's lard. *Dryden.*
 To SEAM. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To join together by future, or otherwise.
 2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*
 SEAMLESS. *a.* [*from seam.*] Having no seam.
 SEAMRENT. *f.* [*seam and rent.*] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.
 SEAMSTRESS. *f.* [*seamerstne, Saxon.*] A woman whose trade is to sew. *Cleavel.*
 SEAMY. *a.* [*from seam.*] Having a seam; shewing the seam. *Shakespeare.*

S E A

SEAN. *f.* [*regn, Saxon.*] A net.
 SEAR. *a.* [*seapian, Saxon, to dry.*] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakespeare.*
 To SEAR. *v. a.* [*seapian, Saxon.*] To burn; to cauterize. *Rowe.*
 SEARCLOTH. *f.* [*searcloth, Saxon.*] A plaster; a large plaster. *Mortimer.*
 To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*sasser, French.*] To sift finely. *Boyle.*
 SEARCE. *f.* A sieve; a bolter.
 SEARCER. *f.* [*from searce.*] He who searces.
 To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher, French.*]
 1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*
 2. To inquire; to seek. *Milton.*
 3. To probe as a chirurgian. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking. *Watts.*
 To SEARCH. *v. n.*
 1. To make a search. *Milton.*
 2. To make inquiry. *Locke.*
 3. To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*
 SEARCH. *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.*
 2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking. *Addison.*
 3. Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*
 SEARCHER. *f.* [*from searce.*]
 1. Examiner; inquirer; trier. *Prior.*
 2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.*
 SEASON. [*saison, French.*]
 1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring Summer, Autumn, Winter. *Addison.*
 2. A time as distinguished from others. *Milton.*
 3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Philips.*
 4. A time not very long. *Shakespeare.*
 5. That which gives a high relish. *Shakespeare.*
 To SEASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner, French.*]
 1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Brown.*
 2. To give a relish to. *Dryden. Tillotson.*
 3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To infect; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*
 5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Addison.*
 To SEASON. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose; a low word. *Moss.*
 SEASONABLE. *a.* [*saison, French.*] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time. *South.*
 SEASONABLENESS. *f.* [*from seasonable.*] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.
 SEASONABLY. *ad.* [*from seasonable.*] Properly with respect to time. *Speatt.*
 SE'A.

SE'ASONER. *f.* [from *To season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *f.* [from *season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Ben. Johnson.

SEAT. *f.* [*sett*, old German.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.*

4. Situation; site. *Raleigh.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbutnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Milton.*

3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Raleigh.*

4. To fix; to place firm. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *ad.* [*sea* and *peard*, Saxon.] Towards the sea. *Pope.*

SE/CANT. *f.* [*secans*, Latin; *secante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent without it. *Diér.*

To SECE/DE. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE/DER. *f.* [from *secede*.] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE/RN. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Latin.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE/SSION. *f.* [*secessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE/CLE. *f.* [*seculum*, Latin.] A century. Not in use. *Hammond.*

To SECLU/DE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Whitgift.*

SE/COND. *a.* [*second*, French; *secundus*, Latin.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferior. *Addison.*

SE/COND-HAND. *f.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SECOND-HAND. [used adjectively.] Not original; not primary. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND. In imitation; by transmission; not primarily; not originally. *Swift.*

SE/COND. *f.* [*second*, French; from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. *Drayton.*

2. One who supports or maintains; a porter; a maintainer.

3. The sixtieth part of a minute. *Will.*

To SE/COND. *v. a.* [*seconder*, French.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; come in after the act as a maintainer.

2. To follow in the next place. *Rais.*

SE/COND Sigh^t. *f.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islands. *Addison.*

SE/COND sighted. *a.* [from *second sight*.] Having the second sight. *Addison.*

SE/CONDARILY. *ad.* [from *secondarily*.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally. *Dig.*

SE/CONDARINESS. *f.* [from *secondarily*.] The state of being secondary. *Norr.*

SE/CONDARY. *a.* [*secundarius*, Latin.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first rate. *Bevil.*

2. Acting by transmission or deputation. *Prim.*

3. A secondary fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE/CONDARY. *f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE/CONDLY. *ad.* [from *second*.] In the second place. *Swift.*

SE/CONDRATE. *f.* [*second and rate*.]

1. The second order in dignity or value. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used adjectively. *Dryden.*

SE/CRECY. *f.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden. *Shake.*

2. Solitude; retirement. *South.*

3. Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

SE/CRET. *a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private. *Deutonomy.*

2. Retired; private; unseen. *Milton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted. *Shake.*

4. Unknown; not discovered; as, a secret remedy.

5. Privy; obscene.

SE/CRET. *f.* [*secret*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden. *Shake.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton.*

3. Privacy; secrecy: as, *be laboured in secret.* *Milton.*

To SE/CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE/CRETARISHIP. *f.* [*secrtaire*, French; from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.

SE/CRETARY. *f.* [*secretarius*, low Lat.] *Goe.*

SEC

SED

One entrusted with the management of business; One who writes for another.

Clarendon.

SECRETE. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal oecconomy.] To secrete; to separate.

SECRETION. *f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the animal oecconomy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.

SECRETIIOUS. *a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.]

Parted by animal secretion. Floyer.

SECRETIST. *f.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets. Boyle.

SECRETLY. *ad.* [from *secret.*] Privately; privately; not openly; not publickly.

Addison.

SECRETNESS. *f.* [from *secret.*]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret. Donne.

SECRETOY. *a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

Performing the office of secretion. Ray.

SECT. *f.* [*secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some tenets. Dryden.

SECTARISM. *f.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established. K. Charles.

SECTARY. *f.* [*sectaire*, French.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. Bacon.
2. A follower; a pupil. Spenser.

SECTATOR. *f.* [*secutor*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. Raleigh.

SECTION. *f.* [*sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing. Wot.
2. A part divided from the rest.
3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. Boyle.

SECTOR. *f.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry, an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes.

SECULAR. *a.* [*secularis*, Latin.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; wordly. Hooker.
2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. Temple.
3. Happening or coming once in a secle or century. Addison.

SECULARITY. *f.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness; attention to things of the present life. Burnet.

To SECULARIZE. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular.*]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
2. To make worldly.

SECULARLY. *ad.* [from *secular.*] In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS. *f.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness.

SECUNDINE. *f.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

Cowley.

SECURE. *a.* [*securus*, Latin.]

2. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured. Milton.

2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

3. Free from danger; safe. Milton.

To SECURE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. Dryden.

2. To protect; to make safe. Watts.

3. To insure.

4. To make fast.

SECURELY. *ad.* [from *secure.*] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.

Dryden.

SECUREMENT. *f.* [from *secure.*] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

Brown.

SECURITY. *f.* [*securitas*, Latin.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Hayward.

2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. Shakesp. Davies.

3. Protection; defence. Tillotson.

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance. Arbuthnot.

5. Safety; certainty. Swift.

SEDA'N. *f.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. Arbuthnot.

SEDA'TE. *a.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

Watts.

SEDA'TELY. *ad.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance. Locke.

SEDA'TENESS. *f.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

SEDE'NTARINESS. *f.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *a.* [*sedentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, Latin.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. Arbuthnot.

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. Milton.

SEDGE. *f.* [*ræc*, Saxon.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. Sandys.

SE'DGY. *a.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. Shakesp.

SE'DIMENT. *f.* [*sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

Woodward.

SEDI'TION. *f.* [*seditio*, Latin.] A tumult, an insurrection; a popular commotion.

Shakesp.

SEDI-

SEE

SEDITIONOUS. *a.* [*seditionus*, Lat.] Factionous with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*

SEDITIONOUSLY. *ad.* [from *seditionous*.] Tumultuously; with factionous-turbulence.

SEDITIONOUSNESS. *f.* [from *seditionous*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

TO SEDUCE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. *Shakesp.*

SEDUCEMENT. *f.* [from *seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope.*

SEDUCER. *f.* [from *seduce*.] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakesp.*

SEDUCIBLE. *a.* [from *seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown.*

SEDUCTION. *f.* [*seductus*, Latin.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hammond.*

SEDULITY. *f.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application. *South.*

SEDULOUS. *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Prior.*

SEDULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Philips.*

SEDULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduity; assiduoussness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *f.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocets of a bishop. *Shakesp.*

TO SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [*seon*, Saxon; *zien*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*

2. To observe; to find. *Milton.*

3. To discover; to discern. *Shakesp.*

4. To converse with. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark. *Addison.*

TO SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Dryden.*

2. To discern without deception. *Tulotj.*

3. To enquire; to distinguish. *Shakesp.*

4. To be attentive. *Shakesp.*

5. To scheme; to contrive. *Shakesp.*

SEE. *injection.* Lo, look; observe; behold. *Halifax.*

SEED. *f.* [*seu*, Saxon; *saed*, Dutch.]

1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *Moore.*

2. First principle; original. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production. *Walker.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spenser.*

5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

TO SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed. *Swift.*

SEE

SE/EDCAKE. *f.* [*seed and cake*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatic feeds. *Tupper.*

SE/EDLIP. } *f.* A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ansforth.*

SE/EDLOP. } *f.* A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ansforth.*

SE/EDPEARL. *f.* [*seed and pearl*.] Small grains of pearl. *Bacon.*

SE/EDPLOT. *f.* [*seed and plot*.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted. *B. Johnson. Hamm. Clarendon.*

SE/EDTIME. *f.* [*seed and time*.] The season of sowing. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

SE/EDLING. *f.* [from *seed*.] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Ecclij.*

SE/EDNESS. *f.* [from *seed*.] Seed time; the time of sowing. *Shakesp.*

SE/EDSMAN. *f.* [*seed and man*.] The sower he that scatters the seed. *Shakesp.*

SE/EDY. *a.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *f.* [from *see*.] Sight; vision. *Shakesp.*

SEE'ING. } *ad.* [from *see*.] Since; *Shakesp.*

SEE'NG that. } *f.* *that*; it being so that. *Milton.*

TO SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*; [*secan*, Saxon; *soeken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for. *Clarendon. Herbert.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milton.*

3. To go to find. *Dryden.*

4. To pursue by secret machinations. *Shakesp.*

TO SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour. *Milton.*

2. To make pursuit: *be sought after the rubber.* *Dutcheny.*

3. To apply to; to use solicitation. *Deut.*

4. To endeavour after: *be sought for knowledge.* *Knollen.*

TO SEEK. At a loss; without measures, knowledge or experience. *Milton.*

SEEKER. *f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer. *Rescomen.*

SEE'KSORROW. *f.* [*seek and sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sidney.*

TO SEEL. *v. a.* [*seeller*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled. *Sidney. Bacon.*

TO SEEL. *v. n.* [*ryllan*, Saxon.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*

SEE'LY. *a.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy. *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*

TO SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Dryden.*

2. To

SEI

SEL

3. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.*
 3. In *Shakespeare*, to be beautiful.
 4. It SEEMS. There is an appearance, though no reality. *Blackmore.*
 5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation: there are, it seems, many who are not pleased. *Atterbury.*
 6. It appears to be. *Brown.*
 SEEMER. *f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance. *Shakesp.*
 SEEMING. *f.* [from *seem*.]
 1. Appearance; show; semblance. *Shake.*
 2. Fair appearance. *Shakesp.*
 3. Opinion. *Milton.*
 SEEMINGLY. *ad.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Glanville.*
 SEEMINGNESS. *f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*
 SEEMLINESS. *f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*
 SEEMLY. *a.* [from *soomelicht*, Danish.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Philips.*
 SEEMLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*
 SEEN. *a.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.
 SEER. *f.* [from *see*.]
 1. One who sees. *Addison.*
 2. A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Prior.*
 SEERWOOD. *f.* See SEARWOOD. *Dryden.*
 SEESAW. *f.* [from *saw*.] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*
 To SEESAW. *v. n.* [from *saw*.] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbutnot.*
 To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*. [from *seidan*, Saxon; *seidan*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenser.*
 To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakesp.*
 SEETHER. *f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*
 SEGMENT. *f.* [from *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*
 SEIGNITY. *f.* [from *seignis*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dick.*
 To SEGREGATE. *v. a.* [from *segrego*, Latin.] To set apart; to separate from others.
 SEGREGATION. *f.* [from *segregate*.] Separation from others. *Shakesp.*
 SEIGNEURIAL. *a.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large powers; independant. *Temple.*
 SEIGNIOR. *f.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY. *f.* [from *seigneurie*, French; from *seignior*.] A lordship; A territory. *Spenser. Davies.*
 SEIGNORAGE. *f.* [from *seigneurie*, French; from *seignior*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power. *Locke.*
 To SEIGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over. *Fairfax.*
 SEINE. *f.* [from *seine*, Saxon.] A net used in fishing. *Carew.*
 SEINER. *f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets. *Carew.*
 To SEIZE. *v. a.* [from *seisir*, French.]
 1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on. *Pope.*
 2. To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden.*
 3. To make possessed. *Addison.*
 To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing. *Shakesp.*
 SEIZIN. *f.* [from *seisine*, French.]
 1. [In law.] *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements. *Corwel.*
 2. The act of taking possession. *Decoy of Piety.*
 3. The things possessed. *Hale.*
 SEIZURE. *f.* [from *seize*.]
 1. The act of seizing. *Milton.*
 2. The thing seized. *Wotton.*
 3. The act of taking forcible possession. *Dryden.*
 4. Gripe; possession. *Watts.*
 5. Catch.
 SELCOUTH. *a.* [from *seld*, rare, Saxon; and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser.*
 SELDOM. *ad.* [from *seldan*, Saxon; *selden*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *South.*
 SELDOMNESS. *f.* [from *seldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. *Hooker.*
 SELDSHOWN. *a.* [from *seld* and *shown*.] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakesp.*
 To SELE/CT. *v. a.* [from *selectus*, Latin.] To chuse in preference to others rejected. *Knolles.*
 SELE/CT. *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; called out on account of superior excellence. *Prior.*
 SELE/CTION. *f.* [from *selectio*, Latin; from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice. *Brown.*
 SELE/CTNESS. *f.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.
 SELE/CTOR. *f.* [from *select*.] He who selects.
 SELENOGRAPHICAL. } *a.* [from *selenographia*, Fr.]
 SELENOGRAPHICK. }
 Belonging to selenography.

SELENOGRAPHY. *f.* [*σεληνη* and *γραφω*.]

A description of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *selves.* [*rylf*, Saxon; *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally: as, *I did not hurt him, he hurt himself; the people hiss me, but I clap myself.* *Locke.*

3. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive.

4. It is much used in composition.

SELFHEAL. *f.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant. The same with **SANICLE**.

SELFISH. *a.* [from *self*] Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others. *Addison.*

SELFISHNESS. *f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love. *Boyle.*

SELFISHLY. *ad.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others. *Pope.*

SELFSAME. *a.* [*self* and *same*.] Numerically the same. *Milton.*

SE/LION. *f.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self*.] *Ben. Johnson.*

SELL. *f.* [*selle*, French; *fella*, Latin.] A saddle. *Spenser.*

To **SELL.** *v. a.* [*ryllan*, Saxon.] To give for a price. *Swift.*

To **SELL.** *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakespeare.*

SELLANDER. *f.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pattern. *Ainsworth.*

SELLER. *f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender. *Shakespeare.*

SE/LVAGE. *f.* The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *self*. *Locke.*

SEMBLABLE. *a.* [*semblable*, Fr.] Like; resembling. *Shakespeare.*

SEMBLABLY. *ad.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance. *Shakespeare.*

SEMBLANCE. *f.* [*semblance*, French; from *semblant*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation. *Milton. Woodward. Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; figure. *Fairfax.*

SEMBLANT. *a.* [*semblant*, Fr.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used. *Prior.*

SEMBLANT. *f.* Show; figure; resemblance. *Spenser.*

SEMBLATIVE. *a.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling. *Shakespeare.*

To **SEMBLE.** *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.] To represent; to make a likeness. *Prior.*

SE/MI. *f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half.

SE/MIANNUALAR. *a.* [*semi* and *annuus*, Latin.] A ring; half round. *Grew.*

SE/MIBREF. *f.* [*semibreve*, French.] A note in music relating to time. *Donne.*

SEMIC/RCLE. *f.* [*emicirculus*, Latin.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMIC/RCLED. } *a.* [*semi* and *circular*.]

SEMIC/RCULAR. } Half round.

SEMICO/LON. *f.* [*semi* and *κων*.] Half a colon; a point made thus [*;*] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMDIA/METER. *f.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. *Mor.*

SEMDIAPHANE/TTY. *f.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

SEMDIAPHANOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMDOUBLE. *f.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLUID. *a.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbutnot.*

SEMILU/NAR. } *a.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.]

SEMILU/NARY. } Resembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SEMIME/TAL. *f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

SEMINA/LITY. *f.* [from *semen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of seed. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

SE/MINAL. *a.* [*seminale*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.

2. Contained in the seed; radical. *Swift.*

SE/MINARY. *f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterward transplanted. *Mortimer.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state. *Brown.*

4. Original; first principles. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life. *Swift.*

SEMINA/TION. *f.* [from *semino*, Latin.] The act of sowing.

SEMINI/FICAL. } *a.* [*semen*, and *facio*,

SEMINI/FICK. } Lat.] Productive of seed. *Brown.*

SEMI.

SEMINIFICATION. *f.* The propagation from the seed or feminal parts. *Hale.*
SEMIOPA'COUS. *a.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark. *Boyle.*
SEMIOR'DINATE. *f.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another. *Harris.*
SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.
SEMIPELLU'CID. *a.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*
SEMI'PERSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*
SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *f.* [In astronomy.]
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUAVER. *f.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUIN'TILE. *f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*
SEMISEXTILE. *f.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.
SEMISPHERICAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to half a sphere.
SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.
SEMITE'RTIAN. *f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbutnot.*
SEMIVOWEL. *f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth. *Broome.*
SEMPERVIVE. *f.* A plant. *Bacon.*
SEMPITE'RNAL. *a.* [*sempiternus*, Latin.]
 1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale.*
 2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.
SEMPITE'RNITY. *f.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*
SEMI'STRESS. *f.* [reamer'stpe, Saxon.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Gull. Trav.*
SE'NARY. *a.* [*senarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.
SE'NATE. *f.* [*senatus*, Latin.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good. *Denham.*
SE'NATEHOUSE. *f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council. *Shakespeare.*
SE'NATOR. *f.* [*senator*, Lat.] A publick counsellor. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *a.* [*senatorius*, Latin.]
SENATO'RIAN. } Belonging to senators; befitting senators.
To SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part pass. *sent.* [sendan, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]
 1. To dispatch from one place to another. *Genesis. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*
 2. To commission by authority to go and act. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To grant as from a distant place. *Gen.*
 4. To inflict, as from a distance. *Deuter.*
 5. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Cheyne.*
 6. To diffuse; to propagate. *Pope.*
 7. To cast; to shoot.
To SEND. *v. n.*
 1. To deliver or dispatch a message. *Clarendon.*
 2. To SEND for. To require by message to come or cause to be brought. *Dryden.*
SE'NDER. *f.* [from *send*.] He that sends. *Shakespeare.*
SENE'SCENCE. *f.* [*senesco*, Latin.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*
SE'NESCHAL. *f.* [*seneschal*, French.] One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies. *Milton.*
SE'NGREEN. *f.* A plant. *Sinclair.*
SE'NILE. *a.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age. *Boyle.*
SE'NIOR. *f.* [*senior*, Latin.]
 1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority. *Wright.*
 2. An aged person. *Dryden.*
SENIORITY. *f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth. *Broome.*
SE'NNA. *f.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Shakespeare.*
SE'NNIGHT. *f.* [Contracted from *seven-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. *Shakespeare.*
SENO'CLAR. *a.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes. *Derham.*
SENSATION. *f.* [*sensatio*, Latin.] Perception by means of the senses. *Rogers.*
SENSE. *f.* [*sensus*, Lat.]
 1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived. *Dawkins.*
 2. Perception by the senses; sensation. *Dryden.*
 3. Perception by intellect; apprehension of mind. *Milton.*
 4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. *Pope.*
 6. Reason; reasonable meaning. *Dryden.*
 7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Roscom.*
 8. Consciousness; conviction. *Dryden.*
 9. Moral perception. *L'Estrange.*
 10. Meaning; import. *Tillotson. Watts.*
SENSED.

SEN

SENSED. *part.* Perceived by the senses.

Glanville.

SENSEFUL. *a.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious.

Norris.

SENSELESS. *a.* [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

Locke.

2. Unfeeling; wanting perception.

Rowe.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

Clarendon.

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

South.

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception.

Peacbam.

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious.

Southorne.

SENSELESSLY. *ad.* [from *senseless*.] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

Locke.

SENSELESSNESS. *f.* [from *senseless*.] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

Greav.

SENSIBILITY. *f.* [from *sensibilité*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

Addison.

2. Quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE. *a.* [from *sensible*, French.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Raleigh.

2. Perceptible by the senses.

Hooker.

3. Perceived by the mind.

Temple.

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

Dryden.

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

Shaksp.

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Dryden.

7. Convinced; persuaded.

Addison.

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

Addison.

SENSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

Sharp.

4. Painful consciousness.

Hammond.

SENSIBLY. *ad.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

2. With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

Hooker.

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. In low language, judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE. *a.* [from *sensitif*, French.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

Hammond.

SENSITIVE Plant. *f.* [*mimosa*, Latin.] A plant.

Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon

being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the sensitive plant are only contracted.

Milley.

SENSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner.

Hammond.

SENSORY. } *f.* [Latin.]

1. The part where the senses transfer their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

2. Organ of sensation.

SENSUAL. *a.* [from *sensuel*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense affecting the senses.

Pope.

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

Hooker.

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

Milton. Atterbury.

SENSUALIST. *f.* [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

South.

SENSUALITY. *f.* [from *sensual*.] Addition to brutal and corporal pleasures.

Dave.

TO SENSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *sensual*.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Pope.

SENSUALLY. *ad.* [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS. *a.* [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion.

Milton.

SENT. The participle passive of *send*.

SENTENCE. *f.* [from *sentence*, French.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

Hooker. Atterbury.

2. It is often spoken absolutely of condemnation pronounced by the judge.

Milton.

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

Brown.

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

Daniel.

TO SENTENCE. *v. a.* [from *sentencier*, Fr.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

Milton.

2. To condemn.

Temple.

SENTENTIOSITY. *f.* [from *sententiosus*.] Comprehension in a sentence.

Brown.

SENTENTIOUS. *a.* [from *sentencieux*, French.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.

Crashaw.

SENTENTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sententiosus*.] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

Bacon.

SENTENTIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sententiosus*.] Pithiness of sentence; brevity with strength.

Dryden.

SENTERY. *f.* One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

Milton.

SENTIENT. *a.* [from *sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

Hale.

SENTIENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

Glanville.

SEN-
TI-

SEP

SEQ

SENTIMENT. *f.* [*sentiment*, French.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.*
2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL. *f.* [*sentinelle*, French.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. *Davies.*

SENTRY. *f.*

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army. *Dryden.*
2. Guard; watch: the duty of a sentry. *Brown.*

SEPARABILITY. *f.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting disunion or disconnection. *Norris.*

SEPARABLE. *a.* [*separable*, Fr. *separable*, Latin.]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discernible.
2. Possible to be disjoined from something. *Arbutnot.*

SEPARABLENESS. *f.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separable. *Boyle.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separer*, French.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.
2. To disunite; to disjoin: as, *the wife was separated from her husband.* *Milton.*
3. To sever from the rest. *Boyle.*
4. To set apart; to segregate. *AAs.*
5. To withdraw. *Genesis.*

TO SEPARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited. *Locke.*

SEPARATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another. *Burnet.*
2. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporal nature. *Locke.*

SEPARATELY. *ad.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly. *Dryden.*

SEPARATENESS. *f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARATION. *f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, French.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction. *Abbot.*
2. The state of being separate; disunion. *Bacon.*
3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state. *Shakefp.*

SEPARATIST. *f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick. *South.*

SEPARATOR. *f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATORY. *a.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation. *Cheyne.*

SEPIBILE. *a.* [*sepio*, Latin.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SEPIMENT. *f.* [*sepimentum*, Latin.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSITION. *f.* [*sepono*, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT. *f.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a generation. *Boyle.*

SEPTANGULAR. *a.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER. *f.* [Latin.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. *Peacbam.*

SEPTENARY. *a.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven. *Watts.*

SEPTENARY. *f.* The number seven. *Brown.*

SEPTENNIAL. *a.* [*septennis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting seven years.
2. Happening once in seven years. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *f.* [French.] The north. *Shakefp.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *a.* [*septentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } Lat.] Northern. *Philips.*

SEPTE'NTRIONALITY. *f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *ad.* [from *septentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly. *Brown.*

TO SEPTE'NTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SE'PTICK. *a.* [*σντλκς*.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown.*

SEPTILATERAL. *a.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGENARY. *a.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGESIMAL. *a.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL. *a.* [*sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Donne.*

SE'PULCHRE. *f.* [*sepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave; a tomb. *Sandys. Dryden.*

TO SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* To bury; to entomb. *Ben. Johnson. Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *f.* [*sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*

SEQUACIOUS. *a.* [*sequacis*, Latin.]

1. Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUACITY. *f.* from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness. *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL. *f.* [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Latin.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part. *South.*
2. Consequence; event. *Milton.*
3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. *Whitgift.*

SE'QUENCE. *f.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]

1. Order of succession. *Shakefp.*
2. Series.

SER

2. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*
SE/QUENT. *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.]

1. Following; succeeding. *Shake. Milton.*
2. Consequential.

SE/QUENT. *f.* [from the adjective.] A follower; not used. *Shakefp.*

To SEQUE/STER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequestro*, low Latin.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy. *Milton.*
2. To put aside; to remove. *Bacon.*
3. To withdraw: to segregate. *Hooker.*
4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.
5. To deprive of possessions for a certain time. *South.*

SE/QUESTRABLE. *a.* [from *sequestrate*.]

1. Subject to privation.
2. Capable of Separation. *Boyle.*

To SEQUES/TRATE. *v. a.* To sequester; to separate from company. *Arbutnot.*

SEQUESTRA/TION. *f.* [*sequestration*, Fr.]

1. Separation; retirement. *South.*
2. Disunion, disjunction. *Byl.*
3. State of being set aside. *Shakefp.*
4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA/TOR. *f.* [from *sequestrate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions. *Taylor.*

SERA/GLIO. *f.* A house of women kept for debauchery. *Norris.*

SERAPH. *f.* [שֵׁרָפִים.] One of the orders of angels. *Locke. Pope.*

SERAPHICAL. *a.* [*seraphique*, French; *seraphick*, from *seraph*.] Ange-

lick; angelical. *Taylor.*

SERAPHIM. *f.* Angels of one of the heavenly orders. *Milton.*

SERE. *a.* [reapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. *Milton.*

SERENA/DE. *f.* [*serenus*, Latin.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*

To SERENA/DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick. *SpeEtator.*

SERE/NE. *a.* [*serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.*
2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper. *Milton.*

To SERE/NE. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SERENELY. *ad.* [from *serene*.]

1. Calmly; quietly. *Pope.*
2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*

SERE/NENESS. *f.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.

SERE/NITUDE. *f.* [from *serene*.] Calmness; coolness of mind. *Wotton.*

SERE/NITY. *f.* [*serenité*, Fr.]

SER

1. Calmness; mild temperature. *Bent.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance. *Temp.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind. *Lo.*

SERGE. *f.* [*xergo*, Spanish.] A kind of cloth. *Ro.*

SERGEANT. *f.* [*sergente*, Italian.]

1. An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates. *Ad.*
2. A petty officer in the army. *Shake.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under judge. *Shake.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants; as, *sergeant chirurgens.*

SERGEANTRY. *f.* Grand *sergeantry*

that where one holdeth lands of the king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to blow a horn when he seeth his enemies invade the land, or to find a man at arms to fight with the four seas, or else to do it himself. *Pett.* *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing towards his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves or mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowley.*

SERGEANTSHIP. *f.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.

SERIES. *f.* [*series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order. *Ward.*
2. Succession; course. *Pope.*

SERIOUS. *a.* [*serius*, Latin.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.
2. Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shakefp.*

SERIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. *South.*

SERIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention. *Asterbury.*

SERMOCINA/TION. *f.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINA/TOR. *f.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.]

A preacher; a speechmaker. *Howell.*

SER/MON. *f.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker. Crawshaw.*

To SERMON, *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon. *Spenser.*
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson. *Shakefp.*

SER/MOUNTAIN. or *Seseli*. *f.* [*Seseli*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SERO/SITY. *f.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbutnot.*

SER/ROUS.

SER

SER

ROUS. *a.* [*serofus*, Lat.]

Thin; watery.

Adapted to the serum. *Arbutnot.*

ERPENT. *f.* [*serpens*, Lat.] An animal.

that moves by undulation without legs.

They are divided into two kinds; the vi-

per, which brings young, and the snake,

that lays eggs. *Spenser. Milton.*

ERPENTINE. *a.* [*serpentinus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling a serpent. *Sidney.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractu-
Sandys.

ERPENTINE. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

ERPENTINE Stone. *f.* There were three

species of this stone, all of the marble kind.

The ancients tell, that it was a remedy

against the poison of serpents; but is now

justly rejected. *Hill.*

ERPENT' Tongue. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

ERPET. *f.* A basket. *Ainsw.*

ERPINGUOUS. *a.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.]

Diseased with a ferpigo. *Wiseman.*

ERPIGO. *f.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter. *Wiseman.*

TO SERR. *v. a.* [*ferrer*, Fr.] To drive hard

together; to croud in a little place; not

used. *Bacon.*

SERRATE. } *a.* [*ferratus*, Lat.] Formed

SERRATED. } with jags or indentures

like the edge of a saw. *Derbam.*

SERRATION. *f.* [from *serra*, Lat.] For-

mation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE. *f.* [from *serra*, Latin.] In-

denture like teeth of saws.

TO SERRY. *v. a.* [*ferrer*, Fr.] To press

close; to drive hard together. *Milton.*

SERVANT. *f.* [*servant*, French.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at

his command. *Milton.*

2. One in a state of subjection. *Shakefp.*

3. A word of civility used to superiours

or equals. *Swift.*

TO SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To subject. Not in use. *Shakefp.*

TO SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*,

Latin.]

1. To attend at command. *Milton.*

2. To obey servilely or meanly. *Denbam.*

3. To supply with food ceremoniously. *Dryden.*

4. To bring as a menial attendant. *Bacon. Taylor.*

5. To be subservient or subordinate to. *Milton.*

6. To supply with any thing.

7. To obey in military actions.

8. To be sufficient to. *Locke.*

9. To be of use; to assist. *Taylor.*

10. To promote. *Milton.*

11. To comply with. *Hooker.*

12. To satisfy; to content. *South.*

13. To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope.*

14. To SERVE himself of. To make use
of. *Digby. Dryden.*

15. To requite: as, he served me un-
gratefully.

16. [In divinity.] To worship the Su-
preme Being. *Milton.*

17. To SERVE a warrant. To seize an
offender, and carry him to justice.

TO SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave. *Genesis.*

2. To be in subjection. *Ishab.*

3. To attend; to wait. *Luke.*

4. To act in war. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.*

7. To suit, to be convenient. *Dryden.*

8. To conduce; to be of use. *Hebrews.*

9. To officiate or minister.

SERVICE. *f.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Lat.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the

command of a master. *Shakefp.*

2. Attendance of a servant. *Shakefp.*

3. Place; office of a servant. *Shakefp.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a

superiour. *Shakefp.*

5. Attendance on any superiour. *Shake.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shakefp.*

7. Obedience; submission. *Shakefp. Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which pos-
session depends. *Dowies.*

9. Actual duty; office. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business. *Swift.*

11. Military duty. *Wotton.*

12. A military achievement. *Shakefp.*

13. Purpose; use. *Spelman.*

15. Useful office; advantage. *Pope.*

15. Favour. *Shakefp.*

16. Publick office of devotion. *Hooker.*

17. Course; order of dishes. *Hakerwill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*forbus*, Latin.] *Peacham.*

SE/RVICEABLE. *a.* [*servissable*, old Fr.]

1. Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.*

2. Useful; beneficial. *Atterbury.*

SE/RVICEABLENESS. *f.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness; activity. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*

SERVILE. *a.* [*servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean. *Milton.*

2. Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SERVILELY. *ad.* [from *servile*.] Meanly;

slavishly. *Swift.*

SE/RVILENESS. } *f.* [from *service*.]

SERVILITY. }

1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness. *West.*

3. Slavery; the condition of a slave. *Shake.*

SE/RVING-MAN. *f.* [*serve* and *man*.] A

menial servant. *Shakefp.*

SE/RVITOR.

S E T

SERVITOR. *f.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. *Davies.*
2. One of the lowest order in the university. *Swift.*

SERVITUDE. *f.* [*servitus*, Latin.]

1. Slavery, state of a slave; dependance. *South.*
 2. Servants collectively. *Milton.*
- SERUM.** *f.* [Latin.]
1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor: as, whey from curds.
 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume. *Arbutnot.*

SESQUIALTER. } *a.* [*sesquialter*,

SESQUIALTERAL. } Latin.] In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as 6 and 9.

SESQUPLICATE. *a.* [In mathematics.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one. *Cheyne.*

SESQUIPEDAL. } *a.* [*sesquipedalis*,

SESQUIPEDALIAN. } Lat.] Containing a foot and a half. *Arbutnot.*

SESQUITERTIAN. *f.* [In mathematics.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once, and one third part more; as between 6 and 8.

SESS. *f.* [for *asses*, *cess*, or *cense*.] Rate; cess charged; tax. *Davies.*

SESSIO. *f.* [*sessio*, Fr. *sessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sitting. *Brown.*
2. An assembly of magistrates or senators. *Chapman. Milton.*
3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess. *Stillingsf.*
4. A meeting of justices: as, the sessions of the peace.

SESTERCE. *f.* [*sestertium*, Lat'n.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny sterling. *Addison.*

TO SET. *v. a.* preterite *I set*; part. pass. *I am set.* [rettan, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put: *he was set on his legs.* *Jobn.*
2. To put into any condition, state, or posture: *they were set at liberty.* *Hooker.*
3. To make motionless; to fix immovably. *Gartb.*
4. To fix; to state by some rule: *the prices were set according to the bulk.* *Addison.*
5. To regulate; to adjust. *Locke. Prior.*
6. To fit to music; to adapt with notes. *Dryden. Donne.*
7. To plant, not sow. *Bacon.*
8. To intersperse or mark with any thing: *the plate was set with jewels.* *Dryden.*
9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; as, *to set a leg.* *Herbert.*

S E T

10. To fix the affection; to determine resolution. *Mil.*

11. To predetermine; to settle. *Hook.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Bac.*

13. To exhibit; to display; to propose. *Bac.*

14. To value; to estimate; to rate: *he set his goods at a price too high for purchase.* *Lock.*

15. To stake at play. *Prior.*

16. To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shaksp.*

17. To fix in metal. *Dryden.*

18. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. *Aldisf.*

19. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Pjaim.*

20. To apply to something. *Dryden.*

21. To fix the eyes. *Jeremiab.*

22. To offer for a price. *Ecclesi.*

23. To place in order; to frame. *Knoll.*

24. To station; to place. *Dryden.*

25. To oppose. *Shaksp.*

26. To bring to a fine edge: as, *to set a razor.*

27. To mark as discovered: as, *the dog sets the birds.*

28. *To SET about.* To apply to. *Locke.*

29. *To SET against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Durpa.*

30. *To SET against.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Barnet.*

31. *To SET apart.* To neglect for a season. *Knoll.*

32. *To SET aside.* To omit for the present. *Tillotson.*

33. *To SET aside.* To reject. *Woodward.*

34. *To SET aside.* To abrogate; to annul. *Addison.*

35. *To SET by.* To regard; to esteem. *Samuel.*

36. *To SET by.* To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon.*

37. *To SET down.* To mention; to explain; to relate in writing. *Clarendon.*

38. *To SET down.* To register or note in any book; to put in writing. *Shaksp.*

39. *To SET down.* To fix on a resolve. *Hooker.*

40. *To SET down.* To fix; to establish. *Hooker.*

41. *To SET forth.* To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shaksp.*

42. *To SET forth.* To raise; to send out. *Abbot. Knoll.*

43. *To SET forth.* To display; to explain. *Dryden.*

44. *To SET forth.* To arrange; to place in order. *Shaksp.*

45. *To SET forth.* To show; to exhibit. *Brown.*

SET

SET

45. To SET forward. To advance; to promote. *Job.*
46. To SET in. To put in a way to begin. *Cellier.*
47. To SET off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Wallar.*
48. To SET on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Clarendon.*
49. To SET on or upon. To attack; to assault. *Taylor.*
50. To SET on. To employ as in a task. *Shakefp.*
51. To SET on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney.*
52. To SET out. To assign; to allot. *Sp.*
53. To SET out. To publish. *Swift.*
54. To SET out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.*
55. To SET out. To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden.*
56. To SET out. To raise; to equip. *Adiff.*
57. To SET out. To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterbury.*
58. To SET out. To show; to prove. *Atterb.*
59. To SET up. To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury.*
60. To SET up. To build; to erect. *Ben. Johnson.*
61. To SET up. To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling.*
62. To SET up. To place in view. *Adiff.*
63. To SET up. To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake.*
64. To SET up. To raise with the voice. *Dryden.*
65. To SET up. To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet.*
66. To SET up. To raise to a sufficient fortune. *L'Estrange.*
67. To begin some publick character: as, *be SET up a mercer's shop.*
68. To enable to exercise some calling: as, *be SET up his son in trade: a few goods SET up a tuckster.*
- To SET. *v. n.*
 1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown.*
 2. To be fixed hard. *Bacon.*
 3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. *Kings.*
 4. To fit musick to words. *Shakefp.*
 5. To become not fluid. *Boyle.*
 6. To begin a journey. *Shakefp.*
 7. To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture. *Dryden.*
 8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle.*
 9. To plant, not sow.
 10. It is commonly used in conversation for sit. *Shakefp.*
 11. To apply one's self. *Hammond.*

12. To SET about. To fall to; to begin. *Calamy.*
 13. To SET in. To fix in a particular state. *Addison.*
 14. To SET on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enterprize. *Locke.*
 15. To SET on. To make an attack. *Shakefp.*
 16. To SET out. To have beginning. *Br.*
 17. To SET out. To begin a journey. *Bacon. Hammond.*
 18. To SET out. To begin the world. *Swift.*
 19. To SET to. To apply himself to. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 20. To SET up. To begin a trade openly. *Swift.*
 21. To SET up. To begin a project of advantage. *Arbutnot.*
 22. To SET up. To profess publicly. *Dryden.*
- SET. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Knolles. Rogers.*
- SET. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A number of things suited to each other. *Broome.*
 2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground. *Mortimer.*
 3. The fall of the sun below the horizon. *Shakefp.*
 4. A wager at dice. *Dryden.*
 5. A game. *Shakefp.*
- SETA/CEOUS. *a.* [*seta*, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs. *Derham.*
- SE/TON. *f.* A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Wif.*
- SETTE/E. *f.* A large long seat with a back to it.
- SE/TTER. [from *set*.]
1. One who sets. *Ascham.*
 2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.
 3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. *South.*
- SE/TTERWORT. *f.* An herb; a species of hellebore.
- SE/TTING Dog. *f.* [*cane sentacchiome*, Ital.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman. *Addison.*
- SE/TTLE. *f.* [*setol*, Saxon.] A seat; a bench. *Ezekiel.*
- To SE/TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance. *Ezek.*
 2. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.*
 3. To fix in any place. *Milton.*
 4. To establish; to confirm. *Prior.*

SEV

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addison.*
 6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.*
 7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.*
 8. To make close or compact. *Mortimer.*
 9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions. *Addison.*
 10. To fix inseparably. *Boyle.*
 11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom. *Davies.*
 12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness. *Duppa.*
- To SETTLE. *v. n.*
 1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there. *Milton.*
 2. To lose motion or fermentation. *Addison.*
 3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence. *Arbutnot.*
 4. To choose a method of life; to establish a domestic state. *Prior.*
 5. To become fixed so as not to change. *Bacon.*
 6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life. *Burnt.*
 7. To take any lasting state. *Pope.*
 8. To rest; to repose. *Shaksp.*
 9. To grow calm. *Shaksp.*
 10. To make a joinure for a wife. *Garth.*
 11. To crack as work links. *Mortimer.*
- SETTLEDNESS. *f.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled; confirmed state. *K. Charles.*
- SETTLEMENT. *f.* [from *settle*.]
 1. The act of settling; the state of being settled. *Dryden.*
 2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. *Swift.*
 3. A jointure granted to a wife. *Mortimer.*
 4. Subsistence; dregs. *L'Estrange.*
 5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life. *L'Estrange.*
 6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.
- SE'TWAL. *f.* An herb. *Dier.*
- SEVEN. *a.* [reoson, Saxon.] Four and three, one more than six. *Genesis. Raleigh.*
- SEVENFOLD. *a.* [seven and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles. *Donne.*
- SEVENFOLD. *ad.* Seven times. *Genesis.*
- SEVENNIGHT. *f.* [seven and *night*.]
 1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. *Sidney.*
 2. It happened on Monday was sevennight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday sevennight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday. *Addison.*

SEV

- SE'VENSORE. *a.* [seven and *score*.] Seven times twenty. *Bacon.*
- SE'VENTEEN. *a.* [reosontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten.
- SE'VENTEENTH. *a.* [reosontyopa, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth. *Hale.*
- SE'VENTH. *a.* [reosopa, Saxon.]
 1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. *Dryden.*
 2. Containing one part in seven. *Shaksp.*
- SE'VENTHLY. *ad.* [from *seventh*.] In the seventh place. *Bacon.*
- SE'VENTIETH. *a.* [from *seventy*.] The tenth seven times repeated.
- SE'VENTY. *a.* [Handreosontig, Sax.] Seven times ten. *Taylor.*
- To SEVER. *v. a.* [separo, Latin.]
 1. To part by violence from the rest. *Granville.*
 2. To divide; to part; to force asunder. *Shaksp.*
 3. To separate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*
 4. To separate by chemical operation. *Bacon.*
 5. To disjoin; to disunite. *Boyle.*
 6. To keep distinct; to keep apart. *Shaksp.*
- To SE'VER. *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition. *King Charles.*
- SE'VEKAL. *a.* [from *sever*.]
 1. Different; distinct; unlike one another. *Davies.*
 2. Divers; many. *Addison.*
 3. Particular; single: every tongue brings a several tale. *Dryden.*
 4. Distinct; appropriate. *Milton.*
- SE'VERAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A state of separation or partition. *Taffer.*
 2. Each particular singly taken. *Hamm.*
 3. Any inclosed or separate place. *Hooker.*
 4. Inclosed ground. *Bacon.*
- SE'VERALLY. *ad.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly; separately. *Newton.*
- SE'VERALTY. *f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest. *Wotton.*
- SE'VERANCE. *f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition. *Carew.*
- SEVI'RE. *a.* [severus, Latin.]
 1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor.*
 2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent. *Milton.*
 3. Cruel; inexorable. *Widdow.*
 4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict. *Milton.*
 5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate. *Waller.*
 6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact. *Milton.*
 7. Painful; affligive. *Dryden.*
 8. Close; concise; not luxuriant. *SE-*

SEX

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SEVERELY. *ad.* [from *severe*.]

1. Painfully; afflictively.
2. Ferociously; horribly.

Swift.
Dryden.

SEVERITY. *f.* [*severitas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.
2. Hardness; power of distressing.
3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.
4. Rigour; austerities; harshness; want of mildness.

Bacon.
Hale.
Dryden.

SEVOCA'TION. *f.* [*sevoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW *for sue*. Spenser. To follow.

To SEW. *v. n.* [*sew*, Lat.] To join any thing by the use of the needle. Eccles.

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle; pronounced *sow*. Mark.

To SEW *up*. To inclose in any thing sewed. Shakefp.

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. Ainsworth.

SEWER. *f.* [*offour*, old French.]

1. An officer who serves up a feast.
2. [From *issue*, *issuer*.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *sewer*.
3. He that uses a needle.

Milton.
Bacon.

SEX. *f.* [*sexe*, French; *sexus*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.
2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.

Dryden.

SEXAGENARY. *a.* [*sexagenarius*, Lat.]

Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA. *f.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL. *a.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED. } *a.* [from *sex* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

Dryden.

SEXANGULARLY. *ad.* [from *sexangular*.] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL. *a.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN. *f.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT. *f.* [*sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTARY. *f.* A pint and half.

SEXTARY. } *f.* The same as *sacrificy*; a

SEXTRY. } *f.* veltry. Diet.

SEXTILE. *a.* [*sextilis*, Latin.] Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another. Milton. Glanv.

SEXTION. *f.* [corrupted from *sacrifician*.] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. Graunt.

SEXTONSHIP. *f.* [from *sexton*.] The office of a sexton. Sraiff.

SEXUPLE. *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told. Brown.

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks.

SHA'BILY. *ad.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably.

SHA'BBINESS. *f.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness. Addison.

SHA'BBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. Swift.

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [*shaekelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. Smith.

SHA'CKLES. *f.* Wanting the singular. [reacul, Saxon; *sebaekles*, Dutch.] Fetters; gives; chains. South.

SHAD. *f.* A kind of fish.

SHADE. *f.* [*scadu*, Saxon; *schade*, Dut.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.
2. Darkness; obscurity.
3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.
4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded.
5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.
6. Protection; shelter.
7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.
8. A variation of colour; gradation of light.
9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted.
10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; manes.

Milton.
Roscommon.
Milton.
Milton.
Arbutnot.

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity.
2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread.
3. To shelter; to hide.
4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Milton.
Dryden.
Shakefp.
Milton.

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.
6. To paint in obscure colours.

Milton.

SHA'DINESS. *f.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHADOW. *f.* [*scadu*, Saxon; *schaduw*, Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.
2. Opacity; darkness; shade.
3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.
4. Obscure place.
5. Dark part of a picture.
6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight.

Shakefp.
Addison.
Shakefp.
Dryden.
Peacbam.
Shakefp.

S H A

7. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to substance. *Raleigh.*
8. Inseparable companion. *Milton.*
9. Type; mystical representation.
10. Protection; shelter; favour. *Psalms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*
2. To cloud; to darken. *Shakespeare.*
3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*
4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen. *Shakespeare.*
5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. *Shakespeare.*
6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Addison.*
7. To paint in obscure colours. *Dryden.*
8. To represent imperfectly. *Milton.*
9. To represent typically. *Hooker.*

SHA'DOWY. *a.* [from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade; gloomy. *Fenton.*
2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton.*
3. Faintly representative; typical. *Milton.*
4. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Addison.*
5. Dark; opaque. *Milton.*

SHADY. *a.* [from *shade*.]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*
2. Secure from the glare of light, or full-trinefs of heat. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *f.* [reacat, Saxon.]

1. An arrow; a missile weapon. *Waller.*
2. [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbutnot.*
3. Any thing strait; the spire of a church. *Peacem.*

SHAG. *f.* [reacaga, Saxon.]

1. Rough woolly hair. *Grew.*
2. A kind of cloth. *Crew.*

SHAG *f.* A sea bird.

SHA'GGED. } *a.* [from *shag*.]

1. Ruggedly; hairy. *Dryden.*
2. Rough; rugged. *Milton.*

SHA'GREEN. *f.* [*cbagrín*, French.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough; in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*cbagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sideways. A low word. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shock*. [reacan, Sax. *specken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion: to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate. *Shakespeare. Neb.*
2. To make to totter or tremble. *Roseom.*

S H A

3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Tailor.*

4. To throw away; to drive off. *Shakespeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from resolution; to depress to make afraid. *2 The.*

7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies to join *twice*, and to take leave off. *Shakespeare. K. Charles.*

8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of. *Stillings.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
2. To Totter.
3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion. *Herbert.*
2. Vibratory motion. *Addison.*
3. Motion given and received. *Addison.*

SHA'KER. *f.* [from *shake*.] The person or thing that shakes. *Pope.*

SHALE. *f.* [corrupted for *shell*.] A hulk the case of seeds in filiquous plants. *Shakespeare.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [reacal, Saxon.] It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

SHA'LOON. *f.* A slight woollen stuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *f.* [*chaloupe*, French.] A small boat. *Raleigh.*

SHA'LOW. *a.*

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface. *Bacon.*
2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; trifling; futile; silly. *Milton. Addison.*
3. Not deep of sound. *Bacon.*

SHA'LOW. *f.* A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Bentley.*

SHA'LOWBRAINED. *a.* [*shallow* and *brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling. *South.*

SHA'LOWLY. *ad.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth. *Carew.*
2. Simply; foolishly. *Shakespeare.*

SHA'LOWNESS. *f.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.
2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility. *Herbert.*

SHALM. *f.* [German] A kind of musical pipe. *Kneller.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool by a fraud; to delude with false pretences.
2. To obtrude by fraud or folly. *SHAM.*

S H A

S H A

SHAM. *f.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delation; false pretence; imposture.

L'Estrange.

SHAM. *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Gay.

SHAMBLE. *f.* [*scannaglia*, Ital.] The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.

Shakeſp.

SHAMBLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

Smith.

SHAME. *f.* [*ſceam* Saxon; *ſchaemte*, Dut.] 1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt.

Locke.

2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy.

Scutb.

3. Reproach.

Excluſ.

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame.

Shakeſp. Cleavel. nd. Dryden.

2. To diſgrace.

Spencer.

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed.

Raleigh.

SHAMEFACED. *a.* [*ſhame* and *face*.] Modest; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance.

Sidney. Addiſon.

SHAMEFACEDLY. *ad.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modestly; baſhfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS. *f.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modestly; baſhfulneſs; timidity.

Dryden.

SHAMEFUL. *a.* [*ſhame* and *full*.] Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

Milton.

SHAMEFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſhameful*.] Diſgraceful; ignominiouſly; infamously.

South.

SHAMELESS. *a.* [from *ſhame*.] Wanting ſhame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontleſs; immodest; audacious.

Scutb.

SHAMELESSLY. *ad.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudently; audaciously; without ſhame.

SHAMELESSNESS. *f.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodesty.

SHAMMER. *f.* [from *ſham*.] A cheat; an impoſtor.

SHAMOIS. *f.* [*chamois*, French.] See

CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

Shakeſp.

SHAMROCK. *f.* The Iriſh name for three leaved graſs.

Spencer.

SHANK. *f.* [*ſceanca*, Saxon; *ſchenkel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

2. The bone of the leg.

Shakeſp.

3. The long part of any inſtrument.

Mox.

SHANKED. *a.* [from *ſhank*.] Having a ſhank.

SHANKER. *f.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A morbid excoriation.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhaped*. [*ſcyppan*, Saxon; *ſcheppen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions.

Thomſon.

2. To mould; to caſt; to regulate; to adjust.

Prior.

3. To image; to conceive.

Shakeſp.

4. To make; to create.

Pſalms.

SHAPE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

Shakeſp.

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

Addiſon.

3. Being, as moulded into ſhape.

Milton.

4. Idea; pattern.

Milton.

SHAPELESS. *a.* [from *ſhape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.

Donne.

SHAPELINESS. *f.* [from *ſhapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY. *a.* [from *ſhape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHAPESMITH. *f.* [*ſhape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form.

Garib.

SHARD. *f.* [*ſchaerde*, Friſick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel.

Shakeſp.

2. A plant; a chard.

Dryden.

3. It ſeems in *Spencer* to ſignify a friſh or ſtrait.

Fairy Queen.

4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHARD BORN. *a.* [*ſhard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots.

Shakeſp.

SHARDRED. *a.* [from *ſhard*.] Inhabiting ſhards.

Shakeſp.

To SHARE. *v. n.* [*ſceapan*, *ſcepan*, Saxon.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

2. To partake with others.

Spencer.

3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer.

Dryden.

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

Dryden.

SHARE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend.

Temple.

2. A part of the whole.

Brown.

3. [*ſceap*, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

Dryden.

SHA'REBONE. *f.* [*ſhare* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

Derbam.

SHA'RER. *f.* [from *ſhare*.]

1. One who divides, or apportionſ to others; a divider.

2. A partaker one who participates any thing with others.

Daniel.

SHARK. *f.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious ſea-fiſh

Thomſon.

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks.

South.

3. Trick;

SH A

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South.*
To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or sily. *Shakefp.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick. *South.*

SHARP. *a.* [*ſcearp*, Sax. *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe. *More.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.*

4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing. *Davies.*

5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour but not auſtere; acid. *Dryden.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat. *Bacon. Ray.*

7. Severe; harſh; biting; farcaſtick. *South.*

8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid. *Shakefp.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflicive. *Knolles. Tillotſon.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant. *Collier. Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray.*

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard. *Moxon.*

16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*

SHARP. *f.* from the adjective.]

1. A ſharp or acute ſound. *Shakefp.*

2. A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier. *Collier.*

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben. Johnson.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* from the noun.] To play thieviſh tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHARPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp*.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *South.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Aſcham.*

3. To make quicker of ſenſe. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotſon.*

5. To make fierce or angry. *Job, xvi. 9.*

6. To make biting, or farcaſtick. *Smith.*

7. To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*

8. To make ſour.

SHARPER. *f.* [from *ſharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope.*

SHARPLY. *ad.* [from *ſharp*.]

1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorouſly; roughly. *Spens.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly. *Ben. Johnson.*

SH A

4. Afflicively; painfully. *Hayes.*

5. With quickneſs. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHARPNESS. *f.* [from *ſharp*.]

1. Keenneſs of edge or point. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuſeneſs. *Wotton.*

3. Sourneſs without auſtereſs. *Wotton.*

4. Severity of language; fatirical ſaſm. *Spratt.*

5. Painfulneſs; afflicivenenſs. *Scatch.*

6. Intellectual acutenenſs; ingenuity; wit. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

7. Quickneſs of ſenſes. *Hobbs.*

SHARP SET. *a.* [*ſharp* and *ſet*.] Eagerly vehemently deſirous. *Sidney.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *a.* Having a ſharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED. *a.* [*ſharp* and *ſight*.] Having quick ſight. *Davies. Clarendon.*

To SHATTER. *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts. *Boyle.*

2. To diſſipate; to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention. *Norris.*

To SHATTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by force, into fragments. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *f.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHA'TTERBRAINED. *a.* [from *ſhatter*, *brain* and *put*.]

SHA'TTERPATED. *a.* Inattentive; not conſiſtent.

SHA'TTERY. *a.* [from *ſhatter*.] Diſunited; not compact; eaſily falling into many parts. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *ſhaved*, part. paſſ. *ſhaved* or *ſhaven*. [*ſcea*, in, Saxon; *ſchaeven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles.*

2. To pare cloſe to the ſurface. *Milton.*

3. To ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin ſlices. *Bacon.*

5. To ſtrip; to oppreſs by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VELING. *f.* [from *ſhawe*.] A man ſhaved; a friar, or religious. *Spenser.*

SHA'VE. *f.* [from *ſhawe*.]

1. A man that praſtiſes the art of ſhaving.

2. A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *f.* [from *ſhawe*.] A thin ſlice pared off from any body. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *f.* [*ſcea*, Saxon; *ſchawe*, Dutch.]

A thicker; a ſmall wood. A tuſt of trees near Litchfield is called Gentle ſhaw.

SHA'WBANDER. *f.* [Among the Perſians.] A great officer; a viceroy. *Belley.*

SHA'WFOWL. *f.* [*ſhaw* and *fowl*] An artificial

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artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

HAWM. *f.* [from *schawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cornet. *Psalms.*

HE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her.* [*fi*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax. *sehe*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Danne.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely. *Shakesp.*

3. The female, not the male. *Bacon. Prior.*

HEAF. *f.* *sheaves*, plural. [*reear*, Saxon; *sheef*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*

TO SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. *Shakesp.*

TO SHEAR. *v.* *preter. shored*, or *sheared*; *part. pass. shorn.* [*reapan*, *reypen*, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*

2. To cut. *Grow.*

SHEAR. } *f.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shakesp.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of shears.

4. Wings, in *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *f.* [*ceard*, Saxon.] A fragment. *Ijaiah. xxx.*

SHEARER. *f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears, particularly one that shears sheep. *Rogers.*

SHEARMAN. *f.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears. *Shakesp.*

SHEARWATER. *f.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *f.* [*reage*, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Cleveland. Addison.*

TO SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

TO SHEATHE. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case. *Boyle.*

2. To fit with a sheath. *Shakesp.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWINGED. *a.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHEATHY. *a.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath. *Brown.*

SHECKLATION. *f.* Gilded leather. *Spenser.*

TO SHED. *v. a.* [*reean*, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *Davies.*

2. To scatter; to let fall. *Prior.*

TO SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*

SHED. *v.*

1. A slight temporary covering. *Sonday.*

2. In composition, effusion; as, bloodshed.

SHE/DDR. *f.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds. *Ezekiel.*

SHEEN. } *a.* Bright; glittering; shewy.

SHEENY. } *Shakesp. Fairfax. Milton.*

SHEEN. *f.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *f.* plural likewise *sheep.* [*ceap*, Saxon; *schaepe*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Locke.*

2. A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

TO SHEE/PBITE. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] To use petty thefts. *Shakesp.*

SHEE/PBITER. *j.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief. *Tuffer.*

SHEE/PCOT. *f.* [*sheep* and *cot*.] A little inclosure for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEE/PFOLD. *f.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The place where sheep are inclosed. *Prior.*

SHEE/PHOOK. *f.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook, fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Dryden.*

SHEE/PISH. *a.* [from *sheep*.] Bashful; over modest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*

SHEE/PISHNESS. *f.* [from *sheepish*.] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*

SHEE/PMMASTER. *f.* [*sheep* and *master*.] An owner of sheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEPSHEARING. *f.* [*sheep* and *shear*.] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South.*

SHEEPS EYE. *f.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEE/PWALK. *f.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEER. *a.* [*reyp*, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Aiterbury.*

SHEER. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.*

TO SHEER. *v. a.* See *SHEAR*.

TO SHEER off. *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERS. *f.* See *SHEARS*.

SHEET. *f.* [*reear*, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts, x. ii.*

2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*

3. [*Echoten*, Dutch.] Sheets in a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in top sails they draw the sail close to the yard arms.

4. As much paper as is made in one body. *Newton.*

5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any

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6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
SHEET-ANCHOR. *f.* [*sheet* and *anchor.*]
 In a ship. is the largest anchor.
TO SHEET. *v. a.* from the noun.]
 1. To furnish with sheets.
 2. To enfold in a sheet.
 3. To cover as with a sheet. *Shakefp.*
SHE'KEL. *f.* [שקל.] An ancient Jew with
 coin equal to four Attick drams, in value
 about 2s. 6d. *Cowley.*
SHE'LDAPLE. *f.* A chaffinch.
SHE'LDRAKE. *f.* A bird that preys upon
 fishes
SHELF. *f.* [*scilp*, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.]
 1. board fixed against a supporter, so that
 anything may be placed upon it. *Swift.*
 2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under
 shallow water. *Boyle.*
 3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; but
Dryden has *shelfs*.
SHE'LFY. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Full of hidden
 rocks or banks; full of dangerous shal-
 lows. *Dryden.*
SHELL. *f.* [*scyll*, *scell*, Saxon; *schale*,
schelle, Dutch.]
 1. The hard covering of any thing; the
 exterior crust. *Locke.*
 2. The covering of a testaceous or crusta-
 ceous animal. *Ben. Johnson.*
 3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous
 plants. *Arbutnot.*
 4. The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
 5. The covering of an egg. *Shakefp.*
 6. The outer part of an house. *Addison.*
 7. It is used for a musical instrument in
 poetry. *Dryden.*
 8. The superficial part. *Ayliffe.*
TO SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.
TO SHELL. *v. n.*
 1. To fall off as broken shells. *Wise man.*
 2. To cast the shell.
SHE'LLDUCK. *f.* A kind of wild duck.
Mortimer.
SHE'LLFISH. *f.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fish in-
 vested with a hard covering, either testa-
 ceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lob-
 sters. *Woodward.*
SHE'LLY. *a.* [from *shell*.]
 1. Abounding with shells. *Prior.*
 2. Consisting of shells *Bentley.*
SHE'LTR. [*scild*, a shield, Saxon.]
 1. A cover from any external injury or
 violence. *Dryden.*
 2. A protector; defender; one that gives
 security. *Psalms. lxi. 3.*
 3. The state of being covered; protection;
 security. *Denham.*
TO SHE'LTR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover from external violence. *Milton.*
 2. To defend; to protect; to succour with
 refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*

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3. To betake to cover.
 4. To cover from notice. *Atterbur.*
TO SHE'LTR. *v. n.*
 1. To take shelter. *Milton.*
 2. To give shelter. *Thomson.*
SHE'LTRERLESS. *a.* [from *shelter*.] Har-
 bourless; without home or refuge.
SHE'LVING. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Sloping; in-
 clining; having declivity. *Shakefp.*
SHE'LVY. *a.* [from *shelf*.] Shallow; rocky
 full of banks. *Shakefp.*
TO SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass.
shent, [*scenon*, Saxon; *scenden*, Dutch.]
 1. To ruin; to spoil. *Dryden.*
 2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame. *Spenser.*
 3. To overpower; to crush. *Spenser.*
SHE'PHERD. *f.* [*scap*, sheep, and *hyn*,
 a keeper, Saxon, *scapahynd*.]
 1. One who tends sheep in the pasture. *Milton.*
 2. A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.*
 3. One who tends the congregation; a
 pastor. *Prior.*
SHE'PHERDESS. *f.* [from *shepherd*.] A
 woman that tends sheep; a rural lass. *Dryden.*
SHEPHERDS Needle. *f.* [*scandix*, Latin.]
 Venus-comb. An herb.
SHEPHERDS Purse, or *Pouch.* *f.* [*burja*
pastoris, Latin.] A common weed.
SHEPHERDS Rod. *f.* Teasel; a plant.
SHE'PHERDISH. *a.* [from *shepherd*.] Re-
 sembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd;
 pastoral; rustic. *Sidney.*
SHE'RBET. *f.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The
 juice of lemons or oranges mixed with
 water and sugar.
SHERD. *f.* [*scenon*, Saxon.] The frag-
 ment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*
SHE'RIF. *f.* [*scyncepepa*, Saxon, from
scype, a shire, and *peve*, a steward.]
 An officer to whom is intrusted in each
 county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*
SHE'RIFALTY. } *f.* [from *sheriff*.] The
SHE'RIFDOM. } office or jurisdiction
SHE'RIFSHIP, } of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFWICK. }
SHE'RRIS. } *f.* [from *Xeres*, a town
SHE'RRIS Sack. } of Andalusia in Spain.]
SHE'RRY. } A kind of Spanish wine. *Shakefp.*
SHEW. See **SHOW.**
SHIDE. *f.* [from *scidan*, to divide, Sax.]
 A board; a cutting.
SHIELD. *f.* [*scyld*, Saxon.]
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive
 armour held on the left arm to ward off
 blows. *Shakefp.*
 2. De-

Defence; protection.

One that gives protection or security.

Dryden.

SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against. *Spens.*

SHIFT. *v. n.* [*skipta*, Runick, to change.]

1. To change place.

Woodward.

2. To change; to give place to other things: as, the colours of the summer clouds often shift.

Locke.

3. To change clothes, particularly the linen.

Young.

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

Daniel.

5. To practise indirect methods.

Raleigh.

6. To take some method for safety. *L'Estr.*

SHIFT, *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter. *L'Estr. Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Tusser.

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

Bacon.

4. To change in position.

Raleigh.

5. To change, as clothes.

Shakespeare.

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

Shakespeare.

7. To SHIFT off. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

Rogers.

SHIFT, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult mean.

More.

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last recourse.

Bacon.

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Denham.

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

South.

5. A woman's linen.

SHIFTER, *f.* [from *shift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

Milton.

SHIFTLess, *a.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

Derham.

SHILLING, *f.* [*scilling*, Sax. and Eric; *schilling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Locke.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? To stand *shill-I-shall I*, is to continue hesitating.

Congreve.

SHILLY, *ad.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN, *f.* [*reina*, Saxon; *schien*, German.]

The forepart of the leg.

Shakespeare. Hudibras.

To SHINE, *v. n.* preterite, *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*.

[*reinan*, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright splendence; to glitter; to gladden; to gleam.

Denham.

2. To be without clouds.

Bacon.

3. To be glossy.

Jer.

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

Spenser.

5. To be beautiful.

Pope.

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

Addis.

VOL. II.

7. To be propitious.

Numbers.

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

Wisdom.

SHINE, *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Locke.

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre.

Decay of Piety.

SHINNESS, *f.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

Arbutnot.

SHINGLE, *f.* [*schindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.

Mortimer.

SHINGLES, *f.* [*cingulum*, Latin.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Arbutnot.

SHINY, *a.* [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.

Dryden.

SHIP, [*scip*, reip, Saxon; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office; as *wardship*.

SHIP, *f.* [*scip*, Saxon; *schippen*, Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship.

Knolles.

2. To transport in a ship.

Shakespeare.

SHIPBOARD, *f.* [*ship* and *board*.]

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *shipboard*, on *shipboard*, in a ship.

Dryden.

2. The plank of a ship.

Ezekiel.

SHIPBOY, *f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Shakespeare.

SHIPMAN, *f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

Shakespeare.

SHIPMASTER, *f.* Master of the ship.

Jonas.

SHIPPING, *f.* [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation.

Raleigh.

2. Passage in a ship.

John.

SHIPWRECK, *f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Arbutnot.

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

Dryden.

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Timothy.

To SHIPWRECK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Shakespeare.

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Prior.

3. To throw by loss of the vessel: he was shipwrecked on a barbarous coast.

Shakespeare.

SHIPWRIGHT, *f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.

Shakespeare.

SHIRE, *f.* [*scip*, from *reinan* to divide, Saxon.] A division of the kingdom; a county.

Spenser. Prior.

SHIRT, *f.* [*shiert*, Danish; *reyp*, reip, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Dryden.

To SHIRT, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Dryden.

SHIRTLESS. *a.* [from *shirt*.] Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHITTIAH. } *f.* A sort of precious wood,
SHITTIM. } of which *Moses* made the
greatest part of the tables, altars, and
planks belonging to the tabernacle. The
wood is hard, tough, smooth, without
knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows
in Arabia. *Colmet.*

SHUTTLECOCK. *f.* A cork stuck with
feathers, and driven by players from one
to another with battledoors. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *f.* [*seive*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread. *Shakesp.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from
the main substance. *Boyle.*

To **SHIVER.** *v. n.* [*schawren*, German.]
To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with
cold or fear. *Bacon. Cleaveland.*

To **SHIVER.** *v. n.* [from *shive*.] To fall at
once into many parts; to shatter. *Woodw.*

To **SHIVE.** *v. a.* To break by one act into
many parts; to shatter. *Philips.*

SHIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] One frag-
ment of many into which any thing is
broken. *Shakesp.*

SHIVERY. *a.* [from *shiver*.] Loose of co-
herence; incompact; easily falling into
many fragments. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *f.* [*reole*, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a multitude; a throng.

Waller.

2. A shallow; a sand bank.

Abbot.

To **SHOAL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

Chapman.

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

Milton.

SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obstructed or incum-
bered with banks.

SHOALINESS. *f.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallow-
ness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY. *a.* [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals;
full of shallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *f.* [*seck*, French; *schocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of vio-
lence; violent concurrence. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence. *Hale.*

3. The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust. *Young.*

5. A pile of sheaves of corn. *Job. Sandys.*

6. A rough dog. *Locke.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

Shakesp.

2. To offend; to disgust.

Dryden.

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.* To be offensive. *Addis.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
build up piles of sheaves. *Tusser.*

SHOD. for *shod*, the preterite and participle
passive of *To shoe*. *Tusser.*

SHOE. *f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoen*. [*reco*,
reoe, Sax. *sehoe*, Dutch.] The cover of
the foot. *Boyle.*

To **SHOE.** *v. a.* preterit *I shod*; participle
passive, *shod*, [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe. *Shake.*

2. To cover at the bottom. *Dryden.*

SHOE/BOY. *f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that
cleans shoes. *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *f.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission
of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which transference is fa-
cilitated. *Speelman.*

SHOE/MAKER. *f.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One
whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE. *f.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] The ribbon
with which women tie shoes. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *f.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion
not used. *Bentley.*

To **SHOG.** *v. a.* To shake; to agitate
sudden interrupted impulses. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *shine*. *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite, and in poetry par-
ticipial passive, of *shake*. *Dryden.*

To **SHOOT.** *v. a.* preterite, *I shot*; parti-
ciple, *shot* or *shotten*. [*reootan*, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make
it fly with speed or violence. *Milton.*

2. To discharge from a bow or gun. *Shakesp.*

3. To use in discharging or emitting. *Abbot.*

4. To strike with any thing emitted
from a distance. *End.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable. *End.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth. *Addis.*

7. To push suddenly. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward. *Pojins.*

9. To fit to each other by planing; a
workman's term. *Mason.*

10. To pass through with swiftness. *Dryden.*

To **SHOOT.** *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting. *Temple.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable
growth. *Cleaveland.*

3. To form itself into any shape, by
emissions from a radical particle. *Burnet.*

4. To be emitted. *Watts.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out. *Abbot.*

6. To pass an arrow. *Addis.*

7. To become any thing suddenly. *Dryden.*

8. To move swiftly along. *Dryden.*

9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing
emitted from a distance. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to
strike with a missile weapon discharged
by any instrument. *Shakesp.*

3. [*Sebuten*, Dutch.] Branches issuing
from the main stock. *Milton. Evelyn.*

SHOOTER. *f.* [from *shoot*.] One that shoots;
an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*

SHOP. *f.* [*reep*, Saxon.]

1. A place where any thing is sold. *Shake.*

2. A

1. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon.*
HOPBOARD. *f.* [*shop and board.*] Bench or table on which any work is done. *South.*
HOPBOOK. *f.* [*shop and book.*] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*
HOPKEEPER. *f.* [*shop and keep.*] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale. *Addison.*
HOPMAN. *f.* [*shop and man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*
SHORE. the preterite of *shear.* *Shakespeare.*
SHORE. *f.* [*scopre, Saxon.*]
 1. The coast of the sea. *Milton.*
 2. The bank of a river. *Spenser.*
 3. A drain; properly *sewer.*
 4. [*Schooren, Dutch, to prop.*] The support of a building; a buttress. *Wotton.*
TO SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren, Dutch.*]
 1. To prop; to support. *Watts.*
 2. To set on shore. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
SHORELESS. *a.* [*from shore.*] Having no coast. *Boyle.*
SHORN. The participle passive of *shear.* *Dryden.*
SHORT. *a.* [*sceort, Saxon.*]
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough. *Pope.*
 2. Not long in space or extent. *Pope.*
 3. Not long in time or duration. *Dryden.*
 4. Repeated by quick iterations. *Smith.*
 5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not adequate. *South. Locke. Addison. Newton.*
 6. Not far distant in time. *Clarendon.*
 7. Defective; imperfect.
 8. Scanty; wanting. *Hayward.*
 9. Not fetching a compass. *L'Estrange.*
 10. Not going so far as was intended. *Dryden.*
 11. Defective as to quantity. *Dryden.*
 12. Narrow; contracted. *Burnet.*
 13. Brittle; friable. *Walton.*
 14. Not bending. *Dryden.*
SHORT. *f.* [*from the adjective.*] A summary account. *Shakespeare.*
SHORT. *ad.* Not long. *Dryden.*
TO SHORTEN. *v. a.* [*from short.*]
 1. To make short, either in time or space. *Hooker.*
 2. To contract; to abbreviate. *Suckling.*
 3. To confine; to hinder from progression. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To cut off; to defeat. *Spenser.*
 5. To lop. *Dryden.*
SHORTHAND. *f.* [*short and hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters. *Dryden.*
SHORTLIVED. *a.* [*short and live.*] Not living or lasting long. *Addison.*
SHORTLY. *ad.* [*from short.*]
 1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. *Calamy.*
 2. In a few words; briefly. *Pope.*
SHORTNESS. *f.* [*from short.*]
 1. The quality of being short, either in time or space. *Bacon.*
 2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of retention. *Bacon.*
 4. Deficiency; imperfection. *Glanville.*
SHORTRIBS. *f.* [*short and ribs.*] The bastard ribs. *Wiseman.*
SHORTSIGHTED. *a.* [*short and sight.*]
 1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far. *Newton.*
 2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far. *Denham.*
SHORTSIGHTEDNESS. *f.* [*short and sight.*]
 1. Defect of sight, commonly proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
 2. Defect of intellectual sight. *Addison.*
SHORTWAISTED. *a.* [*short and waist.*] Having a short body. *Dryden.*
SHORTWINDED. *a.* [*short and wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations. *May.*
SHORTWINGED. *a.* [*short and wing.*] Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short winged. *Dryden.*
SHORY. *a.* [*from shore.*] Lying near the coast. *Burnet.*
SHOT. The preterite and participle passive of *shoot.* *Spenser.*
SHOT. *f.* [*schot, Dutch.*]
 1. The act of shooting. *Sidney.*
 2. The flight of a shot. *Genesis.*
 3. [*Escot, French.*] A sum charged; a reckoning. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
SHOTE. *f.* [*sceora, Sax.*] A fish. *Carew.*
SHOTFREE. *a.* [*shot and free*] Clear of the reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
SHOTTEN. *a.* [*from shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn. *Shakespeare.*
TO SHOVE. *v. a.* [*scufan, Sax. schuyvan, Dutch.*]
 1. To push by main strength. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
 3. To push; to rush against. *Arbutnot.*
TO SHOVE. *v. n.*
 1. To push forward before one. *Swift.*
 2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole. *Garth.*
SHOVE. *f.* [*from the verb.*] The act of shoving; a push. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SHOVEL. *f.* [*scopl, Sax. scheffel, Dutch.*] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges. *Glanville.*
TO SHOVEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To throw or heap with a shove. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*
SHOVELBOARD. *f.* [*shovel and board.*] A lou

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A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a line marked on the table. *Dryden.*

SHOVELLER, or *Shovelard*. *f.* [from *shovel*.] A bird. *Grew.*

SHOUGH. *f.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock. *Shakesp.*

SHOULD. [*scude*, Dutch; *reoldan*, Sax.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed. *Bacon.*

SHOULDER. *f.* [*sculpe*, Saxon; *f. bolder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakesp.*
2. The upper joint of the fore leg. *Addis.*
3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength. *Shakesp.*
5. A rising part; a prominence. *Maxon.*

To SHOULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence. *Spenser.*

2. To put upon the shoulder. *Glanville.*

SHOULDERBELT. *f.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.]

A belt that comes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*

SHOULDERCLAPPER. *f.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One who affects familiarity. *Shake.*

SHOULDERSHOTEN. *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder. *Shakesp.*

SHOULDERSLIP. *f.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation. *Waller.*

SHOUT. *f.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation. *Knolles. Dryden.*

SHOUTER. *f.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shewn*; part. pass. *shown*. [*scean*, Sax. *schowen*, Dutch.]

1. To exhibit to view. *L'Estrange.*
2. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.*
3. To publish; to make public; to proclaim. *Peter.*
4. To make known. *Milton.*
5. To point the way; to direct. *Swift.*
6. To offer; to afford. *Deuter.*
7. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*
8. To teach; to tell as an instructor. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to be in appearance. *Dryden.*
2. To have appearance; to look; to seem. *Shakesp.*

SHOW. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money. *Addison.*
2. Superficial appearance. *Milton.*
3. Ostentatious display. *Granville.*
4. Object attracting notice. *Addison.*

5. Splendid appearance.

6. Semblance; likeness.

7. Speciousness; plausibility. *Wbugif.*

8. External appearance. *Sidney.*

9. Exhibition to view. *Shakep.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. *Bacon.*

11. Phantom; not reality. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action. *Addis.*

SHO'WEREAD, or *Shewbread*. *f.* [*shew* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, loaves the priest of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calm.*

SHOWER. *f.* [*sebrure*, Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution. *Shakep.*

To SHOWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*

2. To pour down. *Milton.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*

To SHOWER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

Bacon. Addison.

SHO'WERY. *a.* [from *shower*.] Rainy.

Bacon. Addison.

SHO'WISH, or *Showy*. *a.* [from *show*.]

1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious. *Addison.*

SHOWN. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*. Exhibited. *Milton.*

SHRANK. The preterite of *shrink*. *Gen.*

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *shred* [repeared]. Sax. To cut in small pieces. *Hooker.*

SHRED. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off. *Bacon.*

2. A fragment. *Shakesp.*

SHREW. *f.* [*sebrayen*, Germ. to clamour]. A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakesp.*

SHREWD. *a.* Contracted from *shrewd*.

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome. *Shakesp.*

2. Maliciously sly; cunning. *Tillotson.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *South.*

SHRE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Mischievously; destructively. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. *South.*

3. With strong suspicion. *Locke.*

4. Sly; with mischievous cunning. *Shakesp.*

SHRE'WINESS. *f.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Sly cunning; archness. *Shakesp.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *a.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities

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qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakeſp.*

SHREWISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] Petulantly; peeviſhly; clamorouſly; frowardly. *Shakeſp.*

SHREWISNESS. *f.* [from *ſhrewiſh*.] The qualities of a ſhrew; frowardneſs; petulance; clamorouſneſs. *Shakeſp.*

SHREWMOUSE. *f.* [*ſcneapa*, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is falſely ſuppoſed venomous; her teeth being equally harmfuls with thoſe of any other mouſe.

TO SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſkriegar*, Daniſh; *ſcriciare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horror; to ſcream. *Dryden.*

SHRIEK. *f.* [*ſkrieg*, Daniſh; *ſcricio*, Ital.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horror. *Dryden.*

SHRIFT. *f.* [*ſcnipt*, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt. *Roué.*

SHRIFT. for *ſhrieked*. *Spencer.*

SHRILL. *a.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound. *Shakeſp.*

TO SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of ſound. *Spencer. Fenton.*

SHRILLY. *ad.* [from *ſhrill*.] With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRILLNESS. *f.* [from *ſhrill*.] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP. *f.* [*ſcbrumpe*, a wrinkle, Germ.]

1. A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh, *Cress.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shakeſp.*

SHRINE. *f.* [*ſcniſan*, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Lat.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited. *Watts.*

TO SHRINK. *v. n.* preterite, I *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*; participle, *ſhrunken*. [*ſcniſcan*, Saxon.]

1. To contract itſelf into leſs room; to ſhrivel; to be drawn together by ſome internal power. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*

3. To expreſs fear, horror, or pain, by ſhrugging, or contracting the body. *Shakeſp.*

4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*

TO SHRINK. *v. a.* participle paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrank* or *ſhrunken*. To make to ſhrink. *Shakeſp. Taylor.*

SHRINK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Conjugation; contraction into leſs compaſs. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror. *Daniel.*

SHRINKER. *f.* [from *ſhrink*.] He who ſhrinks.

TO SHRIVE. *v. a.* [*ſcniſan*, Saxon.] To hear at confeſſion. *Cleveland.*

TO SHRIVEL. *v. n.* [*ſcbrompelen*, Dutch.]

To contract itſelf into wrinkles. *Arbut.*

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TO SHRIVEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*

SHRIVER. *f.* [from *ſhrive*.] A confeſſor. *Shakeſp.*

SHROUD. *f.* [*ſcruſ*, Saxon.]

1. A ſhelter; a cover. *Milton.*

2. The dreſs of the dead; a winding ſheet. *Shakeſp.*

3. The ſail ropes. *Shakeſp. Pope.*

TO SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger. *Knolles. Raleigh. Waller.*

2. To dreſs for the grave. *Donne.*

3. To clothe; to dreſs.

4. To cover or conceal. *Dryden. Addiſon.*

5. To defend; to protect.

TO SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter. *Milton.*

SHROVETIDE. } *f.* [from *ſhrove*

SHROVETUESDAY. } the preterite of *ſhrive*.] The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſh-Wedneſday or Lent. *Tuſſar.*

SHRUB. *f.* [*ſcniſbe*, Saxon.]

1. A buſh; a ſmall tree. *Locke.*

2. Spirit, ac d, and ſugar mixed.

SHRUBBY. *a.* [from *ſhrub*.]

1. Reſembling a ſhrub. *Mortimer.*

2. Full of ſhrubs; buſhy. *Milton.*

TO SHRUG. *v. n.* [*ſcbricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body. *Donne. Swift.*

TO SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *f.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion. *Cleveland. Swift.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part paſſ. of *ſhrink*. *Maccabeés.*

SHRUNKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink*. *Bacon.*

TO SHUDDER. *v. a.* [*ſchudren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion. *Dryden. Smith.*

TO SHUFFLE. *v. a.* [*ſcypeling*, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another. *Blackmore.*

2. To remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud. *Locke.*

3. To ſhake; to diſſeſt. *Shakeſp.*

4. To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other. *Bacon.*

5. To form tumultuouſly or fraudulently. *Howel.*

TO SHUFFLE. *v. n.*

1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Granville.*

2. To play mean tricks; to praſtiſe fraud; to evade fair queſtions. *South.*

3. To ſtruggle; to ſhift. *Shakeſp.*

4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shakeſp.*

SHUFFLE.

HUFFLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other. *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

SHUFFLECAP. *f.* [shuffle and cap.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *A-buttn't.*

SHUFFLER. *f.* [from shuffle.] He who plays tricks or shuffles. *A-buttn't.*

SHUFFLINGLY. *ad.* [from shuffle.] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*

TO SHUN. *v. i.* [arcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Waller.*

SHUNLESS. *a.* [from shun.] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakefp.*

TO SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, *I shut*; part. passive, *shut*. [scutan, Saxon; schutten, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open: *be shut his door.* *Milton.*

2. To inclose; to confine: *they shut him in a dungeon.* *Gal.*

3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*

4. To exclude: *be was shut from his own house.* *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deuteronomy.*

6. *TO SHUT out.* To exclude; to deny admission. *Locke.*

7. *TO SHUT up.* To close; to confine. *Raleigh.*

8. *TO SHUT up.* To conclude. *Knolles.*

TO SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself. *Knolles.*

SHUT. *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*

SHUTTER. *f.* [from shut.]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door. *Dryden.*

SHUTTLE. *f.* [schietpole, Dutch; skutul, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Sandys.*

SHUTTLECOCK. *f.* [See SHUTTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser.*

SHY. *a.* [schuwe, Dutch; schifo, Ital.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Addison.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*

SIBILANT. *a.* [sibilans, Latin.] Hissing

SIBILATION. *f.* [from sibilis, Latin.] A

hissing sound. *Bacon.*

SICAMORE. *f.* [sicamorus, Lat.] A

TO SICCATE. *v. a.* [siccio, Latin.] To

SICCATION. *f.* [from siccate.] The act of drying.

SICCIFICK. *a.* [siccus and sic, Lat.] Causing driness.

SICCITY. *f.* [siccus, Fr. siccitas, fr. siccus, Latin.] Driness; aridity; want of moisture.

SICE. *f.* [sic, French.] The number six dice.

SICE. *ad.* Such. See **SUCH.**

SICK. *a.* [sicc, Saxon; sieck, Dutch.]

1. Afflicted with disease.

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion

ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

4. Disgusted.

TO SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sick

to take a disease.

TO SICKEN. *v. a.* [from sick.]

1. To make sick; to diseafe.

2. To weaken; to impair.

TO SICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

2. To be fatiated; to be filled to disgust

horrence.

3. To be disgusted or disordered with

guish.

SICKER. *a.* [sicker, Welsh; seker, Dut.]

Sure; certain; firm.

SICKER. *ad.* Surely; certainly.

SICKLE. *f.* [sicol, Saxon; sieckel, Dutch.]

from secale, or ficula, Latin.] The hook

with which corn is cut; a reaping hook

SICKLEMAN. } *f.* [from sickle.] A reaper

SICKLER. } *Shakefp. Sandys.*

SICKLINESS. *f.* [from sickly.] Disposition

to sickness; habitual disease.

SICKLY. *ad.* [from sick.] Not in health.

SICKLY. *a.* [from sick.]

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well;

somewhat disordered.

2. Faint; weak; languid.

TO SICKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To make diseased; to taint with the hue

of disease. Not used.

SICKNESS. *f.* [from sick.]

1. State of being diseased.

2. Disease; malady.

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *f.* [sice, Saxon; sijde, Dutch.]

1. The part of animals fortified by the

ribs.

2. Any part of any body opposed to any

other part: as *the left side, not the right.*

The upper side, not the under.

3. The

- SIF** *f.* [from *sift*.] The right or left.
SIF *f.* Margin; edge; verge. *Riscom.*
SIF *f.* Any thing of local respect. *Milton.*
SIF *f.* Party; interest; faction; sect. *Shaksp. Spratt.*
SIF *f.* Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. *Knolles. Tillotson.*
SIDE *a.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either side. *Hooker. Exodus.*
SIDE *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction. *K. Charles. Digby. Swift.*
SIDEBOARD *f.* [side and board.] The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table. *Dryden.*
SIDEBOX *f.* [side and box.] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre. *Pope.*
SIDEFLY *f.* An insect. *Derham.*
SIDLE *v. n.* [from *side*.] To go with the body the narrowest way. *Swift.*
SIDELONG *a.* [side and long.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Locke.*
SIDELONG *ad.*
 1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition. *Dryden.*
 2. On the side. *Evelyn.*
SIDER *f.* See **CIDER**.
SIDERAL *a.* [from *sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral. *Milton.*
SIDERATED *a.* [from *fideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet struck. *Brown.*
SIDERATION *f.* [sideration, Fr. *fideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification; a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense. *Ray.*
SIDESADDLE *f.* [side and saddle.] A woman's seat on horseback.
SIDESMAN *f.* [side and man.] An assistant to the church warden. *Ayliffe.*
SIDEWAYS *ad.* [from *side* and *way* or *wise*.] Laterally; on one side. *Newton.*
SIEGE *f.* [siege, French.]
 1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*
 2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. *Dryden.*
 3. State of being beset.
 4. [Siege, Fr.] Seat; throne. *Spenser.*
 5. Place; class; rank. *Shaksp.*
 6. Stool. *Brown.*
TO SIEGE *v. a.* [sieger, French.] To besiege. *Spenser.*
SIEVE *f.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran; a boulder; a scarce. *Dryden.*
TO SIFT *v. a.* [sifran; Saxon; siften, Dutch.]
 1. To separate by a sieve. *Watton.*
 2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*
 3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

- SIFTER** *f.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.
SIG was used by the Saxons for victory; *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver. *Gibson.*
TO SIGH *v. n.* [sican, sicetan, Saxon; suchten, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Mark. Prior.*
TO SIGH *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*
SIGH *f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained. *Taylor.*
SIGHT *f.* [zeride, Saxon; siebt, gesiebt, Dutch.]
 1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing. *Bacon.*
 2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. Act of seeing or beholding. *Dryden.*
 4. Notice; knowledge. *Waller.*
 5. Eye; instrument of seeing. *Dryden.*
 6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye: as, the sights of a quadrant. *Shaksp.*
 7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen. *Sidney. Exodus.*
SIGHTED *a.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner: It is used only in composition: as *quicksighted*, *shortsighted*. *Clarendon.*
SIGHTFULNESS *f.* [from *sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. *Sidney.*
SIGHTLESS *a.* [from *sight*.]
 1. Wanting sight; blind. *Pope.*
 2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at. *Shaksp.*
SIGHTLY *a.* [from *sight*.] Pleading to the eye; striking to the view. *Addison.*
SIGIL *f.* [sigillum, Lat.] Seal. *Dryden.*
SIGN *f.* [signe, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]
 1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown. *Hooker. Holder.*
 2. A wonder; a miracle. *Exekiel. Milton.*
 3. A picture, or token hung at a door, to give notice what is fold within. *Donne.*
 4. A monument; a memorial. *Numbers.*
 5. A constellation in the zodiac. *Dryden.*
 6. Note of distinction.
 7. Ensign. *Milton.*
 8. Typical representation; symbol. *Brerewood.*
 9. Token without words.
 10. A subscription of one's name; as a sign manual.
TO SIGN *v. a.* [signo, Latin.]
 1. To mark. *Shaksp.*
 2. [Signor, French.] To ratify by hand or seal. *Dryden.*
 3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically. *Taylor.*
SIGNAL *f.* [signal, Fr. *señale*, Spanish.] Notice given by some action; a sign that gives notice. *Dryden.*
SIGNAL

S I G

SIGNAL. *a.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*

SIGNALITY. *f.* [*from signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable. *Glanville.*

To SIGNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signalizer*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Sw. fi.*

SIGNALLY. *ad.* [*from signal*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *f.* [*from signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*

SIGNATURE. *f.* [*signature*, French.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; mark. *Watts.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out. *More.*

3. Proof; evidence. *Rogers.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNATURIST. *f.* [*from signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. *Brown.*

SIGNET. *f.* [*signette*, French.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king. *Dryden.*

SIGNIFICANCE. } *f.* [*from signify*.]

SIGNIFICANCY. } *f.* [*from signify*.]

1. Power of signifying; meaning. *Stilling.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence. *Addison.*

SIGNIFICANT. *a.* [*significant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. *Shaksp.*

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something. *Raleigh.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree. *Hooker.*

4. Important; momentous.

SIGNIFICANTLY. *ad.* [*from significant*.] With force of expression. *South.*

SIGNIFICATION. *f.* [*significatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making known by signs. *South.*

2. Meaning expressed by signs or words. *Holder.*

SIGNIFICATIVE. *a.* [*significatif*, Fr. *from signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign. *Brerewood.*

2. forcible; strongly expressive. *Camden.*

SIGNIFICATORY. *f.* [*from signify*] That which signifies or betokens. *Taylor.*

To SIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*significo*, Latin.]

1. To declare by some token or sign. *Dryd.*

2. To mean; to express. *Shaksp.*

3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*

4. To make known. *Swift.*

S I L

To SIGNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force. *Ben. Johnson.*

SIGNIORY. *f.* [*seignoria*, Ital.] Lordship; dominion. *Dani.*

SIGNPOST. *f.* [*sign* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs. *Ben. Johnson.*

SICKER. *ad.* The old word for sure, surely. *Spenser.*

SICKERNESS. *f.* [*from sicker*.] Sureness, safety. *Surenets.*

SILENCE. *f.* [*silence*, French; *silentium* Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace. *Milton.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shaksp.*

3. Secrecy. *Pope.*

4. Stillness; not noise. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

To SILENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech. *Shaksp.*

SILENCE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To still; to oblige to hold peace. *Clarendon.*

SILENT. *a.* [*silens*, Latin.]

1. Not speaking; mute. *Psalms.*

2. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Milton.*

3. Still; having no noise. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*

SILENTLY. *ad.* [*from silent*.]

1. Without speech. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention. *Locke.*

SILICIOUS. *a.* [*from cilicium*, Lat.] Made of hair. *Brown.*

SILICULOSE. *a.* [*silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *DiG.*

SILGINOSE. *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *DiG.*

SILICUA. *f.* [*Latin*.]

1. A carat of which six make a scruple.

2. The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *DiG.*

SILIQUESE. } *a.* [*from silique*, Latin]

SILIQUEOUS. } Having a pod, or capsule. *Arbutnot.*

SILK. *f.* [*reole*, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns after-ward to a butterfly. *Shaksp.*

2. The stuff made of the worm's thread. *Kneller.*

SILKEN. *a.* [*from silk*.]

1. Made of silk. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*

3. Dressed in silk. *Shaksp.*

SILKME'RCER. *f.* [*silk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in silk.

SILKWEA'VER. *f.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs. *Dryden.*

SILKWORM. *f.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. *Dryden.*

SILKY.

S I M

S I N

SILKY. a. [from *filk*.]

1. Made of filk.
2. Soft; pliant.

Shakefp.

SILL. f. [Syl, Saxon: *sulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

Swift.

SILLABUB. f. Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Watton.

SILLILY. ad. [from *filly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

Dryden.

SILLINESS. f. [from *filly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

L'Estrange.

SILLY. a. [*selig*, German.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
2. Weak; helpless.

Spenser.

3. Foolish; witless.

Watts.

SILLYHOW. f. [*selig*, happy, and *heope*.]

The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

Brown.

SILT. f. Mud; slime.

Hale.

SILVAN. a. [from *silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods.

Dryden.

SILVER. f. [*seolren*, Sax. *silver*, Dutch.]

1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold.
2. Any thing of soft splendour.

Watts.

3. Money made of silver.

Pope.

SILVER. a.

1. Made of silver.

Genes.

2. White like silver.

Spenser.

3. Having a pale lustre.

Shakefp.

4. Soft of voice.

Spenser.

To SILVER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

Shakefp.

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Pope.

SILVERBEATER. f. [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.

Boyle.

SILVERLY. ad. [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.

Shakefp.

SILVERSMITH. f. [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.

Acts.

SILVERTHISTLE. } f. Plants.

SILVERWEED. }

SILVERTREE. f. [*conocarpodendron*, Lat.]

A plant.

Milton.

SILVERY. a. [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.

Dunciad.

SIMAR. f. [*simarre*, French.] A woman's robe.

Dryden.

SIMILAR. } a. [similaire, French; from

SIMILARY. } similis, Latin.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.

Boyle.

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

Hale.

SIMILARITY. f. [from *similar*.] Likeness.

Arbutnot.

SIMILE. f. [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Shakefp.

SIMILITUDE. f. [*similitudo*, Latin.]

1. Likeness; resemblance. *Bacon. South.*

2. Comparison; simile. *Watton.*

SIMILAR. f. A crooked or faucated sword with a convex edge.

To SIMMER. v. n. To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Boyle.

SIMNEL. f. [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

SIMONY. f. [*simonia*, French; *simonia*, Latin] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

Garth.

To SIMPER. v. n. [from *rymbelan*, Sax. to keep holiday. *Skinner*.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

Sidney.

SIMPER. f. [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

Pope.

SIMPLE. a. [*simplex*, Latin.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Hooker.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain. not complicated.

Watts.

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

Prov.

SIMPLE. f. [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb.

Temple.

To SIMPLE. v. n. To gather simples.

Garth.

SIMPLES. f. [*simpleste*, French.] Simplified; silliness; folly.

Spenser.

SIMPLENESS. f. [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.

Shakefp. Digby.

SIMPLER. f. [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbarist.

SIMPLETON. f. [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow.

L'Estrange.

SIMPLICITY. f. [*simplicitas*, Latin.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

Sidney.

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Hammond.

3. Plainness; not finery

Dryden.

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Brown.

5. Weakness; silliness.

Hooker. Prov.

SIMPLIST. f. [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.

Brown.

SIMPLY. ad. [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.

Milton.

2. Of itself; without addition.

Hooker.

3. Merely; solely.

Hooker.

4. Foolishly; sillily.

SIMULAR. f. [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Shakefp.

SIMULATION. f. [*simulatio*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Bacon.

SIMULTANEOUS. a. [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

Glanville.

SIN. f. [*ryn*, Saxon.]

3 T

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SIN

SIN

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakeſp.*
 2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.*
- TO SIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Pſalms.*
 2. To offend against right. *Shakeſp.*
- SINCE.** *ad.* [formed by contraction from *ſubſequence*, or *ſub ſequence*, from *ſine*, Saxon.]
1. Because that. *Locke.*
 2. From the time that. *Pope.*
 3. Ago; before this. *Sidney.*
- SINCE.** *prepoſition.* After; reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent: as, ſince the reſtoration. *Dryden.*
- SINCE'RE.** *a.* [*ſincerus*, Lat. *ſincere*, Fr.]
1. Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.*
 2. Pure; unmingled. *Atterbury.*
 3. Honest; undiſſembling; uncorrupt. *Milton.*
- SINCE'RELY.** *ad.* [from *ſincere*.] Honest-ly; without hypocriſy. *Watts.*
- SINCERENESS.** } *f.* [*ſincerité*, Fr.]
- SINCERITY.** }
1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
 2. Freedom from hypocriſy. *Pope.*
- SIN'DON.** *f.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*
- SINE.** *f.* [*ſinus*, Latin.] A right *ſine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch. *Harris.*
- SINECURE.** *f.* [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*
- SIN'EW.** *f.* [*renſe*, Sax. *ſereuwen*, Dutch.]
1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
 2. Whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs: as, money is the *ſinews* of war. *Dryden.*
 3. Muſcle or nerve. *Davies.*
- TO SIN'EW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*
- SIN'EWED.** *a.* [from *ſinew*.]
1. Furniſhed with ſinews. *Dryden.*
 2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakeſp.*
- SIN'EWSHRUNK.** *a.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk*.] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinew ſhrunk* when he has been over-riden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farriers Diſt.*
- SIN'EWY.** *a.* [from *ſinew*.]
1. Conſiſting of a ſinew; nervous. *Donne.*
 2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shakeſp. Hale.*
- SIN'FUL.** *a.* [*ſin* and *ſu'l*.]
1. Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
 2. Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. *Milton, South.*

- SIN'FULLY.** *ad.* [from *ſinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God. *Shakeſp.*
- SIN'FULNESS.** *f.* [from *ſinful*.] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs. *Milton. Watts.*
- TO SING.** *v. n.* preterite, I ſang, or ſung; participle paſſ. ſung. [*ſingan*, Saxon; *ſingia*, Iſlandick; *ſingben*, Dutch]
1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically. *Dryden.*
 2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately.
 3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe.
 4. To tell in poetry. *Priſt.*
- TO SING.** *v. a.*
1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
 2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to.
 3. To utter melodiouſly. *Shakeſp.*
- TO SINGE.** *v. a.* [*rængan*, Sax. *ſengien*, Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly ſuperficially. *L'Eſtrange.*
- SIN'GER.** *f.* [from *ſing*.] One who ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.
- SINGINGMASTER.** *f.* [*ſing* and *maſter*.] One who teaches to ſing. *Addiſon.*
- SIN'GLE.** *a.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]
1. One; not double; not more than one. *Watts.*
 2. Particular; individual. *Watts.*
 3. Not compounded.
 4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant. *Denham.*
 5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*
 6. Not complicated. *Bacon.*
 7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe. *Matthew.*
 8. That in which one is oppoſed to one as, ſingle combat. *Dryden.*
- TO SIN'GLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To chuſe out from among others. *Brown. Milton.*
 2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw. *Hooker.*
 3. To take alone. *Hooker.*
 4. To ſeparate. *Sidney.*
- SIN'GLENES.** *f.* [from *ſingle*.]
1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the ſtate of being only one.
 2. Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs. *Hooker.*
- SIN'GLY.** *ad.* [from *ſingle*.]
1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor.*
 2. Only; by himſelf. *Shakeſp.*
 3. Without partners or aſſociates. *Pope.*
 4. Honestly; ſimply; ſincerely.
- SIN'GULAR.** *a.* [*ſingularis*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Lat.]
1. Single; not complex; not compounded. *Watts.*
 2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural. *Locke.*

SIN

SIR

1. Particular; unexampled. *Denbam.*
2. Having something not common to others. *Tillotson.*
3. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addison.*
4. Affecting peculiarity of manners; deviating from common practice.
- SINGULARITY. *f.* [*singularité*, French.]
 1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others. *Tillotson.*
 2. Anything remarkable; a curiosity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hooker.*
4. Character or manners different from those of others. *South.*
- SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, French.] To make single.
- SINGULARLY. *ad.* [from *singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*
- SINGULT. *f.* [*singultus*, Latin.] A sigh.
- SINISTER. *a.* [*sinister*, Latin.]
 1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden.*
 2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair. *South.*
 3. Unlucky; inauspicious. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SINISTROUS. *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed. *Bentley.*
- SINISTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *sinistrous*.]
 1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
 2. Perversely; absurdly.
- SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [*senkan*, Saxon; *senken*, German.]
 1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
 2. To fall gradually. *2 Kings.*
 3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *1 Samuel.*
4. To lose height; to fall to a level. *Addison.*
5. To lose or want prominence. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depressed. *Milton.*
7. To be received; to be impressed. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decrease; to decay. *Addison.*
9. To fall into rest or indolence. *Addison.*
10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*
11. To be left; to vanish from notice.
- TO SINK. *v. a.*
 1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating. *Bacon.*
 2. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*
 3. To depress; to degrade. *Prior.*
 4. To plunge into destruction. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To make to fall. *Woodward.*
 6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison.*
 7. To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope.*

8. To lessen; to diminish. *Rogers.*
9. To make to decline. *Rowe.*
10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. *Swift.*
- SINK. *f.* [*sinc*, Saxon]
 1. A drain; a jakes. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SINLESS. *a.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin. *Milton. Rogers.*
- SINLESSNESS. *f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin. *Boyle.*
- SINNER. *f.* [from *sin*]
 1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. *South.*
 2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*
- SINOFFERING. *f.* [*sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin. *Exodus.*
- SINOPER, or Sinople. *f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*
- TO SINUATE. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*
- SINUATION. *f.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out. *Hale.*
- SINUOUS. *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr. from *sinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*
- SINUS. *f.* [Latin]
 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.*
 2. Any fold or opening.
- TO SIP. *v. a.* [*sipen*, Sax. *sippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To drink by small draughts. *Pope.*
 2. To drink in small quantities. *Milton.*
 3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*
- TO SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.
- SIP. *f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*
- SIPHON. *f.* [*σιφων*.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotson.*
- SIPPER. *f.* [from *sips*.] One that sips.
- SIPPET. *f.* [from *sip*.] A small sop.
- SIR. [*sire*, French; *seignior*, Italian, *senor*, Spanish.]
 1. The word of respect in compellation. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
 3. It is sometimes used for *man*. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A title given to the loin of beef which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addison.*
- SIRE. *f.* [*sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]
 1. A father, in poetry. *Prior.*
 2. It is used of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*.
 3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*.
- SIREN. *f.* [Lat.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

SIT

- SIRI'ASIS.** *f.* [*σιρλιασις*.] An inflammation of the brain and it's membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diet.*
- SIRIUS.** *f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.
- SIROCCO.** *f.* [Italian.] The south-east or Syrian wind. *Milton.*
- SIR'KRAH.** *f.* [*sir ba! Minsbew.*] A compellation of reproach and insult. *L'Estrange.*
- SIR'OP.** } *f.* [Arabick.] The juice of
SIR'UP. } vegetables boiled with sugar. *Sidney.*
- SIR'UPED.** *a.* [from *sirup.*] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets. *Drayton.*
- SIR'UPY.** *a.* [from *sirup.*] Resembling sirup. *Mortimer.*
- SISE.** *f.* Contracted from *assize.* *Donne.*
- SIS'KIN.** *f.* A bird; a green finch.
- SISTER.** *f.* [*sreopren*, Sax. *zuster*, Dut.].
1. A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother. *Job.*
 2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being. *James.*
 3. A woman of the same kind. *Shakesp.*
 4. One of the same kind; one of the same office. *Pope.*
- SISTER in law.** *f.* A husband or wife's sister. *Ruib.*
- SISTERHOOD.** *f.* [from *sister.*]
1. The office or duty of a sister. *Daniel.*
 2. A set of sisters.
 3. A number of women of the same order. *Addison.*
- SISTERLY.** *a.* [from *sister.*] Like a sister; becoming a sister. *Shakesp.*
- To SIT.** *v. n.* preterite. *I sat.* [*sitan*, Gothick; *sittan*, Saxon; *set'en*, Dutch.].
1. To rest upon the buttocks. *May.*
 2. To perch. *Bourd.*
 3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness. *Milton.*
 4. To be in any local position. *Milton.*
 5. To rest as a weight or burthen. *Taylor.*
 6. To settle; to abide. *Milton.*
 7. To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*
 8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness. *Shakesp.*
 9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.*
 10. To be in any situation or condition. *Bacon.*
 11. To be convened, as an assembly.
 12. To be placed at the table. *Luke.*
 13. To exercise authority. *Milton.*
 14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member. *1. Mac.*
 15. To SIT down. To begin a siege. *Clarendon.*
 16. To SIT down. To rest; to cease as fatished. *Rogers.*

SIX

17. To SIT down. To settle; to abide.
 18. To SIT out. To be without engagement or employment. *Spenser.*
 19. To SIT up. To rise from lying sitting. *Sander.*
 20. To SIT up. To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben. Johnson.*
- To SIT.** *v. a.*
1. To keep the seat upon.
 2. To place on a seat. *Pr.*
- SITE.** *f.* [*situs*, Lat.] Situation; local position. *Bacon.*
- SITFAST.** *f.* [*sit* and *fast*.] A hard kneeling under the saddle. *Bentley.*
- SITH.** *ad.* [*sith*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. *Hook.*
- SITHE.** *f.* [*sith*, Sax.] The instrument mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacocks.*
- SIT'HEENCE.** *ad.* Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*
- SITHES.** *f.* Times. *Spenser.*
- SIT'HNES.** *ad.* Since. *Spenser.*
- SIT'TER.** *f.* [from *sit.*]
1. One that sits.
 2. A bird that broods. *Bacon.*
- SIT'TING.** *f.* [from *sit.*]
1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
 2. The act of resting on a seat. *Mortimer.*
 3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. *Psalms.*
 4. A meeting of an assembly. *Dryden.*
 5. A course of study uninterrupted. *Bacon.*
 6. A time for which one sits without singing. *Dryden.*
 7. Incubation. *Addison.*
- SITUATE.** *part. a.* [from *situs*, Latin.].
1. Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.*
 2. Placed; consisting. *Milton.*
- SITUATION.** *f.* [from *situate.*]
1. Local respect; position. *Addison.*
 2. Condition; state. *Rogers.*
- SIX.** *a.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; or more than five. *Brown.*
- SIX and seven.** *f.* To be at six and seven, to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Shakesp.*
- SIX'PENCE.** *f.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin half a shilling. *Pope.*
- SIXSCORE.** *a.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty. *Sanctus.*
- SIXTEEN.** *a.* [*sixtyne*, Sax.] Six and ten. *Taylor.*
- SIXTEENTH.** *a.* [*sixteopa*, Sax.] The sixth from the tenth. *1 Chron.*
- SIXTH.** *a.* [*sixta*, Sax.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. *Bacon.*
- SIXTH.** *f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part. *Chrysostom.*

SKE

SKI

SKEPTICALLY. *ad.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*
SKEPTICALLY. *a.* [ῥιξεογος, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated. *Digby.*
SKEPTICALLY. *a.* [ῥιξε, Sax.] Six times ten. *Brown.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.*
 1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
 2. A settled quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
 4. Any viscous or glutinous substance.
SKEPTICALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Dryden.*
 2. To fettle; to fix. *Bacon.*
 3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.
SKEPTICALLY. *a.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakespeare.*
SKEPTICALLY. *a.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky. *Arbutnot.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* *Servitor.* *f.* A certain rank of students in the universities. *Corbet.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* See **SCISSARS**.
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [from *size*.] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*
SKEPTICALLY. *a.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbutnot.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [ῥεαδνιρε, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Diet.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [escaigne, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound. *Ben. Johnson.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* A messmate. *Shakespeare.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [ῥεαδνι, Saxon.]
 1. A flat sea fish.
 2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Thomson.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* A short sword; a knife. *Bacon.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* A wild plum.
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* *Skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea. *Wotton.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [σκελετος, Greek.]
 1. The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Dryden.*
 2. The compages of the principal parts. *Hale.*
 3. A naked delineation; a mere sketch.
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [skelm, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [scēphen, lower Sax. to draw.] *Step* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tusser.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [σνεπτομα,] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing. *Decay of Piety, Blackmore.*

SKEPTICALLY. *a.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [schedula, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*
To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To draw, by tracing the outline.
 2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.
SKEPTICALLY. *f.* [skere, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *King.*
To SKETCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To fatten with skewers.
SKIFF. *f.* [esquife, Fr. scapha, Latin.] A small light boat. *Brown. Swift.*
SKILLFUL. *a.* [skill and full.] Knowing; qualified with skill. *Tatler.*
SKILLFULLY. *ad.* [from *skillful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broome.*
SKILLFULNESS. *f.* [from *skillful*.] Art; ability; dexterity. *Psalms.*
SKILL. *f.* [skil, Islandick.]
 1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity. *Milton.*
 2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*
To SKILL. *v. n.* [skilia, Islandick.]
 1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at. *Whitgift.*
 2. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. *Hooker.*
SKILLED. *a.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*
SKILLESS. *a.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. *Shakespeare.*
SKILLET. *f.* [esquelllette, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakespeare.*
To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*.]
 1. To clear the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior.*
 2. To take by skimming. *Addison.*
 3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden.*
 4. To cover superficially. *Dryden.*
To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*
SKIMBLESKAMBLE. *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakespeare.*
SKIMMER. *f.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Mortimer.*
SKIMMILK. *f.* [skim and milk.] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*
SKIN. *f.* [skind, Danish.]

SKI

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.
2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.
3. The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*
To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis.*
2. To cover with the skin. *Dryden.*
3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*
SKINK. *f.* [scenc, Saxon.]
1. Drink; any thing potable.
2. Pottage. *Bacon.*
To SKINK. *v. n.* [scencan, Sax.] To serve drink.
SKINKER. *f.* [from *skin*.] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*
SKINNED. *a.* [from *skin*.] Having skin. *Sharp.*
SKINNER. *f.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.
SKINNINESS. *f.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.
SKINNY. *a.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakespeare.*
To SKIP. *v. n.* [squittire, Italian.]
1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Drayton. Hudibras.*
2. To pass without notice. *Bacon.*
To SKIP. *v. a.* [esquiver, Fr.] To miss; to pass. *Shakespeare.*
SKIP. *f.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound. *Sidney. More.*
SKIPJACK. *f.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*
SKIPKENNEL. *f.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.
SKIPPER. *f.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A ship-master or shipboy. *Congreve.*
SKIPPET. *f.* [Probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. *Spenser.*
SKIRMISH. *f.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war; *escarmouche*, French.]
1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.
2. A contest; a contention.
To SKIRMISH. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle. *Atterbury.*
SKIRMISHER. *f.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes.
To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *scip*, Saxon, pure, clean.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.
To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. *Shakespeare.*

SKY

- SKIRRET. *f.* [*ssarum*, Latin.] A plant.
- SKIRT. *f.* [*skierte*, Swedish.]
1. The loose edge of a garment; the part which hangs loose below the waist. *Shakespeare.*
2. The edge of any part of the dress. *Addison.*
3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part. *Spenser.*
To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge. *Addison.*
SKI'TTISH. *a.* [*skyc*, Danish; *schec*, Dutch.]
1. Shy; easily frightened. *L'Estrange.*
2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. *Hudibras.*
3. Changeable; fickle. *Shakespeare.*
SKI'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; ficklely.
SKI'TTISHNESS. *f.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.
SKONCE. *f.* See SCONCE.
SKREEN. *f.* [*escrien*, French.]
1. Riddle or coarse sieve. *Tuffin.*
2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.
3. Shelter; concealment. *Dryden.*
To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To riddle; to sift.
2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.
3. To keep off light or weather. *Dryden.*
4. To shelter; to protect. *Spenser.*
SKUE. *a.* Oblique; sidelong. *Bentley.*
To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. *Dryden.*
SKULL. *f.* [*skials*, Islandick.]
1. The bone that incloses the head; it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy. Shakespeare.*
2. [Scole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. *Warton.*
SKU'LLCAP. *f.* A headpiece.
SKU'LLCAP. *f.* [*caffida*, Lat.] A plant.
SKY. *f.* [*sky*, Danish.]
1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Roscommin.*
2. The heavens. *Dante.*
3. The weather. *Shakespeare.*
SKY'EX. *a.* [from *sky*.] Ethereal. *Shakespeare.*
SKY'COLOUR. *f.* [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour: the colour of the sky. *Boyle.*
SKY'COLOURED. *a.* [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*
SKY'DYED. *a.* [*sky* and *dys*.] Coloured like the sky. *Pope.*

S L A

TYED. *a.* [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the
Thomson.

TYISH. *a.* [from *sky*.] Coloured by the
Shakespeare.

TYLARK. *f.* [*sky* and *lark*.] A lark that
Spectator.

TYLIGHT. *f.* [*sky* and *light*.] A win-
dow placed in a room, not laterally, but
in the ceiling. Arbuthnot and Pope.

TYROCKET. *f.* [*sky* and *rocket*.] A kind
of firework, which flies high and burns
as it flies. Addison.

LAB. *f.*

1. A puddle.

2. A plane of stone; as, a marble slab. Ainsworth.

LAB. *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous. Shakespeare.

SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*,
Dutch.] Commonly written *slaver*.

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth;
to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

SLA'BBER. *v. a.*

1. To smear with spittle. Arbuthnot.

2. To shed; to spill. Tupper.

SLA'BBERER. *f.* [from *slabber*.] He who
slabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *a.* [The same with *slab*.]

1. Thick; viscous. Wiseman.

2. Wet; floody. Gay.

SLACK. *a.* [; leac, Saxon.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

2. Remiss; not diligent; not eager. Arbuthnot.

3. Not violent; not rapid. Hooker.

4. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. Mortimer.

5. Not violent; not rapid. Milton.

6. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

7. Not violent; not rapid. Dryden.

8. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

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40. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

S L A

SLA'CKLY. *ad.* [from *slack*.]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly. Shakespeare.

SLA'CKNESS. *f.* [from *slack*.]

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness. Hooker.

3. Want of tendency; tardiness. Sharp.

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness. Brerewood.

SLAG. *f.* The dross or recrement of metal. Boyle.

SLAIE. *f.* A weaver's reed. Ainsworth.

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.

To SLAKE. *v. a.* To quench; to extin-

guish. Croshaw.

To SLAKE. *v. n.* To grow less tense; to

be relaxed. Davies.

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*schlagen*, Dutch.] To

slaughter; to crush.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*esclaudrie*, French.]

To censure falsely; to belie. Whiggie.

SLA'NDER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective. Ben. Johnson.

2. Disgrace; reproach. Shakespeare.

3. Disreputation; ill name. Shakespeare.

SLA'NDERER. *f.* [from *slander*.] One

who belies another; one who lays false

imputations on another. Taylor.

SLA'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *slander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods. Shake.

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; ca-

lumnious. South.

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *slanderous*.]

Calumniously; with false reproach. Daniel.

SLANG. The preterite of *sling*. 1 Sam.

SLANK. *f.* An herb.

SLANT. } *ad.* [from *slanghe*, A fer-

SLA'NTING. } pent, Dutch. Skinner.]

Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Blackmore.

SLA'NTLY. } *ad.* [from *slant*.] Ob-

SLA'NTWISE. } liquely; not perpen-

dicularly; slope. Tupper.

SLAP. *f.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow.

SLAP. *ad.* [from the noun.] With a sud-

den and violent blow. Arbuth.

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike

with a slap. Prior.

SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash*.]

All at once. Prior.

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Islan.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.

2. To lash. *Slash* is improper. King.

To SLASH. *v. a.* To strike at random with

a sword. Pope.

SLASH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound. Clarendon.

2. A cut in cloth. Shakespeare.

SLATCH. *f.* [A sea term.] The middle

part.

SLE

part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*
SLATE. *f.* [from *slit* : *slate* is in some countries a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, Fr.] A grey fossil stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon. *Grew.*
To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*
SLATER. *f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.
SLATTER. *f.* [*slæiti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryd.*
SLATY. *a.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*
SLAVE. *f.* [*esclave*, French.] One mancipiated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *South. Addison.*
To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to toil. *Swift.*
SLAVER. *f.* [*saliva*, Lat. *slæsa*, Islandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel. *Brown.*
To SLAVER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shakesp.*
 2. To emit spittle. *Sidney.*
To SLAVER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel. *Dryden.*
SLAVERER. *f.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.
SLAVERY. *f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave. *K. Charles.*
SLAUGHTER. *f.* [on *plauget*, Sax.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*
To SLAUGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shakesp.*
SLAUGHTERHOUSE. *f.* [*slaughter* and *house*.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakesp.*
SLAUGHTERMAN. *f.* [*slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing. *Shake.*
SLAUGHTEROUS. *a.* [from *slaughter*.] Destructive; murderous. *Shakesp.*
SLAVISH. *a.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant. *Milton.*
SLAVISHLY. *ad.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely; meanly.
SLAVISHNESS. *f.* [from *slavish*.] Servility; meanness.
To SLAY. *v. a.* preter. *slew*; part. pass. *slain*. [*slaban*, Gothick; *plean*, Saxon; *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Genesis. Prior.*
SLAYER. *f.* [from *slay*.] Killer; murderer; destroyer. *Abbot.*
SLAZY. *a.* Weak; wanting substance.
SLED. *f.* [*slæd*, Danish; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*
SLEDDER. *a.* [from *sled*.] Mounted on a sled. *Shakesp.*

SLE

SLEDGE. [*pleeg*, Saxon; *sleggia*, Icelandic.]
 1. A large heavy hammer.
 2. A carriage without wheels, or with low wheels.
SLEEK. *f.* [*seyeb*, Dutch.] Smooth, glossy. *Ben. Johnson. Dryden.*
To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To comb smooth and even.
 2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.
SLEEKLY. *ad.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly.
To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*pleepan*, Saxon; *slap*, Dutch.]
 1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers. *Shakesp. Crabbe.*
 2. To rest; to be motionless. *Shake.*
 3. To live thoughtlessly. *Atterbury.*
 4. To be dead; death being a time from which man will sometime awake.
 5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.
 6. To be unnoiced, or unattended.
SLEEP. *f.* [from the verb.] Repose; suspension of the mental powers; slumber.
SLEEPER. *f.* [from *sleep*.]
 1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.
 2. A lazy inactive drone.
 3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.
 4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*
SLEEPILY. *ad.* [from *sleepy*.]
 1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.
 2. Dully; lazily.
 3. Stupidly.
SLEEPINESS. *f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.
SLEEPLESS. *a.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton.*
SLEEPY. *a.* [from *sleep*.]
 1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.
 2. Not awake.
 3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Culver.*
SLEET. *f.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slæ*.] A kind of smooth or small hail or snow not falling in flakes, but single particles.
To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.
SLEETY. *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.
SLEEVE. *f.* [*slip*, Saxon.]
 1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.
 2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk.
 3. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEVED

SLIDED. *a.* [from *slide*.] Having sleeves.
SLIDEELESS. *a.* [from *slide*.]
 1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.
 2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall.*
SLIGHT. *f.* [slag, cunning, Mandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Hooker. Shakefp. Chapm. Swift.*
SLINDER. *a.* [slinder, Dutch.]
 1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.*
 2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Dryden.*
 3. Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.*
 4. Small; inconsiderable; weak: as, a slender proof. *Tillotson.*
 5. Springs; less than enough. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Not amply supplied. *Philips.*
SLINDERLY. *ad.* [from *slender*.]
 1. Without bulk.
 2. Slightly; meanly. *2. Mac.*
SLINDERNESS. *f.* [from *slender*.]
 1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
 2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbut.*
 3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgift.*
 4. Want of plenty.
SLIPT. The preterite of *sleep*. *Pope.*
SLIEW. The preterite of *slay*. *Knolles.*
SLIEY. *v. n.* [See to *SLEAVE*.] To part or twist into threads. *Shakefp.*
SLICE. *v. n.* [sliran, Saxon.]
 1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*
 2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*
 3. To cut off. *Goy.*
 4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*
SLICE. *f.* [slize, Saxon.]
 1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*
 2. A broad piece. *Pope.*
 3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Hakewill.*
SLICK. *a.* [slicht, Dutch. See *SLEEK*.] *Brown.*
SLID. The preterite of *slide*. *Dryden.*
SLIDDEN. The participle passive of *slide*. *Jeremiab.*
SLIDDER. *v. n.* [slidderen, Dutch.]
 To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*
SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [slidan, slidenze, Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch.]
 1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon.*
 2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*
 3. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus.*
 4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.*
 5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shakefp.*
 6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *Soutb.*
 7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller.*
 9. To fall by error. *Bacon.*
 10. To be not firm. *Thomson.*
 11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly. *Watts.*
SLIDE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.*
 2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*
SLIDER. *f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.
SLIGHT. *a.* [slicht, Dutch.]
 1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryden.*
 2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*
 3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect. *Milton.*
 4. Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*
 5. Not strong; thin; as, a slight silk.
SLIGHT. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
 2. Artifice; cunning practice; (slight.) *Arbutnot.*
To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the the adjective.]
 1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.*
 2. To throw carelessly. *Shakefp.*
 3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.*
 4. To SLIGHT over. To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*
SLIGHTER. *f.* [from *slicht*.] One who disregards.
SLIGHTINGLY. *ad.* [from *sighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt. *Boyle.*
SLIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *slicht*.]
 1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*
 2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Philips.*
 3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*
 4. Without worth.
SLIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *slicht*.]
 1. Weakness; want of strength.
 2. Negligence; want of attention. *Dryden.*
SLIM. *ad.* Slender; thin of shape. *Addis.*
SLIME. *f.* [slam, Saxon; *slim*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh.*
SLIMINESS. *f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*
SLIMY. *a.* [from *slime*.]
 1. Overspread with slime. *Shakefp.*
 2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton.*
SLINESS. *f.* [from *slay*.] Designing artifice.
SLING. *f.* [slingan, Sax. *slingen*, Dutch.]
 1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job.*
 2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*
 3. A kind of hanging bandage.
To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To throw by a sling. *2. To*

S L I

2. To throw; to cast. *Addison.*
 3. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.*
 4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*
SLINGER. *f.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling. *Kings.*
 To **SLINK.** *v. n.* *preter. slunk.* [from *slingan*, Saxon, to creep.] To sneak; To steal out of the way. *Milton.*

To **SLINK.** *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. *Mortimer.*

To **SLIP.** *v. n.* [from *slipan*, Saxon; *slippen*, Dutch.]

1. To slide; not to tread firm. *South.*
2. To slide; to glide. *Sidney.*
3. To move or fly out of place. *Wise man.*
4. To speak; to slink. *Spenser.*
5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.*
6. To fall into fault or error. *Ecclus.*
7. To creep by oversight. *Pope.*
8. To escape; to fall out of the memory. *Hooker.*

To **SLIP.** *v. a.*

1. To convey secretly. *Arbutnot.*
2. To lose by negligence. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
4. To escape from; to leave sily. *Shake.*
5. To let loose. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog loose. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently. *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of slipping; a false step.
2. Error; mistake; fault. *Watson.*
3. A twig torn from the main stock. *Ray.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. *Hudibras.*

6. A long narrow piece. *Addison.*

SLIPBOARD. *f.* [from *slip* and *board*.] A board sliding in grooves. *Gulliver.*

SLIPKNOT. *f.* [from *slip* and *knot*.] A bow-knot; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*

SLIPPER. or *Slipshoe.* *f.* [from *slip*.] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.*

SLIPPERINESS. *f.* [from *slippery*.]

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness. *Sharp.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY. *a.* [from *slip*, Saxon; *sliperig*, Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib. *Arbutnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
4. Not standing firm. *Shakespeare.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not certain in its effects. *L'Estrange.*
7. Not chaste. *Shakespeare.*

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SLIPPY. *ad.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; sliding.

SLIPSHOD. *a.* [from *slip* and *shod*.] Having shoes not pulled up at the heels, but slipped on.

SLIPSLOP. *f.* Bad liquor.

SLISH. *f.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.

To **SLIT.** *v. a.* *pret. and pa. t. slit and* [from *slitan*, Saxon.] To cut lengthwise. *Brown.*

SLIT. *f.* [from *slit*, Saxon.] A long narrow opening.

To **SLIVE.** *v. a.* [from *slipan*, Saxon.]

To **SLIVER.** *v. a.* split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise.

SLIVER. *f.* [from the verb.] A broken torn off.

SLOATS. *f.* Of a cart, are those under which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER. *f.* [from *glawberia*, Welsh.]

To **SLOCK.** *v. n.* [from *stocken*, to quench, dish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.

SLOE. *f.* [from *sla*, Saxon.] The fruit of blackthorn. *Black.*

SLOOP. *f.* A small ship.

To **SLOP.** *v. a.* [from *slap*, *lp*, *slap*.] To drink grossly and greedily.

SLOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Mean and liquor of any kind. *L'Estrange.*

SLOP. *f.* [from *slap*, Dutch, *slapen*, vering.] Trowsers; open breeches.

SLOPE. *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular.

SLOPE. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing likely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed declivity.

SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

To **SLOPE.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to obliquely.

To **SLOPE.** *v. n.* To take an oblique declivity direction.

SLOPENESS. *f.* [from *slope*.] Obliqueness; not perpendicularity.

SLOPEWISE. *a.* [from *slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLOPINGLY. *ad.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLOPPY. *a.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet.

To **SLOT.** *v. a.* [from *slugben*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

SLOT. *f.* [from *slod*, Idandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *f.* [from *slæpð*, *slæpð*, Saxon.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.
2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.
3. An animal of so slow a motion,

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he will be three or four days at least in climbing and coming down a tree.

LOTHFUL. *a.* [*sloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

LOTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *slothful*.] With sloth.

LOTHFULNESS. *f.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

LOUCH. *f.* [*sloef*, Danish, stupid.] A downcast look; a depression of the head.

LOUCH. *f.* [*sloef*, Danish, stupid.] A man who looks heavy and clownish.

SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

LOVEN. *f.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *slywn*, Welsh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

LOVENLINESS. *f.* [from *slovenly*.] Indolent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

LOVENLY. *a.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.

LOVENLY. *ad.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.

LOVENRY. *f.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

LOUGH. *f.* [*rlog*, Saxon.] A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

LOUGHY. *a.* [from *sloogh*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.

LOW. *a.* [*lap*, *leap*, Saxon; *sliuw*, Frisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

6. Dull heavy in wit.

LOW. In composition, is an adverb, *slowly*; as, *slow paced*.

SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate.

SLOWLY. *ad.* [from *slow*.]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

3. Not hastily; not rashly.

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4. Not promptly; not readily.

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

SLOWNESS. *f.* [from *slow*.]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLOWWORM. *f.* [*slacym*, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, scarcely venomous.

TO SLUBBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

2. To stain; to daub.

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION. *f.* A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.

SLUDGE. *f.* Mire; dirt mixed with water.

SLUG. *f.* [*slung*, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signifying a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.

2. An hindrance; an obstruction.

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

4. [Sleg, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

TO SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.

SLUGGARD. *f.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

TO SLUGGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *sluggard*.] To make idle; to make drowsy.

SLUGGISH. *a.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful.

SLUGGISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluggish*.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

SLUICE. *f.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, Fr. *selusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

TO SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY. *a.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

TO SLUMBER. *v. n.* [*slummen*, Saxon; *sluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep.

2. To sleep; to repose; *sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded.

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3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.
- To SLUMBER. *v. a.*
1. To lay to sleep.
 2. To stupify; to stun. *Spenser.*
- SLUMBER. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Light sleep; sleep not profound. *Pope.*
 2. Sleep; repose. *Dryden.*
- SLUMBEROUS. } *a.* from *slumber.*
- SLUMBERY.
1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep. *Pope.*
 2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakesp.*
- SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sling*. *Milton.*
- SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink*. *Milton.*
- To SLUR. *v. a.* [*floorig*, Dutch, nasty; *floore*, a slut.]
1. To soil; to soil; to contaminate.
 2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss. *Cudworth.*
 3. To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*
- SLUR. *f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace. *South.*
- SLUT. *f.* [*stodde*, Dutch.]
1. A dirty woman. *King.*
 2. A word of slight contempt to a woman. *L'Estrange.*
- SLUTTERLY. *f.* [from *slut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut. *Shake. Drayton.*
- SLUTTISH. *a.* [from *slut*.] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness. *Raleigh.*
- SLUTTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sluttish*.] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.
- SLUTTISHNESS. *f.* [from *sluttish*.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness. *Sidney. Ray.*
- SLY. *a.* [*rið*, Saxon; *slægur*, Islandick] Meekly artful; secretly insidious. *Fairfax.*
- SLYLY. *ad.* [from *fly*.] With secret artifice; insidiously.
- To SMACK. *v. n.* [*smæckan*, Sax. *smacken*, Dutch.]
1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.
 2. To have a tincture or quality infused. *Shakesp.*
 3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.
 4. To kiss with a quick separation of the lips. *Gay.*
- To SMACK. *v. a.*
1. To kiss. *Donne.*
 2. To make any quick smart noise.
- SMACK. *f.* [*smæck*, Dutch.]
1. Taste; favour.
 2. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.*
 3. A pleasing taste. *Tusser.*

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4. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*
5. The act of parting the lips audibly, after a pleasing taste.
6. A loud kiss. *Donne.*
7. [*Snacca*, Saxon.] A small ship.
- SMALL. *a.* [*mal*, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch]
1. Little in quantity; not great. *Dryden.*
 2. Slender; exile; minute. *De.*
 3. Little in degree. *A.*
 4. Little in importance; petty; minute. *Gene.*
 5. Little in the principal quality, as *small beer*; not strong; weak. *Sw.*
- SMALL. *f.* [from the adjective.] The fine or narrow part of any thing. *Sid.*
- SMALLIAGE. *f.* A plant. It is a species of parsley. *Mil.*
- SMALLCOAL. *f.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spenser.*
- SMALLCRAFT. *f.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination ship. *Dryden.*
- SMALLPOX. *f.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignant variolæ. *Wise.*
- SMALLNESS. *f.* [from *small*.]
1. Littleness; not greatness. *Ba.*
 2. Want of bulk; minuteness; exiguity. *Ba.*
 3. Want of strength; weakness.
- SMALLY. *ad.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little low degree. *Afch.*
- SMALT. *f.* A beautiful blue substance, the parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash.
- SMARAGDINE. *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
- SMART. *f.* [*meorita*, Sax. *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]
1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*
 2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Att.*
- To SMART. *v. n.* [*meoritan*, Sax. *smarten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel quick lively pain. *South.*
 2. To feel pain of body or mind. *P.*
- SMART. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shake.*
 2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*
 3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*
 4. Acute, witty. *Tillotson.*
 5. Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*
- SMART. *f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.
- SMARTLY. *ad.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously. *Clarendon.*
- SMARTNESS. *f.* [from *smart*.]
1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Ba.*

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Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Swift.*
SMATCH. *f.* [co-rupted from *smack.*]
 1. Taste; tincture; twang. *Holder.*
 2. A bird.
SMATTER. *v. n.*
 1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight superficial and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
 2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Hudibras.*
SMATTER. *f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*
SMATTERER. *f.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift.*
SMEAR. *v. a.* [*smenan*, Sax. *smerean*, Dutch.]
 1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Milton.*
 2. To soil; to contaminate. *Shakespeare.*
SMEAR. *a.* [from *smear.*] Dawby; adhesive. *Rous.*
SMEATH. *f.* A sea fowl.
TO SMEETH, or *smutch.* *v. n.* [*smiðe*, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.
SMEGMATICK. *a.* [*σμεγματικ.*] Soapy; deterfive. *Dict.*
TO SMELL. *v. a.* [from *smoel*, warm, Dutch, because smells are increased by heat, *Skinner.*]
 1. To perceive by the nose. *Collier.*
 2. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estr.*
TO SMELL. *v. n.*
 1. To strike the nostrils. *Bacon.*
 2. To have any particular scent. *Brown.*
 3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To practise the act of smelling. *Addis.*
SMELL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Davies.*
 2. Scent; power of affecting the nose. *Bacon.*
SMELLER. *f.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.
SMELLEFAST. *f.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Estr.*
SMELT. The preterite and participle pass. of *smell.*
SMELT. *f.* [*smelt*, Saxon.] A small sea fish. *Carew.*
TO SMELT. *v. a.* [*smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*
SMELTER. *f.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*
TO SMERK. *v. a.* [*smencian*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly. *Swift.*
SMERKY. *a.* Nice; smart; jaunty. *Spenser.*
SMERK. *f.* *Ainsworth.*
SMERLIN. *f.* A fish.
SMICKET. *f.* The under garment of a woman.

TO SMIGHT. For *smite.* *Spenser.*
TO SMILE. *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Dutch.]
 1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance. *Tatler.*
 2. To express slight contempt. *Camden.*
 3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton.*
 4. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milton.*
SMILE. *f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness. *Wotton.*
SMILINGLY. *ad.* [from *smiling.*] With a look of pleasure.
TO SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakespeare.*
SMIT. The participle passive of *smite.* *Tickel.*
TO SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smit*, *smitten*, [*smitan*, Sax. *smijten*, Dutch.]
 1. To strike; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel.*
 2. To kill; to destroy. *2 Samuel.*
 3. To afflict; to chasten. *Wake.*
 4. To blast.
 5. To affect with any passion. *Milton.*
TO SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide. *Nabum.*
SMITER. *f.* [from *smite.*] He who smites. *Isaiah.*
SMITH. *f.* [*smið*, Saxon; *smetb*, German; *smid*, Dutch.]
 1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Tate.*
 2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*
SMITHCRAFT. *f.* [*smiðcraeft*, Sax.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh.*
SMITHERY. *f.* [from *smiðb.*] The shop of a smith.
SMITHING. *f.* [from *smiðb.*] An art manual, by which iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*
SMITTHY. *f.* [*smiððhe*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden.*
SMITTEN. The participle passive of *smite.*
SMOCK. *f.* [*smoc*, Saxon.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sandys.*
SMOCKFACED. *a.* [*smock* and *face.*] Pale-faced; maidenly. *Fenton.*
SMOKE. *f.* [*moec*, Sax. *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or footy exhalation from any thing burning. *Cowley.*
TO SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.
 2. To burn; to be kindled. *Deut.*
 3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle. *Dryden.*
 4. To smell, or hunt out. *Hudibras.*
 5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer to be punished. *Shakefp.*
To SMOKE. *v. a.*
 1. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke.
 2. To smell out; to find out. *Shakefp.*
To SMOKE-dry. *v. a.* [*smoke and dry.*] To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*
SMOKER. *f.* [*from smoke.*]
 1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.
 2. One that uses tobacco.
SMOKELESS. *a.* [*from smoke.*] Having no smoke. *Pope.*
SMOKY. *a.* [*from smoke.*]
 1. Emitting smoke; fumid. *Shakefp.*
 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harw-y.*
 3. Noisome with smoke. *Milton.*
SMOOTH. *a.* [*smēð, smocð, Sax, mwytb, Welch.*]
 1. Even on the surface; not rough; level. *Milton.*
 2. Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope.*
 3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton.*
 4. Flowing; soft; not harsh. *Milton.*
 5. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*
 6. Having an equal and soft consistence.
 7. Soft on the palate.
To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]
 1. To level; to make even on the surface. *Shakefp.*
 2. To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray.*
 3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope.*
 4. To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton.*
 5. To palliate; to soften. *Shakefp.*
 6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton.*
 7. To ease. *Dryden.*
 8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakefp.*
To SMOOTHEN. *v. a.* To make even and smooth. *Maxon.*
SMOOTHFACED. *a.* [*smooth and face.*]
 Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shakefp.*
SMOOTHLY. *ad.* [*from smooth.*]
 1. Not roughly; evenly.
 2. With even glide. *Pope.*
 3. Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker.*
 4. With soft and bland language.
SMOOTHNESS. *f.* [*from smooth.*]
 1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon.*
 2. Softness or mildness on the palate.
 3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.
 4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.
SMOTE. The preterite of *smi a.* *Milton.*
To SMOTHER. *v. a.* [*smopan, Sax. n.*]
 1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney.*
 2. To suppress. *Hooker.*
- SMOTHER.** *f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. A state of suppression.
 2. Smoke; thick dusk.
To SMOTHER. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To smoke without vent.
 2. To be suppressed or kept close.
SMOULDERING. [*smopan; Sax.*]
SMOULDRY. [*smother; Dutch, hot.*] Burning and smoking without vent.
SMUG. *a.* [*smuck, dress, smucken, to Dutch.*] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness. *Spears.*
To SMUGGLE. *v. a.* [*smock len, Dutch.*] To import or export goods without paying the customs.
SMUGGLER. *f.* [*from smuggle.*] A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.
SMUGLY. *ad.* [*from smug.*] Neatly; sprucely.
SMUGNESS. *f.* [*from smug.*] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.
SMUT. *f.* [*smutta, Saxon; smette, Dutch.*]
 1. A spot made with foot or coal.
 2. Must or blackness gathered on corn or mildew. *Mortimer.*
 3. Obscenity.
To SMUT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]
 1. To stain; to mark with foot or coal. *Adams.*
 2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*
To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must. *Mortimer.*
To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [*from smut.*] To blot with smoke. *Ben. Jon.*
SMUTTILY. *ad.* [*from smutty.*]
 1. Blackly; smokily.
 2. Obscenely.
SMUTTINESS. *f.* [*from smutty.*] *Temple.*
 1. Soil from smoke.
 2. Obsceneness.
SMUTTY. *a.* [*from smut.*]
 1. Black with smoke or coal. *Sec.*
 2. Tainted with mildew. *Lee.*
 3. Obscene; not modest. *Call.*
SNACK. *f.* [*from snatch.*] A share; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*
SNA'COT. *f.* A fish. *Answer.*
SNAFFLE. *f.* [*snavel, Dutch, the nose.*] A bridle which crosses the nose. *Shakefp.*
To SNAFFLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.
SNAG. *f.*
 1. A jag or sharp protuberance. *Spenser.*
 2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest. *Pr.*
SNA'GGED. } *a.* [*from snag.*] Full of sharp points.
SNA'GGY. } *f.* snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points. *M.*
SNAIL. *f.* [*snogel, Saxon; snegel, Dutch.*]
 1. A slimy animal which creeps on plates; some have shells on their backs. *Dennis.*

SNA

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A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail. *Shakespeare.*

SNAIL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil*. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SNAKE. *f.* [*naca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. Our snakes bite harmless. *Shakespeare.*

SNAKEROOT. *f.* [*snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD *Iris*. [*bermodectylus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SNAKEWEED, or *Bistort*. *f.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNAKEWOOD. *f.* The smaller branches of the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste.

SNAKY. *a.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake. *Milton.*

2. Having serpents. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO SNAP. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound. *Bromhall. Digby.*

3. To bite. *Pope.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. *Wise man.*

5. To treat with sharp language. *Watton. Dryden.*

TO SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder. *Granv.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness. *Donne.*

SNAP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion. *Shakespeare.*

2. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite. *Carver.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNAPDRAGON. *f.*

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNAPPER. *f.* [from *snap*.] One who snaps.

SNAPPISH. *a.* [from *snap*.]

1. Eager to bite. *Spectator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY. *ad.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS. *f.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNAPSACK. *f.* [*snappsack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.

SNARE. *f.* [*snara*, Swedish and Icelandic; *snoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled in body or mind. *Taylor.*

TO SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle. *Milton.*

TO SNARL. *v. a.* [*snarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl. *Shakespeare.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*

TO SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarrass. *Decay of Piety.*

SNARLER. *f.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow. *Swift.*

SNARY. *a.* [from *snare*.] Intangling; insidious. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *f.* The snuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

TO SNATCH. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily. *Hooker.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly. *Clar.*

TO SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something. *Shakespeare.*

SNATCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tupper.*

3. A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins.*

5. A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shakespeare.*

SNA'TCHER. *f.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches. *Shakespeare.*

SNA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.

TO SNEAK. *v. n.* [*sn can*, Saxon; *snige*, Danish.]

1. To creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Dryden. Watts.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch. *South. Pope.*

SNEAKER. *f.* A small vessel of drink.

SNE'AKING. *participle a.* [from *sneak*.]

1. Servile; mean; low.

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

SNEAKINGLY. *ad.* [from *sneaking*.] Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.*

SNEA'KUP. *f.* [from *sneak*.] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*

TO SNEAP. *v. a.*

1. To reprimand; to check.

2. To nip. *Shakespeare.*

SNEAP. *f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check. *Shakespeare.*

TO SNEB. *v. a.* [properly to *snib*. See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*

TO SNEER. *v. n.*

1. To

S N O

1. To show contempt by looks.
 2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope.*
 3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
 4. To show awkward mirth. *Taylor.*
- SNEER.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*
- To SNEEZE.** *v. n.* [*niesen*, Sax. *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wifeman.*
- SNEEZE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown.*
- SNEEZEWORD.** *f.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.
- SNET.** *f.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer.
- SNEW.** The old preterite of *To snow.*
- To SNIB.** *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Danish.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser.*
- SNICK** and *Snee.* *f.* A combat with knives. *Wifeman.*
- To SNICKER,** or *Snigger*, *v. n.* To laugh sily, wantonly, or contemptuously.
- To SNIFF.** *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*
- To SNIGGLE.** *v. n.* *Snigg'ing* is thus performed; take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into the hole, where an eel may hide himself, with a short stick put your bait leisurely; if within the sight of it, the eel will bite; pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*
- To SNIP.** *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissars. *Arbutnot.*
- SNIP.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A single cut with scissars. *Shakesp.*
 2. A small shred. *Wifeman.*
 3. A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIPE.** *f.* [*sneppe*, German; *snipe*, Sax.]
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Floyer.*
 2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakesp.*
- SNIPPER.** *f.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.
- SNIPPET.** *f.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share. *Hudibras.*
- SNIPSNAP.** *f.* Tart dialogue. *Pope.*
- SNITE.** *f.* [*snita*, Sax.] A snipe. *Carew.*
- To SNITE.** *v. a.* [*snytan*, Saxon] To blow the nose. *Grew.*
- SNIVEL.** *f.* [*snevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the nose.
- To SNIVEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the nose.
 2. To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIVELLER.** *f.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*
- To SNORE.** *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Roscom. Stillingfl.*
- SNORE.** *f.* [*snopa*, Sax.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose. *Shake,*

S N U

- To SNORT.** *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch] blow through the nose as a high m horse. *Jen.*
- SNOT.** *f.* [*snote*, Saxon; *snot*, Dutch] The mucus of the nose.
- SNOTTY.** *a.* [from *snote*.] Full of snout.
- SNOUT.** *f.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]
1. The nose of a beast.
 2. The nose of a man, in contempt.
 3. The nosel or end of any hollow part.
- SNOUTED.** *a.* [from *snout*.] Having snout.
- SNOW.** *f.* [*snap*, Saxon; *snee*, Dutch] The small particles of water frozen by they unite into drops. *Locke. Sa.*
- To SNOW.** *v. n.* [*snan*, Sax. *snezen*, Dutch.] To fall as snow.
- To SNOW.** *v. a.* To scatter like snow.
- SNOWBALL.** *f.* [*snow and ball*.] A lump of congelated snow. *Hayes.*
- SNOWBROTH.** *f.* [*snow and broth*.] cold liquor. *Shak.*
- SNOWDROP.** *f.* [*narcissoleucium*, Latin] An early flower.
- SNOW-WHITE.** *a.* [*snow and white*.] White as snow. *Dryden.*
- SNOWY.** *a.* [from *snow*.]
1. White like snow.
 2. Abounding with snow.
- SNUB.** *f.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose; *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser.*
- To SNUB.** *v. a.*
1. To check; to reprimand.
 2. To nip.
- To SNUB.** *v. n.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To do with convulsion.
- To SNUDGE.** *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug. *Heron.*
- SNUFF.** *f.* [*snuf*, Dutch, *snout*.]
1. Snot.
 2. The useless excrecence of a candle.
 3. A candle almost burnt out.
 4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.
 5. Resentment expressed by snifting; perverse resentment.
 6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
- To SNUFF.** *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw in with the breath.
 2. To scent as a hound.
 3. To crop the candle.
- To SNUFF.** *v. n.*
1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.
 2. To snift in contempt.
- SNUFFBOX.** *f.* [*snuff and box*.] The box in which snuff is carried.
- SNUFFERS.** *f.* [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle is clipped. *Dryden. Ke.*

S O A

S O C

TO SNUFFLE. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose. *Sidney. Dryden.*

TO SNUG. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge. *L'Estrange.*

SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience.

2. Close; out of notice. *Prior.*

3. Silly or insidiously close. *Swift.*

TO SNUGGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm. *Dryden.*

SO. *ad.* [*so*, Sax. *soo*, Dutch.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following.

2. To such a degree. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. In such a manner.

4. In the same manner. *Milton.*

5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*

6. Therefore, for this reason; in consequence of this. *Hammond.*

7. On these terms; noting a conditional petition. *Rowe.*

8. Provided that; on condition that

Atterbury.

9. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*. *Swift.*

10. Thus it is; this is the state. *Dryden.*

11. At this point; at this time. *Shakespeare.*

12. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well. *Ben. Johnson.*

13. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or hard comparison. *Arbutnot.*

14. A word of assumption; thus be it. *Shakespeare.*

15. A form of petition. *Shakespeare.*

16. So *so*. An exclamation after something done or known. *Shakespeare.*

17. So *so*. Indifferently; not much amiss nor well. *Felton.*

18. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

TO SOAK. *v. n.* [*rocian*, Saxon.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture. *Shakespeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. *Locke.*

TO SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench. *Dryden.*

2. To drain; to exhaust. *Bacon.*

SOAP. *f.* [*sape*, Sax. *sapo*, Latin.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium or vegetable alkaline athes and unctuous substance. *Newton.*

SOAPBOILER. *f.* [*soap and boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap. *Addison.*

SOAPWORT. *f.* Is a species of campion.

TO SOAR. *v. n.* [*forare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount;

VOL. II.

properly to fly without visible action of the wings. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. *Addison.*

3. To rise high. *Milton.*

SOAR. *f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight *Milton.*

TO SOB. *v. n.* [*reob*, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion. *Fairfax.*

SOB. *f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Swift.*

TO SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

SO'BER. *a.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor.*

2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion. *Abbot.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave. *Shakespeare.*

TO SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *ad.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness. *Dryden.*

SOBRIETY. *f.* [*sobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness. *Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare.] A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service is *soccage*. *Cowel.*

SO'CIABLE. *a.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest. *Addison.*

3. Friendly; familiar. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *f.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse. *More.*

2. Freedom

S O F

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship. *Hayward.*
SO'CIABLY. *ad.* [from *sociable*.] Conversationally; as a companion. *Milton.*
SO'CIAL. *a.* [from *socialis*, Latin.]
 1. Relating to a general or public interest. *Locke.*
 2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety. *Pope.*
 3. Consisting in union or converse with another. *Milton.*
SO'CIALNESS. *f.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.
SOCIETY. *f.* [from *société*, French; *societas*, Latin.]
 1. Union of many in one general interest.
 2. Numbers united in one interest; community. *Tillotson.*
 3. Company; converse. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Partnership; union on equal terms. *Dryden.*
SOCK. *f.* [from *soccus*, Lat. *socce*, Sax. *socke*, Dut.]
 1. Something put between the foot and shoe. *Bacon.*
 2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors. *Milton.*
SOCKET. *f.* [from *souchette*, French.]
 1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick. *Collier.*
 2. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.*
 3. Any hollow that receives something inserted. *Bacon.*
SOCKETCHISEL. *f.* A stronger sort of chisels. *Moxon.*
SO'CLE. *f.* [with architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases. *Bailey.*
SO'CMAN, or *Soccager.* *f.* [from *soccarman*, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage. *Cowell.*
SO'COME. *f.* A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*
SOD. *f.* [from *soed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Collins.*
SOD. The preterite of *seethe*. *Chapman.*
SODA'LITY. *f.* [from *sodalitas*, Lat.] A fellowship; a fraternity. *Stillington.*
SO'DDEN. [The participle passive of *seethe*.] Boiled; seethed. *Dryden.*
To SO'DER. *v. a.* [from *souder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch.] To cement with some metallick matter. *Isaiah.*
SO'DER. *f.* Metallick cement. *Collier.*
SOE. *f.* A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *More.*
SOE'VER. *ad.* [from *so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*. *Temple.*
SOFA. *f.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets. *Guar.*

S O I

- SOFT.** *a.* [from *soft*, Sax. *saft*, Dutch.]
 1. Not hard. *Bacon.*
 2. Not rugged; not rough. *Matt.*
 3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milton.*
 4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding. *King Charles.*
 5. Tender; timorous. *Milton.*
 6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe. *Milton.*
 7. Meek; civil; complaisant. *Shakespeare.*
 8. Placid; still; easy. *Milton.*
 9. Effeminate; viciously nice. *Dante.*
 10. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
 11. Weak; simple. *Glanville.*
 12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryden.*
 13. Smooth; flowing. *Pope.*
 14. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.*
SOFT. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast. *Suetonius.*
To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft*.]
 1. To make soft; to make less hard. *Bacon.*
 2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate. *Addison.*
 3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid. *Pope.*
 4. To make less harsh of sound. *Dryden.*
 5. To make less acrimonious: *be soft in the accusation.*
To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*
 1. To grow less hard. *Bacon.*
 2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate. *Shakespeare.*
SOFTLY. *ad.* [from *soft*.]
 1. Without hardness. *Bacon.*
 2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Dryden.*
 3. Not loudly. *Dryden.*
 4. Gently; placidly. *Dryden.*
 5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*
SOFTNER. *f.* [from *soft*.]
 1. That which makes soft.
 2. One who palliates. *Swift.*
SOFTNESS. *f.* [from *soft*.]
 1. The quality of being soft.
 2. Quality contrary to hardness. *Bacon.*
 3. Mildness; kindness. *Watts.*
 4. Civility; gentleness. *Dryden.*
 5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. *Taylor.*
 6. Timorousness; pusillanimity. *Greene.*
 7. Quality contrary to harshness; smoothness; gentle or easy flow. *Bacon.*
 8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected. *Hooker.*
 9. Mildness; meekness. *Watts.*
SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.
To SOIL. *v. a.* [from *soil*, Sax. *souiller*, Fr.]
 1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain. *Bacon.*
 2. To

S O L

S O L

To dung ; to manure.
SOIL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Dirt ; spot ; pollution ; foulness.
Shakefp.
 2. Ground ; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.
Bacon.
 3. Land ; country.
Milton.
 4. Dung ; compost.
Mortimer.
SOILINESS. *f.* [from *soil*.] Stain ; foulness.
Bacon.
SOILURE. *f.* [from *soil*.] Stain ; pollution.
Shakefp.
SOJOURN. *v. n.* [*sejourner*, French.] To dwell any where for a time ; to live as not at home ; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.
Donne.
SOJOURN. *f.* [*sejour*, French ; from the verb.] A temporary residence ; a casual and no settled habitation.
Milton.
SOJOURNER. *f.* [from *sojourn*.] A temporary dweller.
Milton.
SO'PLACE. *v. a.* [*solacier*, old French ; *solazare*, Italian ; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort ; to cheer ; to amuse.
Milton.
SO'PLACE. *v. n.* To take comfort.
Shakefp.
SO'PLACE. *f.* [*solatium*, Lat.] Comfort ; pleasure ; alleviation ; that which gives comfort or pleasure.
Hooker. Milton.
SOLANDER. *f.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] An enormous scab on the inside of the legs of hories.
DiC.
SOLAR. } *a.* [*solaire*, French ; *solaris*,
SOLARY. } Latin.]
 1. Being of the sun
Boyle.
 2. Belonging to the sun.
Brown.
 3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.
Dryden.
 4. Measured by the sun.
Holder.
SOLD. The preterite and participle passive of *sell*.
SOLD. *f.* [*souldée*, old Fr.] Military pay ; warlike entertainment.
Spenser.
SOLDAN. *f.* [for *sultan*.] the emperor of the Turks.
Milton.
SOLDANEL. *f.* [*soldanella*, Lat.] A plant.
SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *soldare*, Italian, *solidare*, Lat.] See *SODER*.
 1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement.
Newton.
 2. To mend ; to unite any thing broken.
Hooker.
SOLDER. *f.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement.
Swift.
SOLDERER. *f.* [from *solder*.] One that solders or mends.
SOLDIER. *f.* [*solidarius*, low Latin.]
 1. A fighting man ; a warrior.
Shakefp.
 2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
SOLDIERLIKE. } *a.* [*soldier* and *like*.]
SOLDIERLY. } Martial ; warlike ; military ; becoming a soldier.
Clarendon.

SO'LDIERSHIP. *f.* [from *soldier*.] Military character ; martial qualities ; behaviour becoming a soldier.
Shakefp.
SO'LDIERY. *f.* [from *soldier*.]
 1. Body of military men ; soldiers collectively.
Swift.
 2. Soldiership ; martial skill.
Sidney.
SOLE. *f.* [*solum*, Latin.]
 1. The bottom of the foot.
Shakefp.
 2. The foot.
Spenser.
 3. The bottom of the shoe.
Arbutnot.
 4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.
Moxon.
 5. A kind of sea-fish.
Carew.
To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles : as, to *sole* a pair of shoes.
Grew.
SOLE. *a.* [*sol*, old French ; *solus*, Latin.]
 1. A Single ; only.
Raleigh.
 2. [In law.] Not married.
Ayliffe.
SO'LEICISM. *f.* [*σοληκισμός*.] Unfitness of one word to another ; a fault in language.
Addison.
SO'LELY. *ad.* [from *sole*.] Singly ; only.
Brown.
SO'LEMN. *a.* [*solemnis*, Latin.]
 1. Anniversary ; observed once a year.
Stillington.
 2. Religiously grave.
Milton.
 3. Awful ; striking with seriousness.
Spens.
 4. Grave ; affectedly serious.
Swift.
SO'LEMNESS. } *f.* [from *solemn*.]
SO'LEMNITY. }
 1. Ceremony or rite annually performed
Pope.
 2. Religious ceremony.
 3. Awful ceremony or procession.
Bacon.
 4. Manner of acting or speaking awfully serious.
Sidney.
 5. Gravity ; steady seriousness.
Addison.
 6. Awful grandeur ; grave stateliness ; sober dignity.
Wotton.
 7. Affected gravity.
Shakefp.
SO'LEMNIZA'TION. *f.* [from *solemnize*.] The act of solemnizing ; celebration.
Bacon.
To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [from *solemn*.]
 1. To dignify by particular formalities ; to celebrate.
Hooker.
 2. To perform religiously once a year.
Hooker.
SO'LEMNLY. *ad.* [from *solemn*.]
 1. With annual religious ceremonies.
 2. With formal gravity and stateliness.
Bacon.
 3. With formal state.
Shakefp.
 4. With affected gravity.
Dryden.
 5. With religious seriousness.
Swift.
To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]
 1. To importune ; to intreat.
Milton.
 2. To call to action ; to summon ; to awake ; to excite.
Rogers.
 3. To implore ; to ask.
Sidney.
 4. To

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4. To attempt; to try to obtain. *Pope.*
5. To disturb; to disquiet. *Milton.*

SOLICITATION. *f.* [from *solicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning. *Milton.*

2. Invitation; excitement. *Locke.*

SOLICITOR. *f.* [from *solicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another. *Addison.*

2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS. *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] Anxious; careful; concerned. *Taylor. Clarendon.*

SOLICITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *solicitous.*]

- Anxiously; carefully. *Boyle.*

SOLICITUDE. *f.* [*sollicitudo*, Lat.] Anx-

- ety; carefulness. *Tillotson.*

SOLICITRESS. *f.* [Feminine of *solicitor.*]

- A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *a.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arbutnot.*

4. Strong; firm. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly. *Watts.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *K. Charles.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *f.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

SOLIDITY. *f.* [from *solid.*]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Addison. Prior.*

SOLIDLY. *ad.* [from *solid.*]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good ground. *Digby.*

SOLIDNESS. *f.* [from *solid.*] Solidity;

- firmness; density. *Horwel.*

SOLIDUGULOUS. *a.* [*solidus*, and *ungula*, Lat.] Wholehoofed; not clovenfooted. *Brown.*

SOLIFYDIAN. [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One

- who supposes only faith, not works necessary to justification. *Hammond.*

SOLILOQUY. *f.* [*solus* and *loquor*, Lat.]

- A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*

SOLIPEDE. *f.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An

- animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*

SOLITAIRE. *f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY. *ad.* [from *solitary.*] In so-

- litude; with loneliness; without company. *Mic.*

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SOLITARINESS. *f.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habit of retirement. *Dan.*

SOLITARY. *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitar*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Retired; remote from company. *Shake.*

3. Gloomy; dismal. *Brown.*

4. Single. *Brown.*

SOLITARY. *f.* [from the adjective.] One

- that lives alone; an hermit. *Pope.*

SOLITUDE. *f.* [*solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bacon.*

2. A lonely place; a desert.

SOLLAR. *f.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garden. *Tully.*

SO'LO. *f.* [Italian.] A tune played by a

- single instrument.

SO'LOMON's Leaf. *f.* A plant.

SOLOMON's Seal. *f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.]

- A plant.

SOLSTICE. *f.* [*solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at

- which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter. *Brown.*

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

SOLSTITIAL. *a.* [from *solstice.*]

1. Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.*

2. Happening at the solstice. *Philos.*

SOLVIBLE. *a.* [from *solvo.*] Possible to

- be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hab.*

SOLUBLE. *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.] Capable

- of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbutnot.*

SOLUBILITY. *f.* [from *soluble.*] Suscep-

- tiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear;

- to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Tickell.*

SOLVENCY. *f.* [from *solvent.*] Ability to

- pay.

SOLVENT. *a.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLUND GOOSE. *f.* A fowl in bigots

- and feather very like a tame goose, but his

- bill longer; his wings also much longer. *Green. Cleaveland.*

SOLUTION. *f.* [*solutio*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; se-

- paration. *Bacon.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains

- any thing dissolved. *Arbutnot.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an

- intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*

SOLUTIVE. *a.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Lax-

- ative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*

SOMATOLOGY. *f.* [*σωμα* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing; as *game* *some*. [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *a.* [*om*, *rum*, Sax. *som*, *sommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people. *Daniel.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*. *Spenser.*

5. One; any without determining which. *Milton.*

SOMEBODY. *f.* [*some* and *body*.]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*

2. A person of consideration. *Æt.*

SOMEDEAL. *ad.* [*umdeal*, Sax.] In some degree. *Spenser.*

SOMERSAULT. } *f.* [*Sommer*, a beam,
SOMERSET. } and *fault*, French, a

leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW. *a.* [*some* and *how*.] One way or other. *Cheyne.*

SOMETHING. *f.* [*umding*, Saxon.]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*

2. More or less. *Pope.*

3. Part. *Watts.*

4. Distance not great. *Shakespeare.*

SOMETHING. *ad.* In some degree. *Temple.*

SOMETIME. *ad.* [*some* and *time*.] Once; formerly. *Shakespeare.*

SOMETIMES. *ad.* [*some* and *times*.]

1. Not never, now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*

2. At one time, opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*. *Burnet.*

SOMEWHAT. *f.* [*some* and *what*.]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less. *Greene.*

3. Part greater or less. *Dryden.*

SOMEWHAT. *ad.* In some degree. *Dryden.*

SOMEWHERE. *ad.* [*some* and *where*.]

In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton.*

SOMEWHILE. *f.* [*some* and *while*.] Once; for a time. *Spenser.*

SOMNIFEROUS. *a.* [*somnifer*, Latin.]

Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Watson.*

SOMNIFICK. *a.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.]

Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY. *f.* [*somnolentia*, Latin.]

Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SON. *f.* [*sunus*, Gothick; *runa*, Saxon; *john*, German; *sen*, Swedish; *son*, Dutch; *syn*, Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father and mother. *Shakespeare.*

2. Descendant however distant. *Isaiah.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakespeare.*

4. Native of a country. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity. *Mattthew.*

6. Product of any thing. *Brown.*

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality.

SON-IN-LAW. *f.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*

SONSHIP. *f.* [from *son*.] Filiation. *Decay of Piety.*

SONATA. *f.* [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*

SONG. *f.* [from *gerungen*, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakespeare.*

3. A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.*

4. Poetry; poesy. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds. *Dryden.*

6. An old song. A trifle. *More.*

SONGISH. *a.* [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

SONGSTER. *f.* [from *song*.] A singer. *Howel.*

SONGSTRESS. *f.* [from *song*.] A female singer. *Thomson.*

SONNET. *f.* [*sonnet*, French; *sonnetto*, Italian]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*.

2. A small poem. *Shakespeare.*

SONNETTE/ER. *f.* [*sonnetier*, Fr. from *sonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt. *Dryden.*

SONIFEROUS. *a.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Giving or bringing found. *Derham.*

SONORIFICK. *a.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing found. *Watts.*

SONOROUS. *a.* [*sonorus*, Latin.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill found. *Milton.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of found. *Addison.*

SONOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *sonorous*.] With high found; with magnificence of found.

SONOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *sonorous*.]

1. The quality of giving found. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of found.

SOON. *ad.* [*rona*, Saxon; *saen*, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned. *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed; opposed to late. *Bacon.*

3. Readily;

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3. Readily; willingly. *Addison.*
 4. Soon as. Immediately after. *Exodus.*
SOONLY. *ad.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. *More.*
SO'OPBERRY. *f.* [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
SOOT. *f.* [*rot*, Sax. *foot*, Islandick; *soet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke. *Howel.*
SOOT'ED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with foot. *Mortimer.*
SO'G ERKIN. *f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*
SOOTH. *f.* [*roð*, Saxon.] Truth; reality. *Shakefp.*
SOOTH. *a.* [*roð*, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful; sweet. *Milton.*
To SOOTH. *v. a.* [*zerōian*, Saxon.]
 1. To flatter; to please. *Dryden.*
 2. To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.*
 3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*
SO'OTHER. *f.* [from *sooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakefp.*
To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretell. *Acts.*
SOOTHSA'YER. *f.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shakefp.*
SOOT'INESS. *f.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being footy.
SOO'TY. *a.* [from *foot.*]
 1. Breeding foot. *Milton.*
 2. Consisting of foot. *Wilkins.*
 3. Black; dark; dusky. *Milton.*
SOP. *f.* [*rop*, Saxon; *seppe*, Dutch.]
 1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten. *Dryden.*
 2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*
To SOP. *v. a.* To sleep in liquor.
SOPE. *f.* See SOAP.
SOPH. *f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*
SOPHI. *f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia. *Congreve.*
SOPHISM. *f.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty. *Watts.*
SOPHIST. *f.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy. *Temple.*
SOPHISTER. *f.* [*sophiste*, French.]
 1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician. *Rogers.*
 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. *Hooker.*
SOPHI'STICAL. *a.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist.*] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful. *Stillingfleet.*
SOPHI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sophistical*] With fallacious subtilty. *Swift.*

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- To SOPHISTICATE.** *v. a.* [*sophistia*, Fr. from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious. *Shakefp.*
SOPHI'STICATE. *part. a.* [from the verb] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICATION. *f.* [*sophistication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineness. *Glanville.*
SOPHISTICA'TOR. *f.* [from *sophistica*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SOPHISTRY. *f.* [from *sophist.*] Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*
To SOPORATE. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep.
SOPORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*sopor* and *fero*] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*
SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *soporiferous.*] The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORI'FICK. *a.* [*sopor* and *facio*] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*
SO'PPER. *f.* [from *sop.*] One that steers any thing in liquor.
S'ORBILE. *a.* [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.
SORBI'TION. *f.* [*sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.
SORBS. *f.* [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berries of the forb or service-tree.
SORCERER. *f.* [*sortier*, Fr.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakefp.*
SORCERESS. *f.* [female of *sorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantress. *Bacon.*
SORCERY. *f.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration. *Tatler.*
SORD. *f.* [from *sward.*] Turf; grassy ground. *Shakefp.*
SOR'DES. *f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs. *Woodward.*
SOR'DET. } *f.* [*saurdine*, French; *sordina*, Ital.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet. *Bailey.*
SOR'DINE. }
SOR'DID. *a.* [*sordidus*, Latin.]
 1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base. *South.*
 3. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*
SOR'DIDLY. *ad.* [from *sordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetously.
SOR'DIDNESS. *f.* [from *sordid.*]
 1. Meanness; baseness. *Cowley.*
 2. Nastiness; not neatness. *Ray.*
SORE. *f.* [*rap*, Sax.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Bentley.*
SORE. *a.* [from the noun.]
 1. Tender to the touch. *Locke.*
 2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed. *Tillotson.*
 3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.*
 4. Criminal. *Shakefp.*
SORE.

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ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*
SORHON. } *f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A }
SORN. } servile tenure, in Scotland, }
 as likewise in Ireland; whenever a chief- }
 tain had a mind to revel, he came down }
 among the tenants with his followers, and }
 lived on free quarters. When a person }
 intrudes himself upon another, for bed }
 and board, he is said to *sorn*. *Macbean.*
SOREL. *f.* The buck is called the first year }
 a *awn*; the third a *sovel*. *Shakespeare.*
SORELY. *ad.* [from *fore*.]
 1. With a great degree of pain or distress. *Shakespeare.*
 2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakespeare.*
SORENESS. *f.* [from *fore*.] Tenderness of a hurt. *Temple.*
SORITES. *f.* [*σωρίτης*, properly an heap.] An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*
SORORICIDE. *f.* [*soror* and *cædo*.] The murder of a sister.
SORRAGE. *f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dier.*
SORRANCE. *f.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dier.*
SORREL. *f.* [*rune*, Sax. *forel*, French.] A plant-like dock, but having an acid taste. *Miller.*
SORRILY. *ad.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully. *Sidney.*
SORRINESS. *f.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.
SORROW. *f.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Milton.*
TO SORROW. *v. n.* [Gothic, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.
SORROWED. *a.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
SORROWFUL. *a.* [*sorrow* and *full*.]
 1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. *Tob.*
 2. Deeply serious. *Samuel.*
 3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.
SORRY. *a.* [*sarig*, Saxon.]
 1. Grieved for something past. *Swift.*
 2. Vile; worthless; vexatious. *Milton.*
SORT. *f.* [*sorte*, French]
 1. A kind; a species. *Tillotson. Wals.*
 2. A manner; a form of being or acting. *Spenser.*
 3. A degree of any quality. *Dryden.*
 4. A class, or order of persons. *Hook. Arter.*
 5. A company; a knot of people. *Shake.*
 6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Sb.*
 7. A lot. *Shakespeare.*
 8. A pair; a set; a suit.
TO SORT. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Latin.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes. *Hooker.*
 2. To reduce to order from the state of confusion. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To conjoin; to put together by distribution. *Davies.*
 4. To cull; to chuse; to select. *Chapman.*
TO SORT. *v. n.*
 1. To be joined with others of the same species. *Woodward.*
 2. To consort; to join. *Bacon.*
 3. To suit; to fit. *Pope.*
 4. To terminate; to issue. [*sortir*, Fr.] *Bacon.*
 5. To have success. *Abbot.*
 6. To fall out. *Shakespeare.*
SORTANCE. *f.* [from *sort*.] Suitableness; agreement. *Shakespeare.*
SORTILEGE. *f.* [*sortilegium*, Lat.] The act of drawing lots.
SORTMENT. *f.* [from *sort*.]
 1. The act of sorting; distribution.
 2. A parcel sorted or distributed.
TO SOSS. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To fall at once into a chair. *Swift.*
SOT. *f.* [*rot*, Saxon; *soet*, Dutch.]
 1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt. *South.*
 2. A wretch stupified by drinking. *Ref.*
TO SOT. *v. a.* To stupify; to infatuate. *Dryden.*
TO SOT. *v. n.* To tittle to stupidity.
SO'TTISH. *a.* [from *sot*.]
 1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish. *Hayward.*
 2. Dull with intemperance.
SO'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly. *Bentley.*
SO'TTISHNESS. *f.* [from *sottish*.] Dullness; stupidity; insensibility. *South.*
SO'VEREIGN. *a.* [*souverain*, French.]
 1. Supreme in power; having no superior. *Dryden.*
 2. Supremely efficacious. *Hooker.*
SO'VEREIGN. *f.* Supreme lord. *Dryden.*
SO'VEREIGNLY. *ad.* [from *souverain*.] Supremely; in the highest degree. *Boyle.*
SO'VEREIGNTY. *f.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; highest degree of excellence. *Davies.*
SOUGH. *f.* [from *sous*, French.] A subterraneous drain. *Ray.*
SOUGHT. The preterite and participle pass. of *seek*. *Isaiah.*
SOUL. *f.* [*sapel*, Saxon; *siel*, Dutch.]
 1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man. *Davies.*
 2. Vital principle. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Interior power. *Shakespeare.*
 5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind. *Watts.*
 6. Human

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6. Human being. *Addison.*
7. Active power. *Dryden.*
8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.
9. Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*
- SOU'LED.** *a.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with mind. *Dryden.*
- SOU'LESS.** *a.* [from *soul*.] Mean; low; spiritless. *Shakeſp.*
- SOU'LSHOT.** *f.* [*soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romanists. *Aylffe.*
- SOUND.** *a.* [runð, Saxon.]
 1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid. *Dryden.*
 2. Right; not erroneous. *Hooker.*
 3. Stout; strong; luſty. *Abbot.*
 4. Valid; not failing. *Spenser.*
 5. Faſt; hearty. *Milton.*
 6. Solid rather than ſpecious.
 7. Not rotten.
- SOUND.** *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely. *Spenser.*
- SOUND.** *f.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded. *Camden. Johnson.*
- SOUND.** *f.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*
- To SOUND.** *v. a.*
 1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To try; to examine. *Addison.*
- To SOUND.** *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line, or an inſtrument. *Acts. Locke.*
- SOUND.** *f.* The cuttle fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
- SOUND.** [*ſonus*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon.*
 2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning. *Locke.*
- To SOUND.** *v. n.*
 1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe. *Milton.*
 2. To exhibit by likenefs of ſound. *Shakeſp. Ben. Johnson.*
- To SOUND.** *v. a.*
 1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on. *Milton.*
 2. To betoken or direct by a ſound. *Wal.*
 3. To celebrate by ſound. *Milton.*
- SO'UNDBOARD.** *f.* [*ſound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the ſound in organs. *Milton.*
- SO'UNDING.** *a.* [from *ſound*.] Sonorous; having a loud or magnificent ſound. *Dryden.*
- SO'UNDLY.** *ad.* [from *ſound*.]
 1. Healthily; heartily.
 2. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly. *Swift.*
 3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
 4. Faſt; cloſely. *Locke.*
- SO'UNDNESS.** *f.* [from *ſound*.]
 1. Health; heartineſs. *Shakeſp.*
 2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate. *Hooker.*

S O U

3. The contrary to weakneſs or rottenneſs.
4. Strength; ſolidity.
- SOUP.** *f.* [*ſoupe*, French.] Strong ſoup; a ſoup of fleſh for the table.
- SOUR.** *f.* [run, Saxon.]
 1. Acid; auſtere; pungent on the tongue with aſtringency. *Dryden.*
 2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh. *Shakeſp.*
 3. Afflictive; painful. *Shakeſp.*
 4. Expreſſing diſcontent. *Shakeſp.*
- SOUR.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Acid ſtance. *Spenser.*
- To SOUR.** *v. a.*
 1. To make acid. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*
 2. To make harſh. *Milton.*
 3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing. *Dryden.*
 4. To make diſcontented. *Shakeſp.*
- To SOUR.** *v. n.*
 1. To become acid. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To grow peeviſh or crabbed. *Addison.*
- SOURCE.** *f.* [*ſource*, French.]
 1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.*
 2. Original; firſt cauſe. *Milton.*
 3. Firſt producer. *Walton.*
- SO'URISH.** *a.* [from *ſour*.] Somewhat ſour. *Bacon.*
- SO'URLY.** *ad.* [from *ſour*.]
 1. With acidity.
 2. With acrimony. *Dryden.*
- SOURNESS.** *f.* [from *ſour*.]
 1. Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte. *Dennis.*
 2. Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper. *Addison.*
- SO'URSOP.** *f.* Cuſtard-apple. *Milton.*
- SOUS.** *f.* [*ſol*, French.] A ſmall denomination of money.
- SOUSE.** *f.* [*ſout*, ſalt, Dutch.]
 1. Pickle made of ſalt.
 2. Any thing kept parboiled in a pickle. *Taylor.*
- To SOUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To parboil, and ſteep in pickle. *Pope.*
 2. To throw into the water. *Shakeſp.*
- To SOUSE.** *v. n.* To fall as a bird on prey. *Dryden.*
- To SOUSE.** *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey. *Shakeſp.*
- SOUSE.** *ad.* With ſudden violence. *Addison.*
- SO'UTERRAIN.** *f.* [*ſouterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbutnot.*
- SOUTH.** *f.* [ruð, Saxon; ſuyd, Dutch.]
 1. The part where the ſun is to uſe noon. *Bacon.*
 2. The ſouthern regions of the globe. *Milton.*
 3. The wind that blows from the ſouth. *Shakeſp.*
- SOUTH.** *a.* [from the noun.] Southern meridional. *Johnson.*
- SOUTH.** *ad.*

S O W

S P A

Toward the south. *Shakesp.*
 From the south. *Bacon.*
 NOTHING. *a.* [from the noun.] Going toward the south. *Dryden.*
 SOUTHEAST. *f.* [south and east.] The point between the east and south. *Bacon.*
 SOUTHERLY. *a.* [from south.]
 Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.
 Lying toward the south. *Graunt.*
 Coming from about the south. *Shakesp.*
 SOUTHERN. *a.* [rude, Saxon; from south.]
 Belonging to the south; meridional. *Shakesp.*
 Lying toward the south.
 Coming from the south. *Dryden.*
 SOUTHERNWOOD. *f.* [rude, Saxon] This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood. *Millett.*
 SOUTHMOST. *a.* [from south.] Farthest toward the south. *Milton.*
 SOUTHSAY. *f.* [properly southsay.] Prediction. *Spenser.*
 SOUTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOUTHSAY.] To predict. *Camden.*
 SOUTHSAYER. *f.* [properly southsayer.] A predictor.
 SOUTHWARD. *ad.* [from south.] Toward the south. *Raleigh.*
 SOUTHWEST. *f.* [south and west.] Point between the south and west. *Bacon.*
 SOWENANCE. *f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. *Spenser.*
 SOW. *f.* [rude, Saxon, *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch.]
 A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dryden.*
 An oblong mass of lead.
 An insect; a millepede.
 SOWBREAD. *f.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.
 SOW. *v. n.* [rude, Saxon; *soeyen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Leviticus.*
 SOW. *v. a.* part pass. *sewn.*
 To scatter in the ground in order to growth. *Bacon.*
 To spread; to propagate. *Milton.*
 To impregnate or stock with seed. *Isa.*
 To besprinkle. *Milton.*
 We sow seeds, but not set suckers or roots.
 SOW. *v. a.* For *sew*.
 SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. *L'Estrange.*
 SOWER. *f.* [from *soer*.]
 He that sprinkles the seed. *Mattbew.*
 A scatterer. *Hakewill.*
 A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*
 SOWNS. *f.* Flummery, somewhat soured and made of oatmeal. *Swift.*
 SOWL. *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shakesp.*
 SOWN. The participle of *sow*.

SO'WTHISTLE. *f.* A weed. *Bacon.*
 SPAAD. *f.* A kind of mineral. *Woodw.*
 SPACE. *f.* [*spatium*, Latin.]
 1. Room; local extension. *Locke.*
 2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
 3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins.*
 4. A small time; a while. *Spenser.*
 SPACIOUS. *a.* [*spaciu*; Fr. *spatiosus*; Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*
 SPACIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.
 SPA'DDLE. *f.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade. *Mortimer.*
 SPADE. *f.* [*spad*, Sax. *spade*, Dutch.]
 1. The instrument of digging. *Brown.*
 2. A deer three years old. *Ansforth.*
 3. A suit of cards.
 SPADICEOUS. *a.* [*spadicus*, Lat.] Light red. *Brown.*
 SPADILLE. *f.* [*spadille*, or *spadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.
 SPAGYRICK. *a.* [*spagircus*, Lat.] Chymical.
 SPAGYRIST. *f.* A chymist. *Boyle.*
 SPAKE. The old preterite of *speak*. *Milton.*
 SPALL. *f.* [*espaule*, French.] Shoulder. *Fairfax.*
 SPALT, or *Spelt*. *f.* A white, scaly, thinning stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
 SPAN. *f.* [*span*, rhenne, Saxon; *spanna*, Italian; *span*, Dutch.]
 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended. *Holder.*
 2. Any short duration. *Waller.*
 To SPAN. *v. a.*
 1. To measure by the hand extended. *Tickell.*
 2. To measure. *Herbert.*
 SPAN. The preterite of *spin*. *Drayton.*
 SPAN'COUNTER. } *f.* [from *span*, counter, and *farthing*.]
 SPAN'NFARTHING. }
 A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark. *Donne.*
 SPAN'GLE. *f.* [*spange*, German, a locket.]
 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.
 2. Any little thing sparkling and shining. *Glanville.*
 To SPAN'GLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles of shining bodies. *Donne.*
 SPAN'IEL. *f.* [*bispaniolus*, Latin.]
 1. A dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
 2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow. *Swake.*
 To SPAN'IEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the spaniel. *Shakesp.*
 SPANISH Broom. *f.* A plant so called.
 SPANISH Nut. *f.* [*sisyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
 SPANKER. *f.* A small coin. *Denham.*
 SPAN

SPA

SPA'NNER. *f.* The lock of a fusée or carbine. *Hotel.*

SPAR. *f.*
1. Marcasite. *Newton.*

2. A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [spannan. Sax. *sperran*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar. *Shakesp. Spenser.*

SPA'RABLE. *f.* [spannan. Sax. to fasten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *f.* [In pharmacy.] A crecloth. *Wiseman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [spannan. Sax. *spâeren*, Dutch; *espargner*, French]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume. *Milton.*

2. To have unemployed; to save for any particular use. *Knolles.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly. *Ben. Johnson.*

4. To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity. *Common Prayer.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Rosce.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impose. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal. *Orway.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. *Knolles.*

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *a.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious. *Bacon.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Bacon.*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent. *Milton.*

SPARE. *f.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. *Bacon.*

SPARER. *f.* [from *sparare*.] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*

SPARERIB. *f.* [*sparare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *f.* [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

SPARING. *a.* [from *sparare*.]

1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*

SPARINGLY. *ad.* [from *sparing*.]

1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. *Hayward.*

3. With abstinence. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

SPARK. *f.* [peapca, Sax. *spärke*, Dutch.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shakesp.*

2. Any thing shining. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shakesp.*

SPA

4. A lively showy, splendid, gay man. *C.*

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] emit particles of fire; to sparkle. *S.*

SPA'RKFUL. *a.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. *Can.*

SPA'RKISH. *a.* [from *spark*.]

1. Airy; gay. *W.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine. *L.*

SPARKLE. *a.* [from *spark*.]

1. A spark; a small particle of fire. *Dry.*

2. Any luminous particle. *Davies.*

To SPARKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit sparks. *M.*

2. To issue in sparks. *W.*

3. To shine; to glitter. *W.*

4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in glasses.

SPARKLINGLY. *ad.* [from *sparkle*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre. *B.*

SPARKLINGNESS. *f.* [from *sparkle*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre. *B.*

SPARROW. *f.* [peapca, Sax.] A small bird. *W.*

SPARROWHAWK, or *Sparhawk.* [peapca; oc, Saxon.] The female of musket hawk.

SPARROWGRASS. *f.* [Corrupted from *asparagus*.]

SPARRY. *a.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar. *Woodrow.*

SPASM. *f.* [σπασμα.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbut.*

SPASMO'DICK. *a.* [*spasmodique*, French.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The preterite of *spit*. *G.*

SPAT. *f.* The young of shell-fish. *W.*

To SPATiate. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Ben.*

To SPATTER. *v. a.* [spat, spit, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. *Add.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive. *Shak.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

To SPATTER. *v. n.* To spit; to spout as at any thing nauseous taken into mouth. *Mill.*

SPATTERDASHES. *f.* [*spatter* and *dashes*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wheel is kept off.

SPATLING Poppy. *f.* White beben plant. *Mill.*

SPATULA. *f.* A spatule or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines. *Quint.*

SPAVIN. *f.* [*espaivent*, French; *spavin*, Ital.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough; the is likewise a blood spavin. *Farrier's Dict.*

SPAV

SPE

SPE

SPAW. *f.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.
SPAWL. *v. n.* [*speo*-lian, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth. *Swift.*
SPAWL. *f.* [*sparl*, Sax.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*
SPAWN. *f.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]
 1. The eggs of fish or of frogs. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any product or offspring. *Tillotson.*
SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To produce as fishes do eggs. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To generate; to bring forth. *Swift.*
SPAWN. *v. n.*
 1. To issue as eggs from fish.
 2. To issue; to proceed. *Locke.*
SPAWNER. *f.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish. *Walton.*
SPAY. *v. a.* [*spado*, Latin.] To castrate female animals. *Mortimer.*
SPEAK. *v. n.* Preterite *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive *spoken*, [*specan*, Saxon; *spaken*, Dutch.]
 1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words. *Holder.*
 2. To harangue; to make a speech. *Clarendon.*
 3. To talk for or against; to dispute. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To discourse; to make mention. *Tillotson.*
 5. To give sound. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To **SPEAK** with. To address; to converse with. *Knolles.*
SPEAK. *v. a.*
 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges.*
 2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To address; to accost. *Exclus.*
 4. To exhibit. *Milton.*
SPEAKABLE. *a.* [from *speak*.]
 1. Possible to be spoken.
 2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*
SPEAKER. *f.* [from *speak*.]
 1. One that speaks. *Watts.*
 2. One that speaks in any particular manner. *Prior.*
 3. One that celebrates, proclaims or mentions. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryden.*
SPEAKING Trumpet. *f.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance. *Dryden.*
SPEAR. *f.* [*spepe*, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch.]
 1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley.*
 2. A lance generally with prongs to kill. *Carew.*
SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.
SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. *Mortimer.*

SPEARGRASS. *f.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass. *Shakespeare.*
SPEARMAN. *f.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight. *Prior.*
SPEARMINT. *f.* A plant; a species of mint.
SPEARWORT. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SPECIAL. *a.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]
 1. Noting a sort or species. *Watts.*
 2. Particular; peculiar. *Hooker. Atterb.*
 3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. *Davies.*
 4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Spratt.*
 5. Chief in excellence. *Shakespeare.*
SPECIALLY. *ad.* [from *special*.]
 1. Particularly above others. *Deuteronomy.*
 2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*
SPECIALTY. } *f.* [*specialité*, Fr. from
SPECIALLYTY. } *special*.] Particularity. *Hooker.*
SPECIES. *f.* [*species*, Latin.]
 1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term. *Watts.*
 2. Class of nature; single order of beings. *Bentley.*
 3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation. *Roy.*
 4. Representation to the mind. *Dryden.*
 5. Show; visible exhibition. *Bacon.*
 6. Circulating money. *Arbutnot.*
 7. Simples that have place in a compound.
SPECIFIC. } *a.* [*specifique*, Fr.]
SPECIFIC. }
 1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is. *Newton. Norris.*
 2. Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. *Wismán.*
SPECIFICALLY. *ad.* [from *specific*.] In such manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. *Bentley.*
TO SPECIFICATE. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities. *Hale.*
SPECIFICATION. *f.* [from *specific*; *specification*, French.]
 1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts.*
 2. Particular mention. *Ayliffe.*
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, French.] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction. *Pope.*
SPECIMEN. *f.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known. *Addison.*
SPECIOUS. *a.* [*specieux*, French; *speciosus*, Latin.]
 1. Showy; pleasing to the view. *Milton.*
 2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right. *Dryden. Rogers. Atterbury.*
SPECIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *specious*.] With fair appearance. *Hammond.*
 S Y
SPECK

S P E

SPECK. *f.* [*spece*, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot. *Dryden.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops. *Milton.*

SPECKLE. *f.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.

To SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots. *Milton.*

SPECKT; or *Speight.* *f.* A wood-pecker. *Ainsworth.*

SPECTACLE. *f.* [*spectacle*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakefp.*

2. Any thing perceived by the sight. *Dier.*

3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight. *Bacon.*

SPECTACLED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles. *Shakefp.*

SPECTATION. *f.* [*spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect. *Harvey.*

SPECTATOR. *f.* [*spectateur*, Fr. *spectator*, Lat.] A looker on; a beholder. *Shakefp.*

SPECTATORSHIP. *f.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding. *Shakefp.*

SPECTRE. *f.* [*spectre*, Fr. *speculum*, Lat.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible. *Newton.*

SPECTRUM. *f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass. *Donne.*

2. Assisting sight. *Phillips.*

To SPECULATE. *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr. *specular*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*

To SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown.*

SPECULATION. *f.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculare*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view. *Shakefp.*

2. Examiner; spy. *Shakefp.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.*

6. Power of sight. *Shakefp.*

SPECULATIVE. *a.* [from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative. *Hooker.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*

SPECULATIVELY. *ad.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

S P E

SPECULATOR. *f.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories. *M.*

2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator. *Br.*

3. A spy; a watcher. *Br.*

SPECULATORY. *a.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM. *f.* [Latin.] A mirror or looking glass.

SPEED. The preterite and part. pass. *speed.*

SPEECH. *f.* [from *speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; power of expressing thoughts by words or vocal sounds. *W.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts. *M.*

3. Particular language, as distinct from others. *Common Pr.*

4. Any thing spoken. *Shakefp.*

5. Talk; mention. *Bacon.*

6. Oration; harangue. *Sh.*

7. Liberty to speak. *M.*

SPEECHLESS. *a.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb. *Rale.*

2. Mute; dumb. *Sh.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *and speeded.* [*spoeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Milton. Phil.*

2. To have success. *Sh.*

3. To have any condition good or bad. *W.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*

1. To dispatch in haste. *Fair.*

2. To furnish in haste. *Sh.*

3. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill. *Dry.*

4. To mischief; to ruin. *Sh.*

5. To hasten, to put into quick motion. *Sh.*

6. To execute; to dispatch. *A.*

7. To assist; to help forward. *Dry.*

8. To make prosperous. *St. P.*

SPEED. *f.* [*speed*, Dutch.]

1. Quikness; celerity. *M.*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch. *Decay of P.*

3. The course or pace of a horse. *Sh.*

4. Success; event. *Sh.*

SPEEDILY. *ad.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly. *Dry.*

SPEEDINESS. *f.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL. *f.* [*veronica*, Lat.] *F.* ellin. A plant. *M.*

SPEEDY. *a.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch. *Dry.*

SPELL. *f.* [*spel*, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *M.*

2. A turn of work. *Car.*

SPELL. *v. a.* [*spellen*, Dutch.]
 To write with the proper letters. *Dryd.*
 To read by naming letters singly. *Sba.*
 To charm. *Dryden.*
SPELL. *v. n.*
 To form words of letters. *Locke.*
 To read. *Milton.*
 To read unskilfully. *South.*
SPELT. *v. n.* To split; to break. *Mort.*
SPELTER. *f.* A kind of semi-metal. *Newt.*
SPEND. *v. a.* [*pen an*, Saxon.]
 To consume; to exhaust; to lay out. *Milton.*
 To bestow as expence; to expend. *Boyle.*
 To effuse. *Shakep.*
 To squander; to lavish. *Wake.*
 To pass. *Job.*
 To waste; to wear out. *Burnet.*
 To fatigue; to harass. *Addisn.*
SPEND. *v. n.*
 To make expence. *South.*
 To prove in the use; as, *pork fed with*
spends well.
 To be lost or wasted: as, *life spends in*
idles. *Bacon.*
 To be employed to any use. *Bacon.*
SPENDER. *f.* [from *spend*.]
 One who spends. *Taylor.*
 A prodigal; a lavisher. *Bacon.*
SPENDTHRIFT. *f.* [*spend and thrift*.]
 A prodigal; a lavisher. *Swift.*
SPERABLE. *a.* [*sperabilis*, Latin.] Such
 as may be hoped. *Bacon.*
SPERM. *f.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Latin.]
 Seed; that by which the species is con-
 tinued. *Bacon.*
SPERMACETI. *f.* [Latin.] Corruptedly
 pronounced *permasity*: a kind of soap
 made by condensing the oil of a whale's
 head. *Quincy.*
SPERMATICAL. } *a.* [*spermatique*, Fr.
SPERMATICK. } from *sperm*.]
 1. Seminal; consisting of seed. *More.*
 2. Belonging to the sperm. *Ray.*
SPERMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm*.]
 To yield seed. *Brown.*
SPERMATOCELE. *f.* [*σπερμα and κελ*.]
 A rupture caused by the contraction of the
 seminal vessels. *Bailey.*
SPERMATOLOGIST. *f.* [*σπερματολογος*.] One
 who gathers or treats of seeds.
SPERSE. *v. a.* [*sperfus*, Lat.] To dis-
 perse; to scatter. *Spenser.*
SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abun-
 dantly. *Milton.*
SPEW. *v. a.* [*spepan*, Saxon; *spewen*,
 Dutch.]
 1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.
Spenser.
 2. To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden.*
 3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon.*
SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the sto-
 mach. *Ben. Johnson.*

TO SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* To affect with
 a gangrene. *Sharp.*
TO SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify;
 to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*
SPHA'CELUS. *f.* [*σφακελος*.] A gangrene;
 a mortification. *Wiseman.*
SPHERE. *f.* [*sphaera*, Latin.]
 1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of
 which the center is at the same distance
 from every point of the circumference. *Milton.*
 2. Any globe of the mundane system. *Sp.*
 3. A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryden.*
 4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.*
 5. Province; compass of knowledge or
 action. *Sbete.*
TO SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To place in a sphere. *Shakep.*
 2. To form into roundness. *Milton.*
SPHERICAL. } *a.* [from *sphere*.]
SPHERICK. }
 1. Round; orbicular; globular. *Kil.*
 2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the
 planets. *Shakep.*
SPHERICALLY. *ad.* [from *spherical*.] In
 form of a sphere.
SPHERICALNESS. } *f.* [from *sphere*.]
SPHERICITY. } Roundness; ro-
 undness; globosity. *Digby.*
SPHEROID. *f.* [*σφαειδ* and *ιδος*; *sphero-*
roide, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, ap-
 proaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne.*
SPHEROIDICAL. *a.* [from *spheroid*.]
 Having the form of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*
SPHERULE. *f.* [*sphaerula*, Lat.] A little
 globe. *Cheyne.*
SPHINX. *f.* [*σφιγξ*.] The sphinx was a
 famous monster in Egypt, having the
 face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.
Piccham.
SPIAL. *f.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout;
 a watcher. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*
SPICE. *f.* [*espices*, French.]
 1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the
 smell and pungent to the palate; an aro-
 matick substance used in sauces. *Temple.*
 2. A small quantity, as of spice to the
 thing seasoned. *Brown.*
TO SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sea-
 son with spice. *Donne.*
SPICER. *f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals
 in spice. *Comden.*
SPICERY. *f.* [*espicerias*, French.]
 1. The commodity of spices. *Raleigh.*
 2. A repository of spices. *Addisn.*
SPICK AND SPAN. Quite new; now first
 used. *Burnet.*
SPICKNEL. *f.* The herb maldmony or
 bearwort.
SPICY. *a.* [from *spice*.]
 1. Producing spice; abounding with aro-
 maticks. *Dryden.*
 2. Aro-

a. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. *Pope.*

SPI'COSITY. *f.* [*spica*, Latin.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears.

SPIDER. *f.* The animal that spins a web for flies. *Drayton.*

SPIDERWORT. *f.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. *f.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPI'GOT. *f.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shakef.*

SPIKE. *f.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn. *Denham.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened. *Addison.*

SPIKE. *f.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten with long nails. *Moxon.*

2. To set with spikes. *Wifeman.*

SPIKENARD. *f.* [*spica nardi*, Latin.] There are three sorts of spikenard, the Indian spikenard is most famous: it is a congeries of fibrous substances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitterish taste; it grows plentifully in Java. *Hill.*

SPILL. *f.* [*spillen*, Dutch.]

1. A small kniver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Mortimer.*

2. A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [*spillan*, Saxon; *spillen*, Dutch.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding. *Daniel.*

2. To destroy; to mischief. *Dawies.*

3. To throw away. *Tickell.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish. *Sidney.*

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed. *Watts.*

SPILLER. *f.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*

SPI'LT. *f.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakef.*

To SPIN. *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun*. [*spinnan*, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads. *Exodus.*

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out. *Collier.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously; to protract. *Digby.*

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning. *More.*

2. To stream out in a thread or small current. *Drayton.*

3. To move round as a spindle. *Milton.*

SPINACH. *f.* [*spinachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPINAGE. *f.*

SPI'NAL. *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone. *Pope.*

SPI'NDLE. *f.* [*spindel*, *spindel*, Saxon.] 1. The pin by which the thread is fixed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Mortimer.*

2. A long slender stalk. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing slender; whence *spindles*. *Drayton.*

To SPINDLE. *v. n.* from the noun.] shoot into a long small stalk. *Boyle.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *a.* [*spindle*, *shank*.] Having small legs. *Addison.*

SPINDLETREE. *f.* Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE. *f.* [*spina*, Latin.] The back bone. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *f.* A sort of mineral. *Watts.*

SPI'NET. *f.* [*espinette*, French.] A stringed harpsicord, instrument with keys. *Swiss.*

SPI'NI'FEROUS. *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPI'NNER. *f.* [from *spin*.]

1. One skilled in spinning. *Granger.*

2. A garden spider with long jointed legs. *Shakef.*

SPI'NNING Wheel. *f.* [from *spin*.] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Granger.*

SPI'NOSITY. *f.* [*spinofus*, Latin.] Crudeness; thorny or briary perplexity. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS. *a.* [*spinofus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *f.* [from *spin*.]

1. A woman that spins. *Shakef.*

2. The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Shakef.*

SPI'NSTRY. *f.* [from *spinster*.] The work of spinning.

SPI'NY. *a.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *f.* [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *a.* [from *spira*, Latin.] Curved; winding; circularly involved. *Blackmore.*

SPI'RALLY. *ad.* [from *spiral*.] In a spiral form. *Roy.*

SPIRE. *f.* [*spira*, Latin.]

1. A line drawn progressively round the same axis, with a distance between each circle. *Dryden.*

2. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple. *Hale.*

4. The top or uppermost point. *Shakef.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically. *Mortimer.*

2. To

To breath.

SPIT. *f.* [*Spiritus*, Latin]

Breath; wind in motion.

An immaterial substance.

The soul of man.

An apparition.

Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

Ardour; courage; elevation, vehemence of mind.

Genius; vigour of mind

Turn of mind; power of mind; moral or intellectual.

Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

Sentiment; perception.

Eagerness; desire.

Man of activity; man of life.

Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind.

That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind.

The likeness; essential qualities.

Any thing eminently pure and refined

That which hath power or energy.

An inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

In the old poets, *spirit* was commonly a monosyllable.

SPIRIT. *v. a.*

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action.

3. To draw; to entice.

SPIRITALLY. *ad.* [from *Spiritus*, Latin.]

By means of the breath.

SPIRITED *a.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vigorous; full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS. *f.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS. *f.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

SPIRITLESS. *a.* [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depressed.

SPIRITOUS. *a.* [from *spirit*.]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPIRITOUSNESS. *f.* [from *spiritous*.] Fineness and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL. *a.* [*Spirituel*, French; from *spirit*.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

2. Mental; intellectual.

3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Spenser.

Bacon.

Rawles.

Bible. Shakesp.

Luke.

Milton. Tillotson.

Shakesp.

Temple.

Cowley.

Clarendon.

Shakesp.

South.

Shakesp.

Dryden.

Shakesp.

Wotton.

Shakesp.

Bacon.

Boyle.

Spenser.

Milton.

Swift.

Brown.

Holder.

Pope.

Addison.

Harvey.

Smith.

Milton.

Boyle.

Bacon.

South.

Calamy.

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY. *f.* [from *spiritual*.]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

2. Intellectual nature.

3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

SPIRITUALTY. *f.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION. *f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

SPIRITUALLY. *ad.* [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS. *a.* [*Spiritueux*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

SPIRITUOSITY. } *f.* [from *spirituous*.]

SPIRITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

To SPIRTLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirit*.] To dissipate.

SPIRY. *a.* [from *spire*.]

1. Pyramidal.

2. Wreathed; curled.

SPISS. *a.* [*spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick.

SPISSITUDE. *f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.

SPIT. *f.* [*spætan*, Sax. *spit*, Dutch.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

To SPIT. *v. a.*

1. To put upon a spit.

2. To thrust through.

To SPIT. *v. a.* pret. *spat*. part. pass. *spit*.

[*spætan*, Sax. *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth.

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

SPI'TTAL. *f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation.

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.

SPITE. *f.* [*spijt*, Dutch.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; melevolence.

2. **SPIZE**

S P L

2. **SPITE**, *of or In SPITE of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. *Rowe.*
- To SPITE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakesp.*
 2. To fill with spite; to offend. *Temple.*
- SPITEFUL**. *a.* [spite and full.] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*
- SPITEFULLY**. *ad.* [from spiteful.] Malignantly; malignantly. *Waller.*
- SPITEFULNESS**. *f.* [from spiteful.] Malignity; desire of vexing. *Keil.*
- SPLITTED**. *a.* [from split.] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*
- SPLITTER**. *f.* [from spit.]
1. One who puts meat on a spit.
 2. One who spits with his mouth.
 3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*
- SPLITTL**. *f.* [Corrupted from hospital.] *Shakesp. Cleaveland.*
- SPLITTL**. *f.* [proelian, Sax.] Moisture of the mouth. *Arbutnot.*
- SPLITVENOM**. *f.* [spit and venom.] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*
- SPLANCHNOLOGY**. *f.* [σπλαγχνία and λόγος.] A treatise or description of the bowels.
- To SPLASH**. *v. a.* [plaska, Swedish.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.
- SPLASHY**. *a.* [from splash.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.
- SPLA'YFOOT**. *a.* Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*
- SPLA'YMOUTH**. *f.* [splay and mouth.] Mouth widened by design. *Dryden.*
- SPLEEN**. *f.* [spleen, Latin.]
1. The milt; one of the viscera. It is supposed the seat of mirth and melancholy. *Wifeman.*
 2. Anger; spite; ill-humour. *Donne.*
 3. A fit of anger. *Shakesp.*
 4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*
- SPLEENED**. *a.* [from spleen.] Deprived of the spleen. *Arbutnot.*
- SPLEENFUL**. *a.* [spleen and full.] Angry; peevish; fretful. *Shakesp.*
- SPLEENLESS**. *a.* [from spleen.] Kind; gentle; mild. *Chapman.*
- SPLEENWORT**. *f.* [spleen and wort.] Miltwaste. A plant.
- SPLE'ENY**. *a.* [from spleen.] Angry; peevish. *Shakesp.*
- SPLENDENT**. *a.* [splendens, Lat.] Shining; glossy. *Newton.*
- SPLENDID**. *a.* [splendidus, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous. *Pope.*
- SPLENDIDLY**. *ad.* [from splendid.] Magnificently; sumptuously. *Taylor.*
- SPLE'NDOUR**. *f.* [splendor, Latin.]
1. Lustre; power of shining. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Magnificence; pomp. *Soutb.*
- SPLE'NETICK**. *a.* [splenetique, French.]

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- Troubled with the spleen; fretful with.
- SPLENICK**. *a.* [splenique, Fr. spleen.] Belonging to the spleen.
- SPLE'NISH**. *a.* [from spleen.] Peevish. *D.*
- SPLENITIVE**. *a.* [from spleen.] fiery; passionate. Not in use. *S.*
- SPLENT**. *f.* *Splent* is a callous hard flaccid, or an insensible swelling, breeds on or adheres to the shank, and when it grows big spoils the shank the leg. *Farriers.*
- To SPLICE**. *v. a.* [splissen, Dutch; Latin.] To join the two ends of a without a knot.
- SPLINT**. *f.* [splinter, Dutch.] A thin of wood or other matters used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set. *Wif.*
- To SPLINT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To SPLINTER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To secure by splints. *Shakesp.*
 2. To shiver; to break into fragments.
- SPLINTER**. *f.* [splinter, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken by violence. *Dry.*
 2. A thin piece of wood. *G.*
- To SPLINTER**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.
- To SPLIT**. *v. a.* pret. *split.* [splitten, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Cleaveland.*
 2. To divide; to part. *Atturb.*
 3. To dash and break on a rock. *Decay of P.*
 4. To break into discord. *S.*
- To SPLIT**. *v. n.*
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Bo.*
 2. To be broken against rocks. *Add.*
- SPLITTER**. *f.* [from split.] One who splits. *Su.*
- SPLUTTER**. *f.* Bustle; tumult. A word.
- To SPOIL**. *v. a.* [spolio, Latin.]
1. To rob; to take away by force. *Milton.*
 2. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope.*
 3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. *Colossion.*
- To SPOIL**. *v. n.*
1. To practise robbery or plunder. *Sp.*
 2. To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Lock.*
- SPOIL**. *f.* [spolium, Latin.]
1. That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shakesp.*
 2. The act of robbery. *Shakesp.*
 3. Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shakesp.*
 4. The slough; the cast off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*
- SPOTLER**

SPILDER. *f.* [from *spoil*.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *Ben. Johnson.*
One who mars or corrupts any thing.
SPILFUL. *a.* [from *spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; ungracious.
SPINE. *f.* [from *spina*, Saxon.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the hub. *Shakspeare.*
SPoke. The preterite of *speak*. *Spratt.*
SPoken. Participle passive of *speak*. *Holder.*
SPokesman. *f.* [from *speak* and *man*.] One who speaks for another. *Exodus.*
SPOLIATE. *v. a.* [from *spolio*, Latin.] To rob; to plunder. *Diary.*
SPOLIATION. *f.* [from *spoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*
SPONDEE. *f.* [from *spondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*
SPONDYLE. *f.* [from *σπονδυλῆς*.] A vertebra; a joint of the spine. *Brown.*
SPONGE. *f.* [from *spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance supported by some of the ridges of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. *Sandys.*
SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hook.*
SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts. *Swift.*
SPONGER. *f.* [from *sponge*.] One who begs for a maintenance on others. *L'Estr.*
SPONGINESS. *f.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fullness of cavities like a sponge. *Harvey.*
SPONGIOUS. *a.* [from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne.*
SPONGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.] Soft and full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon.*
SPONGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.] Wet; drenched; soaked. *Shakspeare.*
SPUNK. *f.* Touchwood.
SPONSAL. *a.* [from *sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.
SPONSION. *f.* [from *sponsio*, Latin.] The act of becoming surety for another.
SPONSOR. *f.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another. *Ayliffe.*
SPONTANEITY. *f.* [from *spontaneitas*, Lat.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord; uncompelled. *Bramhall.*
SPONTANEOUS. *a.* [from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion. *Hale.*
SPONTANEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *spontaneus*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.
SPONTANEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *spontaneus*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale.*
SPool. *f.* [from *spool*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* To pass swiftly. *Dryden.*
SPOON. *f.* [from *spaen*, Dutch.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids. *Shakspeare.*
SPOONBILL. *f.* [from *spoon* and *bill*.] A bird; The end of its bill is broad. *Derham.*
SPOONFUL. *f.* [from *spoon* and *full*.]
 1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. *Bacon.*
 2. Any small quantity of liquid. *Arbutnot.*
SPOONMEAT. *f.* [from *spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon. *Dryden.*
SPOONWORT, or *Scurvygrass.* *f.*
To SPOON. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship being under sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*
SPORADICAL. *a.* [from *σποραδικός*.] A sporadic disease is an endemial disease, which in a particular season affects but a few people. *Arbutnot.*
SPORT. *f.*
 1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney.*
 2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotson.*
 3. That with which one plays. *Dryden.*
 4. Play; idle gingle. *Broome.*
 5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing. *Clarendon.*
To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.*
 2. To represent by any kind of play. *Dryden.*
To SPORT. *v. n.*
 1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. *Broome.*
 2. To trifle. *Tillotson.*
SPORTFUL. *a.* [from *sport* and *full*.] Merry; frolick; wanton.
 1. Ludicrous; done in jest. *Bentley.*
SPORTFULLY. *ad.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.
SPORTFULNESS. *f.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick. *Sidney.*
SPORTIVE. *a.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope.*
SPORTIVENESS. *f.* [from *sportive*.] Gayety; play. *Walton.*
SPORTSMAN. *f.* [from *sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the recreations of the field. *Addison.*
SPORTULE. *f.* [from *sportule*, French; *sportula*, Latin.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*
SPOT. *f.* [from *spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.]
 1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration. *Dryden.*
 2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.
 3. A scandalous woman. *Shakspeare.*
 4. A small extent of place. *Addison.*
 5. Any particular place. *Ortney.*
 6. Upon the Spot; immediately without changing place.

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To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*
2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *a.* [from *spot.*]

1. Free from spots.
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure. *Waller.*

SPO'TTER. *f.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.

SPOTTY. *a.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Crashaw.*

SPOU'SAL. *f.* [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *f.* [*sponsa*, Lat. *esposa*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife. *Shakspeare.*

SPOU'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*

SPOU'SLESS. *a.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *f.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*
2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Burnet.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout.

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout. *Woodward.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain*] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *f.* [from the verb] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *f.* The dung of an otter. *DiE.*

SPRANG. The preterite of *spring*. *Tillotson.*

SPRAT. *f.* [*sprot*, Dutch.] A small sea fish. *Sidney.*

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death. *Hudibras.*
2. To tumble or creep. *Dryden.*

SPRAY. *f.*

1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*
2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*. *Arbutnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [*sprenan*, Sax. *spredan*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a large space. *Bacon.*
2. To cover by extension. *Granville.*
3. To cover over. *Isaiab.*
4. To stretch; to extend. *Milton.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to diffuse. *Mott.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Mil.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself. *Ed.*

SPREAD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass. *Add.*
2. Expansion of parts. *Ed.*

SPREADER. *f.* [from *spread.*]

1. One that spreads. *Hen.*
2. Publisher; divulgator; disseminator. *Sid.*

SPRENT. *par.* [*sprenan*, Sax. *spren*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. *Sid.*

SPRIG. *f.* [*yfbrig*, Welsh.] A small branch or sprig. *Ed.*

SPRIG Chrysal. *f.* Chrysal in form of hexangular column, adhering at one to the stone, and lasting till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRIGGY. *a.* [from *spring.*] Full of branches.

SPRIGHT. *f.* [Contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Latin.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent. *Spenser.*
2. Walking spirit; apparition. *Le.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage. *Sid.*
4. An arrow. *Ed.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spirit. *Shakspeare.*

SPRIGHTEFUL. *a.* [*springht* and *springhtly*] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous. *Ed.*

SPRIGHTEFULLY. *ad.* [from *springhtly*] Briskly; vigorously. *Shakspeare.*

SPRIGHTLINESS. *f.* [from *springhtly*] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity. *Add.*

SPRIGHTLY. *a.* [from *springhtly*] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Pr.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterite *sprung* *spring*, anciently *spring*, part. *springan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. *Pr.*
2. To begin to grow. *Ed.*
3. To proceed as from seed. *Mil.*
4. To come into existence; to issue forth. *Pr.*
5. To raise; to appear. *Jud.*
6. To issue with effect of force. *Pr.*
7. To proceed as from ancestors. *Ben. Jonson.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason. *Mil.*

9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump. *Blackmore.*

11. To fly with elastic power. *Mortimer.*

12. To rise from a covert. *Oron.*

S P R

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13. To issue from a fountain. *Genesis.*
 14. To proceed as from a source. *Craftaw.*
 15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. *Dryden.*
 To SPRING. *v. a.*
 1. To start; to rouse game. *Donne.*
 2. To produce to light. *Dryden.*
 3. To make by starting a plank. *Dryden.*
 4. To discharge a mine. *Addison.*
 5. To contrive a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
 6. To produce hastily.
 SPRING. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The season in which plants spring and vegetate. *Shakespeare.*
 2. An elastic body; a body which when shortened or compressed has the power of restoring itself. *Moxon.*
 3. Elastic force. *Newton.*
 4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*
 5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. *Addison.*
 6. A leak; a start of a plank. *Ben. Johnson.*
 7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
 8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied. *Dryden.*
 9. Rise; beginning. *1. Samuel.*
 10. Cause; original. *Swift.*
 SPRING. *ad.* [from the noun.] With elastic vigour. *Spenser.*
 SPRINGAL. *f.* a youth. *Spenser.*
 SPRINGE. *f.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which catches by a spring or jerk. *Dryden.*
 SPRINGER. *f.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.
 SPRINGHALT. *f.* [from *spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs. *Shakespeare.*
 SPRINGINESS. *f.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself. *Boyle.*
 SPRINGLE. *f.* [from *spring*.] A springe; an elastic noose. *Carew.*
 SPRINGTIDE. *f.* [from *spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon; high tide. *Grew.*
 SPRINGY. *a.* [from *spring*.] Elastic; having the power of restoring itself. *Newton. Bentley.*
 2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. *Mortimer.*
 To SPRINKLE. *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses. *Exodus.*
 2. To scatter in drops. *Numbers.*
 3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in particles. *Dryden.*

To SPRINKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops. *A. Liff.*
 To SPRIT. *v. a.* [*sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force.
 To SPRIT. *v. n.* [*sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout.
 SPRIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout. *Mortimer.*
 SPRI'TSAIL. *f.* [*sprit* and *sail*] The sail which belongs to the bolt-sprit-mast. *Wise-man.*
 SPRITE. *f.* [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*
 SPRITEFULLY. *ad.* Vigorously; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*
 SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete. *Hooker.*
 To SPROUT. *v. n.* [*sprytan*, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.]
 1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*
 2. To shoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*
 3. To grow. *Tickell.*
 SPROUT. *f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*
 SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat. *Donne. Milton. Boyle. Tatler.*
 To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected neatness.
 SPRUCEBEER. *f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tintured with branches of fir. *Arbutnot.*
 SPRUCELEATHER. *f.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Dryden.*
 SPRUCENESS. *f.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.
 SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*. *Pope.*
 SPRUNT. *f.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.
 SPUD. *f.* A short knife. *Swift.*
 SPULLERS of Yarn. *f.* Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dick.*
 SPUME. *f.* [*spuma*, Lat.] foam; froth. *Broton.*
 To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Lat.] To foam; to froth.
 SPUMOUS. *a.* [*spumous*, Lat.] Frothy; foamy. *Brown.*
 SPUMY. }
 SPUN. The preterite and part pass. of *spin*. *Addison.*
 SPUNGE. *f.* [*spongia*, Lat.] See *Sponge*.
 To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*
 SPUNGINGHOUSE. *f.* [*sponge* and *house*.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.
 SPUNGY. *a.* [from *sponge*.]

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1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge. *Dryden.*
 2. Wet; moist; watery. *Shakefp.*
 3. Drunken; wet with liquor. *Shakefp.*
- SPUNK.** *f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. *Brown.*

- SPUR.** *f.* [*rpuna*, Saxon; *spore*, Dutch.]
1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel. *Knolles.*
 2. Incitement; instigation. *Bacon.*
 3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes. *Shakefp.*
 4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock. *Ray.*
 5. Any thing standing out; a snag. *Shakefp.*

- To SPUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur. *Co'llier.*
 2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Locke.*
 3. To drive by force. *Shakefp.*

- To SPUR.** *v. n.*
1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
 2. To pre's forward. *Grew.*

SPUR'GALLED. *a.* [*spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with a spur. *Shakefp.*

SPURGE. *f.* [*espurge*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch.] A plant violently purgative.

SPURGE. *Laurel* or *Mexeroon.* *f.* [*thymelæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

- SPUR'IOUS.** *a.* [*spurius*, Latin.]
1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
 2. Not legitimate; bastard. *Addison.*

SPURLING. *f.* [*spurlan*, Fr.] A small sea-fish. *Tusser.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [*rpunnan*, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. *Shakefp.*
2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain. *Shakefp.*
3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

- To SPURN.** *v. n.*
1. To make contemptuous opposition. *Shakefp.*
 2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle. *Gay.*

SPURN. *f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakefp.*

SPUR'NEY. *f.* A plant.

SPUR'RRER. *f.* [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.

SPUR'RRIER. *f.* [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.

SPUR'RRY. *f.* [*spurgula*, Latin.] A plant. *Mortimer.*

To SPURT. *v. a.* [See *To SPIRT*.] To fly out with a quick stream. *Wifeman.*

SPUR'WAY. *f.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse-

S Q U

way; a bridle-road; distinct from a for carriages.

SPUTATION. *f.* [*sputum*, Latin.] act of spitting. *Har.*

To SPU'ITER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops. *Dry.*
2. To fly out in small particles with noise. *Dry.*
3. To speak hastily and obscurely. *Cory.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out noise. *S.*

SPU'TTERER. *f.* [from *sputter*.] One sputters. *One*

SPY. *f.* [*yspie*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch.] One sent to watch conduct or motions of others. *Clare.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See *SPY*. *f.*]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance. *De.*
2. To discover by close examination. *Decay of P.*
3. To search or discover by artifice. *Num.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly. *Sh.*

SPY'BOAT. *f.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat out for intelligence. *Abut.*

SQUAB. *a.*

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *B.*
2. Fat; thick and short; awkward bulky. *Better.*

SQUAB. *f.* A kind of sofa or couch stuffed cushion. *S.*

SQUAB. *ad.* With a heavy sudden fall. *L'Estr.*

SQUA'BPIE. *f.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A made of many ingredients. *K.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump flat.

SQUABBISH. *a.* [from *squab*.] Thick heavy; fleshy.

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; wrangle. *Col.*

SQUA'BBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbut.*

SQUA'BBLER. *f.* [from *squabbie*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON. *f.* [*scadron*, Fr. *squadra*, Italian.]

1. A body of men drawn up square. *Mill.*
2. A part of an army; a troop. *K.*
3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ships. *Arbut.*

SQUA'DRONED. *a.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons. *Mill.*

SQUA'LID. *a.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul nasty; filthy. *Dryden.*

- SQUALL.** [*v. n. squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened. *Swift.*
- SQUALL.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud scream. *Swift.*
2. Sudden gust of wind.
- SQUALLER.** *f.* [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.
- SQUALLY.** *a.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty.
- SQUALOR.** *f.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness. *Burton.*
- SQUALMOUS.** *a.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales. *Woodward.*
- SQUANDER.** *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonic.]
1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely. *Savage.*
2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. *Dryden.*
- SQUANDERER.** *f.* [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster. *Locke.*
- SQUARE.** *a.* [*ysgwar*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Cornered; having right angles. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle. *Maxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content. *Wiseman.*
4. Parallel; exactly suitable. *Shakesp.*
5. Strong; stout; well set.
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair. *Shakesp.*
7. [In geometry.] Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16.
- SQUARE.** *f.* [*quadra*, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides. *Milton.*
2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. *Addison.*
3. Content of an angle. *Brown.*
4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion. *Spenser.*
6. Squadron; troops formed square. *Shakesp.*
7. Quaternion; number four. *Shakesp.*
8. Level; equality. *Dryden.*
9. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.*
10. Rule; conformity. *L'Estrange.*
11. SQUARES *gc.* The game proceeds. *L'Estrange.*
- TO SQUARE.** *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin.]
1. To form with right angles. *Boyle.*
2. To reduce to a square. *Prior.*
3. To measure; to reduce to a measure. *Shakesp.*
4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape. *Shakesp.*
5. To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.*
6. To respect in quartile. *Sautb.*
- TO SQUARE.** *v. n.*
1. To suit with; to fit with. *Woodward.*
2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. *Shakesp.*
- SQUARENESS.** *f.* [from *square*.] The state of being square. *Maxon.*
- SQUASH.** *f.* [from *quash*.]
1. Any thing soft and easily crushed. *Shakesp.*
2. [Metaph. Lat.] A plant. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. *Shakesp.*
4. A sudden fall. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A shock of soft bodies. *Swift.*
- TO SQUASH.** *v. a.* To crush into pulp.
- TO SQUAT.** *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.
- SQUAT.** *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cowering; close to the ground. *Swift.*
2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*
- SQUAT.** *f.*
1. The posture of cowering or lying close. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden fall. *Herbert.*
- SQUAT.** *f.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*
- TO SQUEAK.** *v. n.* [*squaka*, Swedish.]
1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry.
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone. *Shakesp.*
3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain. *Dryden.*
- SQUEAK.** *f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry. *Dryden.*
- TO SQUEAL.** *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain.
- SQUEAMISH.** *a.* [from *quamsis* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned. *Sidney. Scutiborn.*
- SQUEAMISHNESS.** *f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness. *Stillington.*
- TO SQUEEZE.** *v. a.* [epicran, Saxon.]
1. To press; to crush between two bodies. *Dryden.*
2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion. *L'Estrange.*
3. To force between close bodies.
- TO SQUEEZE.** *v. n.*
1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression. *Newton.*
2. To force way through close bodies.
- SQUEEZE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure. *Philips.*
- SQUEELCH.** *f.* Heavy fall. *L'Estrange.*
- SQUIB.** *f.* [*schiiben*, German.]

STA

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wild-fire. *Bacon.*
 2. Any petty fellow. *Tatler.*
- SQUILL.** *f.* [*squilla, scilla, Latin.*]
 1. A plant. *Roscommon.*
 2. A fish.
 3. An insect. *Grev.*
- SQUINANCY.** *f.* [*squinancie, Fr.*] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon.*
- SQUINT.** *a.* [*squinte, Dutch.*] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Milton.*
- To SQUINT.** *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon.*
- To SQUINT.** *v. a.*
 1. To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shakef.*
 2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*
- SQUINTEYED.** *a.* [*squint and eye.*]
 1. Having the sight directed oblique. *Kneller.*
 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*
- SQUINTIFERO.** *a.* Squinting. *Dryden.*
- To SQUINNY.** *v. n.* To look askint. *Shakef.*
- SQUIRE.** *f.* [Contracted of *esquire*; *escuyer, French.*]
 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shakef.*
 2. An attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden.*
 3. An attendant at court. *Shakef.*
- SQUIRREL.** *f.* [*escurueil, Fr. sciurus, Lat.*] A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*
- To SQUIRT.** *v. n.* To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbutnot.*
- To SQUIRT.** *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. *L'Estrange.*
- SQUIRT.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Pope.*
 2. A small quick stream. *Bacon.*
- SQUIRTER.** *f.* [from *squirt.*] One that plies a squirt. *Arbutnot.*
- To STAB.** *v. a.* [*stavek old Dutch.*]
 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakef.*
 2. To wound mortally or mischievously, by censure or calumny. *Philips.*
- STAB.** *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
 2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.
 3. A stroke; a blow. *South.*
- STABBER.** *f.* [from *stab.*] One who stabs; a private murderer.
- STABILIMENT.** *f.* [from *stabilis, Latin.*] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Derham.*

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- STABILITY.** *f.* [*stabilité, French.*]
 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength stand. *Blackmore.*
 2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
 3. Firmness of resolution.
- STABLE.** *a.* [*stabilis, Latin.*]
 1. Fixed; able to stand.
 2. Steady; constant.
 3. Strong; fixed in state.
- STABLE.** *f.* [*stabulum, Lat.*] A house for beasts.
- To STABLE.** *v. n.* [*stabulo, Latin.*] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.
- STABLEBOY.** } *f.* [*stable and boy*
STABLEMAN. } *man.*] One who tends in the stable.
- STABLENESS.** *f.* [from *stable.*]
 1. Power to stand.
 2. Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shakef.*
- STABLESTAND.** *f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the killing of the king's deer in the forest; this is when a man is found at his stand in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow or else standing close by a tree, with greyhounds in a leash.
- To STABLISH.** *v. n.* [*establi, Fr.*] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Denham.*
- STACK.** *f.* [*stacca, Italian.*]
 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood. *Wotton, Newton.*
 2. A number of chimneys or funnels. *Wifem.*
- To STACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Martine.*
- STACTE.** *f.* An aromack; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrour. *Exod.*
- STADLE.** *f.* [*stadel, Saxon.*]
 1. Any thing which serves for support to another.
 2. A staff, a crutch. *Spenser.*
 3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. *Bacon.*
- To STADLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles. *Talbot.*
- STADTHOLDER.** *f.* [*stadth and holder, Dutch.*] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
- STAFF.** *f.* plur. *staves*, [*stæf, Sax. staf, Danish; staf, Dutch.*]
 1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking. *Shakef.*
 2. A prop, a support.
 3. A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Any long piece of wood. *Addison.*
 5. An ensign of an office. *Hoyward.*
 6. [*Stef, Islandic*] A stanza; a series

verses regularly disposed; so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

Dryden.

STAFFISH. *a.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh.

Afcham.

STAFFTREE. *f.* A sort of evergreen pri-

STAG. *f.* The male red deer; the male of the hind.

Milton.

STAGE. *f.* [*estage*, French.]

1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited.

2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.

Knolles.

3. Any place where any thing is publicly transacted or Performed.

Shakesp.

4. A place in which rest is taken on a journey.

Hammond.

5. A single step of gradual process.

Rogers.

STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publicly.

Shakesp.

STAGECOACH. *f.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that halts and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

Gay.

STAGEPLAY. *j.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

Dryden.

STAGER. *f.* [from *stage*.]

1. A player.

Ben. Johnson.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner.

Swift.

STAGEVIL. *f.* A disease in horses.

STAGGARD. *f.* [from *stag*.] A four years old stag.

Ainsworth.

STAGGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.] 1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

Boyle.

2. To faint; To begin to give way.

Addison.

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt.

Bacon.

STAGGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

Shakesp.

2. To shock; to alarm.

L'Estrange.

STAGGERS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.

Shakesp.

2. Madness; wild conduct.

Shakesp.

STAGNANCY. *f.* [from *stagnant*.] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT. *a.* [*stagnans*, Latin.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

Woodward.

TO STAGNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Latin.]

To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

Arbutnot.

STAGNATION. *f.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion.

Addison.

STANDARD. *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] Sober grave; regular.

Milton.

STANDARDNESS. *f.* [from *standard*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity.

Dryden.

TO STAIN. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Shakesp.

2. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Milton.

STAIN. *f.*

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

Addison. Pope.

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Broome.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Sidney.

STAINER. *f.* [from *stain*.] One who stains; one who blots.

STAINLESS. *a.* [from *stain*.]

1. Free from blots or spots.

Sidney.

2. Free from sin or reproach.

Shakesp.

STAIR. *f.* [*stæzen*, Sax. *steghe*, Dutch.]

Steps by which we rise in ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

Clarendon. Milton.

STAIRCASE. *f.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE. *f.* [*staca*, Saxon; *stach*, Dutch.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

Hooker.

2. A piece of wood.

Dryden.

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.

Milton.

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

Shakesp.

5. Any thing pledged or wagered.

Cowley.

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

Hudibras.

7. The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed.

Moxon.

TO STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Evelyn.

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Scutb.

STALACTITES. *f.* [from *σταλάξ*] *Stalactites* is only spar in the shape of an icicle.

Woodward.

STALACTICAL. *a.* Resembling an icicle.

Derham.

STALAGMITES. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops.

Woodward.

STALE. *a.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time.

Prior.

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem.

Hayward.

STALE. *f.* [from *stælan*, Saxon, to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurements to draw others to any place or purpose.

Sidney.

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.

3. [From *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*Stale*,

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5. [*Stale*, Dutch, a flick.] A handle.

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
To wear out; to make old.

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

STA'LELY. *ad.* [from *stale*.] Of old; of long time.

STA'LENESS. *f.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK. *v. n.* [*realcan*, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps.

2. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

2. The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

3. The stem of a quill.

STA'LINGHORSE. *f.* [*stalking and horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

STA'NKY. *a.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

STALL. *f.* [*real*, Saxon; *stall*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable.

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

3. A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL. *v. a.*

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

2. To invest or instal.

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

2. To kennel.

STA'LLFED. *a.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass but dry feed.

STA'LLION. *f.* [*ysdalwyn*, Welsh; *estallion*, French; *stalbengst*, Dutch.] A horse kept for mares.

STAMINA. *f.* [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. Staminate flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as these constitute a large genus of plants.

STA

To STAMMER. *v. n.* [*stamper*, Saxon; *stamelen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch] speak with unnatural hesitation; to words with difficulty.

STAMMERER. *f.* [from *stammer*.] who speaks with hesitation.

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stamten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot downward.

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

3. To impress with some mark or figure.

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

5. To make by impressing a mark.

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP. *f.* [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Italian] Any instrument by which a defined impression is made.

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

3. A thing marked or stamped.

4. A picture cut in wood or metal.

5. A mark set upon things that pay taxes to the government.

6. A character of reputation good or bad.

7. Authority; currency; value.

8. Make; cast; form.

STAM'PER. *f.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was termination of the superlative degree: *Atbelsian*, most noble; *Bestan*, the best; *Wijian*, the wisest.

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, Fr.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.

STANCH. *a.*

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

2. Firm; sound of principle; trust; hearty; determined.

3. Strong; not to be broken.

STAN'CHEON. *f.* [*estanchon*, Fr.] A prop or support.

STANCHLESS. *a.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I stood*, *I have stood*. [*stancan*, Saxon; *staen*, Dutch.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or down.

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

3. To be placed as an edifice.

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

5. To become erect.

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.

S. T. A.

S. T. A.

1. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation. *Davies.*
 2. To be in any posture of resistance or defence. *Shakesp.*
 3. To be in a state of hostility. *Hayw.*
 4. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. *Bacon.*
 5. To stay; not to fly. *Clarendon.*
 6. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbutnot.*
 7. To remain in the present state. *Corinthians.*
 8. To be in a particular state. *Milton.*
 9. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.*
 10. To consist; to have its being or essence. *Hebrews.*
 11. To be with respect to terms of a contract. *Carew.*
 12. To have a place. *Clarendon.*
 13. To be in any state at the time present. *Clarendon.*
 14. To be in a permanent state. *Shakesp.*
 15. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.*
 16. To have any particular respect. *South.*
 17. To be without action.
 18. To depend; to rest; to be supported. *Whitgift.*
 19. To be with regard to state of mind. *Galatians.*
 20. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be free. *Addison.*
 21. To be with respect to any particular. *Shakesp.*
 22. To be resolutely of a party. *Psalms.*
 23. To be in the place; to be representative. *Locke.*
 24. To remain; to be fixed. *Milton.*
 25. To hold a course. *Pope.*
 26. To have a direction toward any local point. *Boyle.*
 27. To offer himself as a candidate.
 28. To place himself; to be placed. *Knolles.*
 29. To stagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.*
 30. To be with respect to chance. *Rowe.*
 31. To remain satisfied. *Shakesp.*
 32. To be without motion. *Shakesp.*
 33. To make delay. *Locke.*
 34. To insist; to dwell with many words. *2 Maccabees.*
 35. To be exposed. *Shakesp.*
 36. To persist; to persevere. *Taylor.*
 37. To persist in a claim. *Shakesp.*
 38. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
 39. To be consistent. *Felton.*
 40. To STAND by. To support; to defend; not to desert. *Calamy.*
 41. To STAND by. To be present without being an actor. *Shakesp.*
 42. To STAND by. To repose on; to rest in. *Pope.*

Vol. II.

30. To STAND for. To propose one's self a candidate. *Dennis.*
 31. To STAND for. To maintain; to profess to support. *Ben. Johnson.*
 32. To STAND off. To keep at a distance. *Dryden.*
 33. To STAND off. Not to comply. *Shakesp.*
 34. To STAND off. To forbear friendship or intimacy. *Asterbury.*
 35. To STAND off. To have relief; to appear pre-uberant or prominent. *Wotton.*
 36. To STAND out. To hold resolution; to hold a post. *Rogers.*
 37. To STAND out. Not to comply; to secede. *Dryden.*
 38. To STAND out. To be prominent or protuberant. *Psalms.*
 39. To STAND to. To ply; to persevere. *Dryden.*
 40. To STAND to. To remain fixed in a purpose. *Herbert.*
 41. To STAND under. To undergo; to sustain. *Shakesp.*
 42. To STAND up. To arise in order to gain notice. *Acts.*
 43. To STAND up. To make a party. *Shakesp.*
 44. To STAND upon. To concern; to interest. *Hudibras.*
 45. To STAND upon. To value; to take pride. *Ray.*
 46. To STAND upon. To insist.

To STAND. v. a.

1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding. *Smith.*
 2. To await; to abide; to suffer. *Addison.*
 3. To keep; to maintain ground. *Dryden.*

STAND. f. [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits standing. *Addison.*
 2. Rank; post; station. *Daniel.*
 3. Stop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
 4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
 5. The act of opposing. *Shakesp.*
 6. Highest mark; stationary point. *Dryden.*
 7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*
 8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation. *Locke.*
 9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed. *Dryden.*

STANDARD. f. [estandard, French.]

1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse. *Milton.*
 2. That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind. *Spratt.*
 3. That which has been tried by the proper test. *Swift.*
 4. A settled rate. *Bacon.*
 5. A standing stem or tree. *Evelyn.*

6 A.

STAN.

STA

STANDARD BEARER. *f.* [*standard* and *bear.*] One who bears a standard or ensign. *Spektor.*

STANCROP. *f.* An herb.

STANDEL. *f.* [from *stand.*] A tree of long standing. *Howel.*

STANDER. *f.* [from *stand.*]

1. One who stands. *Ascham.*
2. A tree that has stood long. *Ascham.*
3. **STANDER by.** One present; a mere spectator. *Shakesp.*

STANDERGRASS. *f.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

STANDING. *part. a.* [from *stand.*]

1. Settled; established. *Temple.*
2. Lasting; not transitory. *Addison.*
3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
4. Placed on feet. *Shakesp.*

STANDING. *f.* [from *stand.*]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office. *Woodward.*
2. Station; place to stand in. *Knolles.*
3. Power to stand. *Psalms.*
4. Rank; condition. *Shakesp.*
5. Competition; candidature. *Walton.*

STANDISH. *f.* [*stand* and *disb.*] A case for pen and ink. *Addison.*

STANG. *f.* [*stang*, Saxon.] A peich; a measure of land. *Swift.*

STANC. *a.* Weak; worn out. *Spenser.*

STANK. The preterite of *sink.* *Exodus.*

STANNARY. *a.* [from *stannum*, Latin] Relating to the tin works. *Garew.*

STANZA. *f.* [*stanza*, Ital. *stanz*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme used in that poem. *Dryden.*

STAPLE. *f.* [*estape*, French; *stapel*, Dut.] A settled mart; an established emporium. *Arbutnot.*

STAPLE. *a.* from the noun.]

1. Settled; established in commerce. *Dryden.*
2. According to the laws of commerce. *Swift.*

STAPLE. *f.* [*stapul*, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacbam.*

STAR. *f.* [*stern*, Sax. *sterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky. *Watts.*
2. The pole star. *Shakesp.*
3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune. *Shakesp.*
4. A mark of reference. *Watts.*

STAR of Bethlehem. *f.* [*ornithogalum*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a lily flower, composed of six petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whose centre is possessed by the pointal, which afterward turns to a roundish fruit. *Miller.*

STARAPPLE. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

STARBOARD. *f.* [*sternbord*, Saxon.]

Is the right-hand side of the ship, as board is the left. *Harris. Bram.*

STARCH. *f.* [from *stare*, Teutonic, *starch*, A kind of viscid matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened. *Fletcher.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER. *f.* [*camera stellata*, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity and dispute. *Shak.*

STARCHED. *a.* [from *starch.*]

1. Stiffened with starch.
2. Stiff; precise; formal. *Sa.*

STARCHER. *f.* [from *starch.*] One who trades in starch.

STARCHLY. *ad.* [from *starch.*] Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS. *f.* [from *starch.*] Stiffness, preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [*stern*, Sax. *stern*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupid horror, *Spenser.*
2. To STARE in the face. To be unreasonably evident. *Locke.*
3. To stand out prominent. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look. *Dryden.*
2. [*sternus*, Latin] Starling.

STARER. *f.* [from *stare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes. *P.*

STARFISH. *f.* [*star* and *fish.*] A branching out into several points. *Wood.*

STARGAZER. *f.* [*star* and *gaze.*] An astronomer, or astrologer. *L'Estrange.*

STARHAWK. *f.* [*astor*, Latin.] A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK. *a.* [*stern*, *stern*, Saxon; *stark*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged. *Ben. Jonson.*
2. Deep; full. *Ben. Jonson.*
3. Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Call.*

STARK. *ad.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word; as, *stark mad*, made in the highest degree. *Ab.*

STARCLY. *ad.* [from *stark.*] Stiffly, strongly. *Shak.*

STARLESS. *a.* [from *star.*] Having no light of stars. *Miller.*

STARLIGHT. *f.* [*star* and *light.*] Light of the stars. *Miller.*

STARLIGHT. *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dryden.*

STARLIKE. *a.* [*star* and *like.*]

1. Stellated; having various points; resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.*
2. Bright; illustrious. *Boyd.*

STARLING. *f.* [*sternling*, Sax.] A singing bird. *Shakesp.*

STARPAVED. *a.* [*star* and *pave.*] Studded with stars. *Miller.*

STA

- STARPROOF.** *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight. *Milton.*
- STAR READ.** *f.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars.
- STARRED.** *a.* [*from star*.]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shaksp.*
 2. Decorated with stars. *Milton.*
- STARRY.** *a.* [*from star*.]
1. Decorated with stars. *Pope.*
 2. Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden.*
 3. Resembling stars.
- STARRING.** *a.* [*from star*.] Shining with stellar light. *Crosbaro.*
- STARSHOOT.** *f.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star. *Boyle.*
- TO START.** *v. n.* [*starten*, German.]
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame. *Bacon.*
 2. To rise suddenly. *Roscommon.*
 3. To move with a sudden quickness. *Cleveland.*
 4. To shrink; to winch. *Shaksp.*
 5. To deviate. *Creech.*
 6. To set out from the barrier at a race. *Darbois.*
 7. To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*
- TO START.** *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Shake.*
 2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place. *Shaksp.*
 3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice. *Spratt.*
 4. To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple.*
 5. To put suddenly out of place. *Wijem.*
- START.** *f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame. *Dryden.*
 2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shaksp.*
 3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *Ben. Johnson.*
 5. A quick spring or motion. *Grew.*
 6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *Bacon.*
 7. To get the **START**. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*
- STARTER.** *f.* [*from start*.] One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*
- STARTINGLY.** *ad.* [*from starting*.] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shaksp.*
- TO STARTLE.** *v. n.* [*from start*.] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression. *Addison.*
- TO STARTLE.** *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terror.
- STARTLE.** *f.* [*from the verb*.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror. *Spectator.*
- STARTUP.** *f.* [*start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shaksp.*
- TO STARVE.** *v. n.* [*preapian*, Saxon; *sterwen*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.*
 2. To perish with hunger. *Locke.*
 3. To be killed with cold. *Sanays.*
 4. To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*
 5. To be destroyed with cold. *Woodw.*
- TO STARVE.** *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger. *Prior.*
 2. To subdue by famine. *Arbucknot.*
 3. To kill with cold. *Milton.*
 4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*
- STARVLING.** *f.* [*from starve*.] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Donne.*
- STARWORT.** *f.* [*aster*, Latin.] Elecampane.
- STATARY.** *a.* [*from status*, Lat.] Fixed; settled.
- STATE.** *f.* [*status*, Latin.]
1. Condition; circumstance of nature or fortune. *Milton.*
 2. Modification of any thing. *Byle.*
 3. Stationary point; crisis; height. *Wifeman.*
 4. Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel.*
 5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shaksp.*
 6. A republick; a government not monarchical. *Temple.*
 7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*
 8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Roscommon.*
 9. Dignity; grandeur. *Milton.*
 10. A seat of dignity. *Shaksp.*
 11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon.*
 12. A person of high rank. *Latimer.*
 13. The principal persons in the government. *Milton.*
 14. Joined with another word it signifies publick: as, state affairs. *Bacon.*
- TO STATE.** *v. a.* [*constater*, French.]
1. To settle; to regulate. *Collier.*
 2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification. *Hammond.*
- STATELINESS.** *f.* [*from stately*.]
1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity. *More.*
 2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton.*
- STATELY.** *ad.* [*from state*.]
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated. *Raleigh.*
 2. Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryd.*
- STATELY.** *ad.* [*from the adjective*.] Majestically. *Milton.*
- STATESMAN.** *f.* [*state* and *man*.]

STA

STE

A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *Ben. Johnson.*

2. One employed in publick affairs. *South.*

STATESWOMAN. *f.* [state and woman.]

A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben. Johnson.*

STATICAL. } *a.* [from the noun.] Re-

STATICK. } lating to the science of weighing. *A bushnot.*

STA'TICKS. *f.* [statum.] The science which considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *f.* [statio, Latin.]

1. The act of standing. *Hooker.*

2. A state of rest. *Brown.*

3. A place where any one is placed. *Hayward, Creech.*

4. Post assigned; office. *Milton.*

5. Situation, position. *Prior.*

6. Employment; office. *Swift.*

7. Character; state. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *a.* [from station. Fixed; not progressive. *Mewton.*

STA'TIONER. *f.* [from station.]

1. A bookseller. *Dryden.*

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TIST. *f.* [from state.] A statesman; a politician. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY. *f.* [from statua, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life. *Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues. *Swift.*

STA'TUTE. *f.* [statua, Lat.] An image; a solid representation of any living being. *Wilkins.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue. *Shakelp.*

STA'TURE. *f.* [statura, Lat.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*

STATUTABLE. *a.* [from statute.] According to statute. *Addison.*

STA'TUE. *f.* [statutum, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legislature. *Tillotson.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* [from staff.]

1. To break in pieces. *Dryden.*

2. To push off as with a staff. *Ben. Johnson.*

3. To pour by breaking the cask. *Sandys.*

4. To furnish with rundies or staves. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE and Tail. *v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

STAVES. *f.* The plural of staff. *Spenser.*

STA'VESACRE. *f.* Larkspur. A plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [staen, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *See*

2. To continue in a state. *De*

3. To wait; to attend. *De*

4. To stop, to stand still. *De*

5. To dwell; to be long. *De*

6. To rest confidently. *Is*

To STAY. *v. a.*

1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder progression. *Spe*

3. To keep from departure. *De*

4. To prop; to support; to hold up. *He*

STAY. *f.* [stays, French.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *See*

2. Stay; cessation of progression. *He*

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress. *Fair*

5. Restraint; prudence; caution. *De*

6. A fixed state. *De*

7. A prop; a support. *M*

7. Tackling.

8. Boddice for women.

9. Steadiness of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. a.* [from stay.]

1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile. *See*

2. Stopped.

STA'YEDLY. *ad.* [from stayed.] Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly.

STA'YEDNE S. *f.* [from stayed.]

1. Solidity; weight. *Cam*

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; discretion.

STA'YER. *f.* [from stay.] One who holds or supports. *Phi*

STA'YLACE. *f.* [stay and lace.] A band with which women fasten boddices. *See*

STAYS. *f.* Without singular.

1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waist worn by women.

2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling. *Sid*

3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dry*

STEAD. *f.* [stæd, Saxon.]

1. Place. *Sp*

2. Room; place which another had or might have. *1. Chron*

3. Use; help. *Aster*

4. The frame of a bed. *Dry*

STEAD, *sted*, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon, *stæd*, *stæd*, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stæde*, a shore or station for ships. *Gib*

To STEAD. *v. a.*

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. *Sidney. Roun*

2. To

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STE

- To fill the place of another. *Shakesp.*
STEADFAST. *a.* [*stead and fast.*] *Spenser.*
 1. Fast in place; firm; fixed. *Ecclus.*
 2. Constant; resolute. *Wake.*
STEADFASTLY. *ad.* [from *steadfast.*] *Wake.*
 1. Firmly; constantly.
STEADFASTNESS. *f.* [from *steadfast.*] *Spenser.*
 1. Immutability; fixedness.
 2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.
STEADILY. *ad.* [from *steady.*] *South.*
 1. Without tottering; without shaking.
 2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackmore.*
STEADINESS. *f.* [from *steady.*] *Arbutnot.*
 1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.
 2. Firmness; constancy. *Collier.*
 3. Constant unvaried conduct.
STEADY. *a.* [*stædig, Saxon.*] *Pope.*
 1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.
 2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention. *Locke.*
STEAK. *f.* [*steyk, Islandick.*] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*
TO STEAL. *v. a.* preterite *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen.* [*stelan, Sax. stelen, Dutch.*] *Shakesp.*
 1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take secretly without right.
 2. To draw or convey without notice. *Spenser.*
 3. To gain or effect by private means. *Calamy.*
TO STEAL. *v. n.*
 1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently. *Sidney.*
 2. To practise theft; to play the thief. *Shakesp.*
STEALER. *f.* [from *steal.*] One who steals; a thief. *Shakesp.*
STEALINGLY. *ad.* [from *stealing.*] Slyly; by invisible motion. *Sidney.*
STEALTH. *f.* [from *steal.*] *Shakesp.*
 1. The act of stealing; theft. *Raleigh.*
 2. The thing stolen.
 3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *Dryden.*
STEALTHY. *a.* [from *stealth.*] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth. *Shakesp.*
STEAM. *f.* [*steme, Saxon.*] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot. *Dryden. Woodward.*
TO STEAM. *v. n.* [*steman, Saxon.*] *Dryden.*
 1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.
 2. To send up vapours. *Milton.*
 3. To pass in vapours. *Boyle.*
STEAN. for *stone.*
STEATOMA. *f.* [*στάτωμα.*] Matter in a vein composed of fat. *Sharp.*

- STEED.** *f.* [*steda, Saxon.*] A horse for state or war. *Pope.*
STEEL. *f.* [*stal; Saxon; steel, Dutch.*] *Chambers.*
 1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined by the fire with ingredients, which render it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments.
 2. It is often used for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*
 3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbutnot.*
 4. It is used proverbially for hardness; as heads of steel.
TO STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] *Shakesp.*
 1. To point or edge with steel.
 2. To make hard or firm. *Addison.*
STEELY. *a.* [from *steel.*] *Gay.*
 1. Made of steel.
 2. Hard; firm. *Sidney.*
STEELYARD. *f.* [*steel and yard*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.
STEEN, or *Steane.* *f.* A fictitious vessel of clay or stone. *Ansforth.*
STEEP. *a.* [*stæp, Sax.*] Rising or descending with great inclination. *Addison.*
STEEP. *f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendiculatity. *Dryden.*
TO STEEP. *v. a.* [*stippen, Dutch.*] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*
STEEPLE. *f.* [*steopl, stypel, Saxon.*] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells. *Shakesp.*
STEEPLY. *ad.* [from *steep.*] With precipitous declivity.
STEEPNESS. *f.* [from *steep.*] Precipitous declivity. *Addison.*
STEE'PY. *a.* [from *steep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*
STEER. *f.* [*steyne, Saxon; stier, Dutch.*] A young bullock. *Spenser.*
TO STEER. *v. a.* [*stean, steyan, Sax. stieren, Dutch*] To direct; to guide in a passage. *Spenser.*
TO STEER, *v. n.* To direct a course. *Locke.*
STEERAGE. *f.* [from *steer.*] *Shakesp.*
 1. The act or practice of steering.
 2. Direction; regulation of a course.
 3. That by which any course is guided. *Swift.*
 4. Regulation or management of any thing.
 5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.
STEERSMATE. *f.* [*stier and mate, or* *STEERSMAN.* *f.* [*mate.*] A pilot; one who steers a ship. *L'Estrange.*

STE-

S T E

STEGANOGRAPHY. *f.* [*στεγανος* and *γραφω*.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers. *Bailey.*

STEGNOTICK. *a.* [*στεγνολυκος*.] Binding; rendering coſtly. *Bailey.*

STE/LE. *f.* [*stela*, Sax. *stela*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STELLAR. *a.* [from *stella*, Lat.] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars. *Milton.*

STELLATE. *a.* [*stellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *f.* [from *stella*, Latin.] Emission of light as from a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*stella* and *fero*, Lat.] Having ſtars. *Diſ.*

STELLION. *f.* [*stellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Anſworth.*

STELLIONATE. *f.* [*stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*

STEM. *f.* [*stemma*, Latin.]

1. The ſtalk; the tw g. *Waller.*

2. Family; race; generation. *Shakeſp.*

3. [*Stammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or fore part of a ſhip. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [*stemma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs acroſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream. *Dryden.*

STENCH. *f.* [from *ſtencan*, Saxon.] A ſtink; a bad ſmell. *Bacon.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make to ſtink. *Mortimer.*

STENOGRAPHY. *f.* [*στενος* and *γραφω*.] Short-hand. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homeric herald.] Loudly ſpeaking ing or ſounding. *Derham.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [*ſtæppan*, Sax. *ſtappen*. Dutch.]

1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*

2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion. *Shakeſp.*

3. To move mentally. *Watts.*

4. To go; to walk. *Shakeſp.*

5. To take a ſhort walk. *Shakeſp.*

6. To walk gravely and ſlowly. *Knolles.*

STEP. *f.* [*ſtæp*, Saxon; *ſtap* Dutch.]

1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot. *Addiſon.*

2. One remove in climbing. *Knolles.*

3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot. *Arbutnot.*

4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace. *Sam.*

5. Walk; paſſage. *Dryden.*

6. Progreſſion; act of advancing. *Newton.*

7. Footſtep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*

8. Gait; manner of walking.

9. Action; inſtance of conduct. *Pope.*

S T E

10. Something on which the foot ſteps, in compoſition, ſignifies one related only by marriage.

STE/PPIUGSTONE. *f.* [*ſtep* and *Stone* laid to catch the foot, and from wet or dirt.

STERCORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*stercora*, Lat.] belonging to dung. *Arbutnot.*

STERCORATION. *f.* [from *stercora*, The act of dunging. *Evelyn.*

STEREOGRAPHY. *f.* [*στερεος* and *γραφω*.] The art of drawing the forms of upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY. *f.* [*στερεος* and *μετρο*.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid dies.

STERIL. *a.* [*sterile*, Fr. *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not producing ſecundity. *Shakeſp.*

STERILITY. *f.* [*ſterilitas*, Lat.] Barrenneſs; want of ſecundity; unfruitneſs. *Bacon.*

To STERILIZE. *v. a.* [from *steril*, make barren; to deprive of ſecundity. *Shakeſp.*

STERLING. *a.* [from the *Eaſterlings*, were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated. *Bacon.*

2. Genuine; having paſt the teſt. *Shakeſp.*

STERLING. *f.* [*ſterlingum*, low Lat.]

1. Engliſh coin; money. *Gaſp.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *a.* [*ſteynn*, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent aſpect. *Knolles.*

2. Severe of manners; harſh; unreſolving. *Dryden.*

3. Hard; afflictive. *Shakeſp.*

STERN. *f.* [*ſteon*, Saxon.]

1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed. *Waller.*

2. Poſt of management; direction. *Shakeſp.*

3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spenser.*

STERNAGE. *f.* [from *stern*.] The ſtern or ſtern.

STERNLY. *ad.* [from *stern*.] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely. *Milton.*

STERNNESS. *f.* [from *stern*.]

1. Severity of look. *Spenser.*

2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners. *Dryden.*

STERNON. *f.* [*ſtepron*.] The breaſt-bone. *Wiſeman.*

STERNUTATION. *f.* [*ſternutatio*, Lat.] The act of ſneezing. *Quintus.*

STERNUTATIVE. *a.* [*ſternutatif*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of ſneezing.

STER-

STERNUTATORY. *f.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr.]
Medicine that provokes to sneeze. *Brown.*

STEVEN. *f.* [*stēven*, Saxon.] A cry, or
loud clamour. *Spenser.*

STEW. *v. a.* [*esewer*, French; *stoven*,
Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow
moist heat. *Shakesp.*

STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist
heat.

STEW. *f.* [*esewe*, French; *stufa*, Italian;
stufa, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. *Abbot.*

3. A storepond; a small pond where fish
are kept for the table. *Abbot.*

STEWARD. *f.* [*steward*, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of ano-
ther. *Swift.*

2. An officer of state. *Shakesp.*

STEWARDSHIP. *f.* [from *steward*.]

The office of a steward.

STIBIAL. *a.* [from *sibium*, Latin.] An-
timonial. *Harvey.*

STICADOS. *f.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STICK. *f.* [*sticca*, Sax. *stecco*, Italian;
stick, Dutch.] A piece of wood small and
long; a slender stem. *Dryden.*

To **STICK.** *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle

pass. *stuck*. [*stican*, Saxon.] To fasten
on so as that it may adhere. *Addison.*

To **STICK.** *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tena-
city or penetrating power. *Raleigh.*

2. To be inseparable; to be united with
any thing. *Sanderfon.*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully. *Bacon.*

4. To stop; to lose motion. *Smith.*

5. To resist emission. *Shakesp.*

6. To be constant; to adhere with firm-
ness. *Hammond.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering. *Pope.*

8. To remain; not to be lost: *things learnt*
early stick. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake: as,
stick to your work. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple. *Swift.*

11. To scruple; to hesitate. *Bacon.*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to pro-
ceed. *Clarendon.*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled. *Watts.*

14. To **STICK out.** To be prominent
with deformity. *Job.*

15. To **STICK out.** To be unemployed.

16. To **STICK out.** To refuse concurrence.

To **STICK.** *v. a.* [*stician*, Sax. *steken*,
Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed in-
strument. *Grew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body.

3. To fasten by transfixion. *Dryden.*

4. To set with something pointed: as, to
stick the cushion with pins. *Dryden.*

STICKINESS. *f.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive

quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tena-
cacity.

To **STICKLE.** *v. n.*

1. To take part with one side or other.

2. To contest; to altercate; to contend
rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

3. To trim; to play fast and loose. *Dryden.*

STICKLEBAG. *f.* [Properly *stickleback*.]

The smallest of fresh water fish. *Wakem.*

STICKLER. *f.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A fidesman to fencers; a second to a
duellist. *Sidney.*

2. An obstinate contender about any
thing. *Swift.*

STICKY. *a.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhe-
sive glutinous. *Bacon.*

STIFF. *a.* [*stijf*, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish;
stijf, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not
flaccid; not to be easily bent. *Milton.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid;
thick; inspissated. *Burnet.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

5. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Shakesp.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; con-
strained. *Taylor.*

7. Formal; rigorous; unwilling to excuse
or omit punctilios. *Addison.*

To **STIFFEN.** *v. a.* [*stefman*, Saxon.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to
make unpliant. *Sandys.*

2. To make obstinate. *Dryden.*

To **STIFFEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to be-
come unpliant. *Dryden.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptible of impression;
to grow obstinate. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEARTED. *a.* [*stiff* and *heart*.]

Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

STIFFLY. *ad.* [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; in-
flexibly; stubbornly. *Hooker.*

STIFFNECKED. *a.* [*stiff* and *neck*.]

Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

STIFFNESS. *f.* [from *stiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; in-
eptitude to bend. *L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity. *Dryden.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaci-
ousness. *Locke.*

3. Unpleasing formality; constraint. *Asterbury.*
 6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs. *Spencer.*
 7. Manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained. *Felton.*
To STIFLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouter*, French.]
 1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate. *Milton. Baker.*
 2. To keep in; to hinder from emission. *Newton.*
 3. To extinguish by hindering communication: *the fire was ſtified.*
 4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means. *Addiſon.*
 5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal. *Orway.*
STIGMA. *f.* [*ſigma*, Latin.]
 1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.
 2. A mark of infamy.
STIGMATICAL. *a.* [*from ſigma*.]
STIGMATICK. *f.* Branded or marked with ſome token of infamy. *Shakeſp.*
To STIGMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſigmatiſer*, Fr.]
 To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*
STILAR. *a.* [*from ſtile*.] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial. *Moxon.*
STILE. *f.* [*reizele*, from *reizan*, Saxon, to climb.]
 1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one incloſure to another. *L'Eſtrange.*
 2. A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun dial. *Moxon.*
STILETTO. *f.* [*ital. ſilet*, Fr.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point. *Hakewill.*
To STILL. *v. a.* [*reillan*, Saxon; *reillen*, Dutch.]
 1. To ſilence; to make ſilent. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To quiet; to appeaſe. *Bacon.*
 3. To make motionleſs. *Woodward.*
STILL. *a.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]
 1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. *Addiſon.*
 2. Quiet; calm. *Donne. South.*
 3. Motionleſs. *Locke.*
STILL. *f.* Calm; ſilence. *Bacon.*
STILL. *ad.* [*ſtulle*, Saxon.]
 1. To this time; till now. *Eaton.*
 2. Nevertheleſs; notwithstanding. *Ald.*
 3. In an increaſing degree: *If we do more we ſhall do better.* *Aſterbury.*
 4. Always; ever; continually. *B. Johnſ.*
 5. After that; yet *ſhe eſcaped but was ſtill frighted.* *Whigſte.*
 6. In continuance. *Shakeſp.*
STILL. *f.* [*from diſtil*.] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick. *Cleveland. Newton.*
To STILL. *v. a.* [*from diſtil*.] To diſtil; to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.
To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtill*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. *Craſhaw.*
STILLATIOUS. *a.* [*ſtillatitius*, Latin.]
 Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.
- STILLTORY.** *f.* [*from ſtill* or *diſtil*.]
 1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.
 2. The room in which ſtills are placed in a laboratory.
STILLBORN. *a.* [*ſtill* and *born*.]
 Lifeleſs; dead in the birth.
STILLICIDE. *f.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] ſucceſſion of drops.
STILLICIDIOUS. *a.* [*from ſtillicide*.] ſing in drops.
STILLNESS. [*from ſtill*.]
 1. Calm; quiet. *Dry.*
 2. Silence; taciturnity. *Shakeſp.*
STILLSTAND. *f.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand*.] ſence of motion. *Shakeſp.*
STILLY. *ad.* [*from ſtill*.]
 1. Silently; not loudly. *Shakeſp.*
 2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.
STILTS. *f.* [*ſtelten*, Dutch.] Supports which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk. *M.*
To STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Lat.]
 1. To prick.
 2. To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.
 3. [*In phyſick*.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards a part. *Arbutnot.*
STIMULATION. *f.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency. *W.*
To STING. *v. a.* preterite *I ſung*, participle paſſive *ſtang*, and *ſtung*. [*reinge*, Saxon.]
 1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions. *Brown.*
 2. To pain acutely. *Shakeſp.*
STING. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed. *Drayton.*
 2. Any thing that gives pain. *Forſ.*
 3. The point in the laſt verſe. *Dryden.*
STINGILY. *ad.* [*from ſtingy*.] Coverouſly.
STINGINESS. *f.* [*from ſtingy*.] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardly neſs.
STINGLESS. *a.* [*from ſting*.] Having no ſting. *Decay of Piety.*
STINGO. *f.* Old beer.
STINGY. *a.* Covetous; niggardly; avaricious. *Arbutnot.*
To STINK. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtunk*, or *ſtunk*. [*reinken*, Sax. *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction. *Locke.*
STINK. *f.* [*from the verb*.] Offenſive ſmell. *Dryden.*
STINKARD. *f.* [*from ſtink*.] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.
STINKER. *f.* [*from ſtink*.] Something intended to offend by the ſmell. *Harvey.*
STINK.

STINKINGLY. *ad.* [from *stinking*.] With
a stink. *Shakeſp.*

STINKPOT. *f.* [*stink* and *pot*.] An arti-
ficial composition offensive to the ſmell.

Harvey.

STINT. *v. a.* [*ſynta*, Swediſh.] To
bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain;
to ſtop. *Hooker. Dryden. Addiſon.*

STINT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; reſtraint. *Hook. Dryd.*

2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

Denham. Swift.

STIPEND. *f.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Wages;
ſettled pay. *Ben. Johnson. Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *a.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Lat.]
Receiving ſalarie; performing any ſervice
for a ſtated price. *Kuoller. Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *f.* One who performs
any ſervice for a ſettled payment. *Abbot.*

STIPICAL. *a.* [*ſtipiculus*.] It ſhould be
ſtipick. } *ſtyptick*; having the power
to ſtaunch blood; aſtringent. *Boyle. Wiſe.*

STIPULA'IE. *v. n.* [*ſtipular*, Latin.]
To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms,

Arbutnot.

STIPULA'TION. *f.* [from *ſtipulate*.] Bar-
gain. *Rogers.*

STIR. *v. a.* [*ſtirpan*, Saxon; *ſtooren*,
Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

Temple. Blackmore.

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Hale.

3. To incite; to inſtigate; to animate.

Shakeſp.

4. & **STIR** *up*. To incite; to animate;
to inſtigate. *Spenser.*

5. To **STIR** *up*. To put in action.

Iſaiab.

STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's ſelf; to go out of the
place; to change place. *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be ſtill.

Addiſon.

3. To become the object of notice.

Watts.

4. To riſe in the morning.

Shakeſp.

STIR. *f.* [*ſtir*, Runick, a battle.]

1. Tumult; buſtle. *South. Locke.*

2. Convulſion; publick diſturbance; tu-
multuous diſorder. *Abbot. Davies. Milton.*

3. Agitation; conſtiting paſſion.

Shakeſp.

STIRIOUS. *a.* [from *ſtiris*, Latin.] Re-
ſembling ſtir. *Brown.*

STIRP. *f.* [*ſtirps*, Latin.] Race; family;
generation. *Bacon.*

STIRRER. *f.* [from *ſtir*.]

1. One who ſtir in motion; one who puts
in motion.

2. A rier in the morning. *Shakeſp.*

3. An inciter; an inſtigatōr.

STIR. *v. n.*

4. **STIRRER** *up*. An inciter; an inſti-
gator. *Rakeſp.*

STIRRUP. *f.* [*ſtirap*, Saxon.] An iron
hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the
horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or
rides. *Comden.*

TO STITCH. *v. a.* [*ſticken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſew; to work on with a needle.

2. To join; to unite. *Wotton.*

3. To **STITCH** *up*. To mend what was
rent. *Wiſeman.*

TO STITCH. *v. n.* To practice needle-
work.

STITCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A paſs of the needle and thread through
any thing.

2. A ſharp lancinating pain. *Harvey.*

STITCHERY. *f.* [from *ſtitch*.] Needle-
work. *Shakeſp.*

STITCHWORT. *f.* Camomile. *Arbut.*

STITHY. *f.* [*ſtith*, hard, Saxon.] An an-
vil; the iron body on which the ſmith
forges his work. *Shakeſp.*

TO STIVE. *v. a.*

1. To ſtuff up cloſe.

Sandys.

2. To make hot or ſultry. *Wotton.*

STOAT. *f.* A ſmall ſtinking animal.

STO'CAH. *f.* [Irish; *ſtoch*, Erſk.] An at-
tendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at
a horſeman's foot. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO. *f.* [from *ſtocca*, a rapier,
Italian] A thruſt with the rapier.

Shakeſp.

STOCK. *f.* [*ſtoc*, Saxon; *ſtock*, Dutch;
eſtock, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Joh.*

2. The trunk into which a graſt is in-
ſerted. *Bacon. Peſe.*

3. A log; a poſt. *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially ſtupid. *Spenser.*

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A ſupport of a ſhip while it is built.

Dryden.

7. A thruſt; a ſtoccado.

Shakeſp.

8. Something made of linen; a cravat;
a cloſe neckcloth. Anciently a cover for
the legs, now ſtocking. *Shakeſp.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Denham.

10. The principal; capital ſtore; fund
already provided. *Ben. Johnson. Bacon.*

11. Quantity; ſtore; body.

Arbutnot.

12. A fund eſtabliſhed by the government,
of which the value riſes and falls by arti-
fice or chance. *Peſe.*

TO STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently. *South.*

2. To lay in ſtore.

3. To put in the ſtocks. *Shakeſp.*

4. To **STOCK** *up*. To extirpate.

Decay of Piety.

STOCK

STO

STOCKDOVE. *f.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*
STOCKFISH. *f.* [*stockwisch*, Dut.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.
STOCKG'LLYFLOWER. *f.* [*leucolum*, Lat.] A plant. The flowers are specious, and sweet smelling. They are commonly biennial plants, and of many different species, including the various sorts of wall-flowers, of which the common sort grows on the walls of ruinous houses, and is used in medicine. *Millar.*
STOCKING. *f.* The covering of the leg. *Clarendon. More. Swift.*
To STOCKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*
STOCKJOBBER. *f.* [*stock and job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds. *Swift.*
STOCKISH. *a.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish. *Shakesp.*
STOCKLOCK. *f.* [*stock and lock*.] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*
STOCKS. *f.* Prison for the legs. *Peacbam.*
STOCKSTIL. *a.* Motionless. *Addison.*
STOICK. *f.* [*στωικ*; *stoique*, Fr.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things; a man of constancy. *Shakesp.*
STOKE, *stak*, seem to come from the Sax. *proce*, the body of a tree. *Gibson.*
STOLE. *f.* [*stola*, Latin.] A long vest. *Spenser.*
STOLE. The preterite of *steal*. *Pope.*
STOLEN, participle passive of *steal*. *Proverbs.*
STOLIDITY. *f.* [*stolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of sense. *Bentley.*
STOMACH. *f.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]
 1. The ventricle in which food is digested. *Pope.*
 2. Appetite; desire of food. *Shak. Ham.*
 3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon. L'Esir.*
 4. Anger; resolution. *Spenser. Butler.*
 5. Sullenness; resentment. *Hooker. Locke.*
 6. Pride; haughtiness. *Shakesp.*
To STOMACH. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Latin.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity. *Shakesp. Hall. L'Estrange.*
To STOMACH. *v. n.* To be angry. *Hosker.*
STOMACHED. *a.* Filled with passions of resentment. *Shakesp.*
STOMACHER. *f.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast. *Isaiab. Donne.*
STOMACHFUL. *a.* [*stomach and full*.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse. *L'Estr. Locke.*
STOMACHFULNESS. *f.* Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.
STOMACHICAL. *a.* [*stomachique*, Fr.]
STOMACHICK. *f.* Relating to the stomach. *Harvey. Floyer.*

STO

STOMACHICK. *f.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.
STOMACHOUS. *a.* [*stomachus*, Lat.] Stout; angry; fullen; obstinate. *Spenser.*
STOND. *f.* [for *stand*.]
 1. Post; station. *Spenser.*
 2. Stop; indisposition to proceed. *Bacon.*
STONE. *f.* [*stan*, Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.]
 1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward.*
 2. Piece of stone cut for building. *Zen.*
 3. Gem; precious stone. *Shakesp.*
 4. Any thing made of stone. *Shakesp.*
 5. Calculous concretion in the kidney bladder, or intestines. *Tennant.*
 6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed. *Bacon.*
 7. Testicle.
 8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Swift.*
 9. **STONE** is used by way of exaggeration as *stone still*, *stone dead*. *Shakesp. Hudibras.*
 10. To leave no **STONE** unturned. To do every thing that can be done. *Dryden.*
STONE. *a.* Made of stone. *Shakesp.*
To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones. *Stephens.*
 2. To harden. *Shakesp.*
STONEBREAK. *f.* An herb. *Answer.*
STONECHATTER. *f.* A bird. *Answer.*
STONECROP. *f.* A sort of tree. *Mortimer.*
STONECUTTER. *f.* One whose trade is to hew stones. *Stow.*
STONEFERN. *f.* A plant. *Answer.*
STONEFLY. *f.* An insect. *Answer.*
STONEFRUIT. *f.* [stone and fruit.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp. *Bacon.*
STONEHAWK. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Answer.*
STONEHORSE. *f.* [stone and horse.] Horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*
STONEPIT. *f.* [stone and pit.] A quarry where stones are dug. *Woodward.*
STONEPITCH. *f.* Hard inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*
STONEPIPER. *f.* A bird. *Answer.*
STONESMICLE. *f.* A bird. *Answer.*
STONENETWORK. *f.* [stone and net.] Building of stone. *Mortimer.*
STONINESS. *f.* [from *stone*.] The quality of having many stones. *Heaven.*
STONY. *a.* [from *stone*.]
 1. Made of stone. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. Abounding with stones. *Milton.*
 3. Petrified. *Spenser.*
 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Swift.*

S T O

S T O

STOOD. The preterite of *To stand.* *Milton.*
STOOL. *f.* [*rol.* Saxon; *stoel*, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arbutnot.*

3. **Stool of Repentance**, or *cutty stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname the herdle or kirk officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his post; and when the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers, in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy vest with a hood to it, which they call the *stick* or *sackcloth*, and that every Sunday throughout a year.

STOOLBALL. *f.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

STOOP. *v. n.* [*stopian*, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking. *Stillingsfleet.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit. *Dryden.*

4. To defend from rank or dignity. *Boyle.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour. *Addison.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to descend. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as falcons. *Milton.*

8. To alight from the wing. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place. *Milton.*

STOOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority. *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller.*

4. A vessel of liquor. *Shakesp. Denbam.*

STOOPINGLY. *ad.* [from *stooping.*] With inclination downward. *Wotton.*

TO STOP. *v. a.* [*stappare*, Italian; *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion. *Shakesp. Dorset.*

2. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse. *2 Cor.*

3. To hinder from action. *Dryden.*

4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing. *Scarb.*

5. To suppress.

6. To regulate musical strings with the fingers. *Bacon.*

7. To close any aperture. *2 Kings. K. Charles. Arbutnot.*

8. To obstruct; to encumber. *Milton.*

9. To garnish with proper punctuation.

TO STOP. *v. n.* To cease to go forward. *Locke. Gay.*

STOP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion. *Cleveland. L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction. *Hooker. Graunt.*

3. Hindrance of action. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action. *Shakesp.*

5. Interruption. *Shakesp.*

6. Prohibition of sale. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. *Spenser.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shakesp.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in musick. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Crashaw.*

STOPCOCK. *f.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock. *Grew.*

STOPPAGE. *f.* [from *stop.*] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped. *Arbutnot.*

STOPPLE, or *Stopper.* *f.* That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up. *Bacon. Ray.*

STORAX TREE. *f.* [*styrax*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus.*

STORE. *f.* [*stôr*, Runick, much.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Bacon. Milton. Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded; a hoard. *Dryden. Addison.*

3. The state of being accumulated. *Deuteronomy. Dryden.*

4. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

TO STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish. *Denbam.*

2. To stock against a future time. *Locke.*

3. To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STOREHOUSE. *f.* [*store* and *house.*] Magazine; treasury. *Genesis. Davies. South.*

STORER. *f.* [from *store.*] One who lays up.

STORIED. *a.* [from *story.*] Adorned with historical pictures. *Milton. Pope.*

STORK. *f.* [*storp*, Sax.] A bird of passage. *6 B 2*

S T O

S T R

- sage famous for the regularity of its departure. *Calmet.*
- STORKSBILL.** *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- STORM.** *f.* [*storm*, Welsh; *propm*, Sax. *storm*, Dutch.]
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Shakesp. Milton.*
 2. Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*
 3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shakesp.*
 4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*
- To STORM.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To attack by open force. *Dryden. Pope.*
- To STORM.** *v. n.*
1. To raise tempests. *Spenser.*
 2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Milton. Swift.*
- STORMY.** *a.* [from *storm*.]
1. Tempestuous. *Phillips.*
 2. Violent; passionate. *Irene.*
- STORY.** *f.* [*prop*, Sax. *storie*, Dutch.]
1. History; account of things past. *South.*
 2. Small tale; petty narrative.
 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Shakesp. Denham. Swift.*
 4. A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*
- To STORY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tell in history; to relate. *Wilkins.*
 2. To range one under another. *Bentley.*
- STORYTELLER.** *f.* [*stary* and *tell*.] One who relates tales; an historian in contempt. *Dryden. Swift.*
- STOVE.** *f.* [*stoo*, Islandick, a fire place; *stove*, Dutch.]
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm. *Carew. Woodward.*
 2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*
- To STOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*
- To STOUND.** *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]
1. To be in pain or sorrow.
 2. For stunned. *Spenser.*
- SOUND.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.*
 2. Astonishment; amazement. *Goy.*
 3. Hour; time; season. *Spenser.*
- STOUR.** *f.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle.] Assault; incursion; tumult. *Spenser.*
- STOUT.** *a.* [*stout*, Dutch.]
1. Strong; lusty; valiant. *Dryden.*
 2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Psalm.*
 3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.*
4. Strong; firm.
- STOUT.** *f.* A cant name for strong beer. *Dryden.*
- STOUTLY.** *ad.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
- STOUTNESS.** *f.* [from *stout*.]
1. Strength; valour.
 2. Boldness; fortitude. *Alce.*
 3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shakesp.*
- To STOW.** *v. a.* [*prop*, Sax. *stowen*, Dutch.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay the proper place. *Addison.*
- STOWAGE.** *f.* [from *stow*.]
1. Room for laying up. *Addison.*
 2. The state of being laid up. *Shakesp.*
- STOWE.** *see.* The same with the Sax. *stow*, a place. *Gilson's Cantab.*
- STRABISM.** [*strabisme*, Fr. *opac*.] A squint; act of looking a squint.
- To STRADDLE.** *v. n.* To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left. *Arbuthnot and P.*
- To STRAGGLE.**
1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *South.*
 2. To wander dispersedly. *Clarendon.*
 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far. *Mortimer.*
 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from main body. *Dryden.*
- STRAGGLER.** *f.* [from *straggler*.]
1. A wanderer; a rover; one who sakes his company. *Spenser. Pope. South.*
 2. Any thing that pushes beyond the ranks or stands single. *Dryden.*
- STRAIGHT.** *a.* [*stract*, old Dutch.]
1. Not crooked; right. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. *Bacon.*
- STRAIGHT.** *ad.* [*strax*, Danish; *strax*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. *Shakesp. Bacon. Addison.*
- To STRAIGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not crooked; to make straight. *Hooker.*
- STRAIGHTNESS.** *f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. *Bacon.*
- STRAIGHTWAYS.** *ad.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; straight. *Spenser. Shakesp. Kneller. Bacon. Woodward.*
- To STRAIN.** *v. a.* [*estreindre*, French.]
1. To squeeze through something. *Bacon.*
 2. To purify by filtration. *Dryden.*
 3. To squeeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*
 4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenser.*
 5. To put to its utmost strength. *Dryden.*
 6. To make straight or tense. *Bacon.*
 7. To push beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*

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To force; to constrain; to make un-
natural. *Shakesp.*
STRAIN. v. n.
1. To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
2. To be filled by compression. *Bacon.*
STRAIN. f. [from the verb.]
1. An injury by too much violence. *Grew.*
2. Race; generation; descent. *Chapman.*
3. Hereditary disposition. *Tillotson.*
4. A stile or manner of speaking. *Tillotson.*
5. Song; note; sound. *Pope.*
6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*
7. Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
8. Manner of speech or action. *Bacon.*
STRAINER. f. [from *strain*.] An instru-
ment of filtration. *Bacon. Blackmore.*
STRAIT. a. [*estroit*, French; *stretto*, Ital.]
1. Narrow; close; not wide, *Hudibras.*
2. Close; intimate. *Sidney.*
3. Strict; rigorous. *Psalms. Shakesp.*
4. Difficult; distressful. *Shakesp.*
5. It is used in opposition to crooked,
but is then properly written *straight*.
Newton.
STRAIT. f.
1. A narrow pass, or frith. *Judith.*
2. Distress; difficulty. *Clarendon.*
STRAIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To
put to difficulties. *Shakesp.*
STRAITEN. v. a. [from *strait*.]
1. To make narrow. *Sandys.*
2. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*
3. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of necessary room. *Clarendon.*
5. To distress; to perplex. *Roy.*
STRAITLY. ad. [from *strait*.]
1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorously. *Hooker.*
3. Closely; intimately.
STRAITNESS. f. [from *strait*.]
1. Narrowness. *K. Charles.*
2. Strictness; rigour. *Hale.*
3. Distress; difficulty.
4. Want; scarcity. *Locke.*
STRAITLACED. a. [*strait and lace*.] Stiff;
constrained; without freedom. *Locke.*
STARKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*.
Spenser.
STRAND. f. [*stranð*, Saxon; *strände*,
Dutch.] The verge of the sea or of any
water. *Prior.*
TO STRAND. v. a. [from the noun.] To
drive or force upon the shallows. *Woodward.*
STRANGE. a. [*estrange*, French.]
1. Foreign; of another country. *Bacon.*
2. Not domestick. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder. *Milton.*
4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*
6. Remote. *Shakesp.*
7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotson.*
8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*
9. Uncommunicative; reserved.
STRANGE. interj. An expression of won-
der. *Waller.*
TO STRANGE. v. n. [from the adjective.]
To wonder; to be astonished. *Glanville.*
STRANGELY. ad. [from *strange*.]
1. With some relation to foreigners. *Shakesp.*
2. Wonderful; in a way to cause won-
der. *Spratt. Calamy.*
STRANGENESS. f. [from *strange*.]
1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to
another country. *Spratt.*
2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of be-
haviour. *Shakesp.*
3. Remoteness from common apprehen-
sion. *South.*
4. Mutual dislike. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulness; power of raising won-
der. *Bacon.*
STRANGER. f. [*estrange*, French.]
1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Shakesp. Swift.*
2. One unknown. *Pope.*
3. A guest; one not domestick. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communica-
tion or fellowship. *Shakesp.*
TO STRANGER. v. a. [from the noun.]
to estrange; to alienate. *Shakesp.*
TO STRANGLE. v. a. [*strangulo*, Lat.]
1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by in-
tercepting the breath. *Nebemias. Ascham.*
2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or
appearance. *Shakesp.*
STRANGLER. f. [from *strangle*.] One who
strangles. *Shakesp.*
STRANGLES. f. [from *strangle*.] Swell-
ing in a horse's throat.
STRANGULATION. f. [from *strangle*.]
The act of strangling; suffocation; state
of being strangled. *Brown.*
STRANGURY. f. [*spasmyria*.] A diffi-
culty of urine attended with pain.
STRAP. f. [*stroppe*, Dutch.] A narrow
long slip of cloth or leather. *Addison.*
STRAPPADO. f. Chastisement by blows.
Shakesp.
STRAPPING. a. Vast; large; bulky.
STRATA. f. [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.]
Beds; layers. *Woodward.*
STRATAGEM. f. [*επαχνημα*.]
1. An artifice in war; a trick by which
an enemy is deceived. *Shakesp.*
2. An artifice; a trick. *Pope.*
To

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To STRATIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Latin.] To range in beds or layers.

STRATUM. *f.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer.

Woodward.

STRAW. *f.* [*strep*, Saxon; *stroo*, Dut.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed. *Bacon. Tickell.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Hudibras.

STRAWBERRY. *f.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant. The species are seven.

Miller.

STRAWBERRY Tree. *f.* It is ever green, the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry.

Miller.

STRAWBUILT. *a.* [*straw* and *built*.]

Made up of straw.

Milton.

STRAWCOLOURED. *a.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow.

Shakesp.

STRAWWORM. *f.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY. *a.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

Boyle.

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter.]

1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*
2. To rove out of the way. *Spenser.*
3. To err; to deviate from the right. *Common Prayer.*

STRAY. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering.

Hudibras. Dryden. Addison.

2. Act of wandering.

Shakesp.

STREAK. *f.* [*streak*, Sax. *streke*, Dutch.]

A line of colour different from that of the ground.

Milton. Dryden.

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in lines; to dapple. *Sandys Prior.*
2. To stretch. *Chapman.*

STREAKY. *a.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *f.* [*streem*, Sax. *stroem*, Dut.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. Any thing issuing from a head and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing forcible and continued. *Shakesp.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*streym*, Islandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.
2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a stream. *Pope.*
3. To issue forth with continuance. *Shakesp.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*

STREA'MER. *f.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon. *Dryden.*

STREA'MY. *a.* [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.
2. Flowing with a current.

STREET. *f.* [*street*, Sax. *straet*, Dut.]

1. A way, properly a paved way. *Rapin.*
2. Proverbially, a public place.

STREETWALKER. *f.* [*street* and *walker*.] A common prostitute that offers herself for sale.

STRENGTH. *f.* [*strengh*, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body. *Dryden.*
2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability. *Miller.*
3. Vigour of any kind. *Addison.*
4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke.*
5. Potency of liquors.
6. Fortification; fortress. *Ben. Johnson.*
7. Support; maintenance of power. *Spenser.*

8. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon.*
9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hood.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. *Dan.*

To STRENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strengthen*.]

1. To make strong.
2. To confirm; to establish. *Temple.*
3. To animate; to fix in resolution. *Dexter.*
4. To make to increase in power or faculty. *Shakesp.*

To STRENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong. *Orator.*

STRENGTHENER. *f.* [from *strengthen*.]

STRENGTHNER. *f.* [from *strengthen*.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong. *Temple.*
2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids. *Quina.*

STRENGTHLESS. *a.*

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength. *Shakesp.*
2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*

STRENUOUS. *a.* [*strenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.*
2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRENUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *strenuus*.]

1. Vigorously; actively. *Brown.*
2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour. *Swift.*

STREPEROUS. *a.* [*strepe*, Lat.] Loud; noisy.

STRESS. *f.* [*stres*, Saxon.]

1. Importance; important part. *Locke.*
2. Violence; force, either acting, or suffering.

To STRESS. *v. a.* To distress; to put to hardships. *Spenser.*

STR

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STRETCH. *v. a.* [*strecan*, Sax. *strecan*, Dutch.]

To extend : to spread out to a distance.

To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

To expand ; to display.

To strain to the utmost.

To make tense.

To carry by violence farther than is right.

STRETCH. *v. n.*

To be extended.

To bear extension without rupture.

To fall beyond the truth.

STRECH. *f.* [from the verb]

1. Extension ; reach ; occupation of more space.

2. Force of body extended.

3. Effort ; struggle ; from the act of stretching.

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

5. Utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER. *f.* [from *stretch*]

1. Any thing used for extension.

2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

STREW. *v. a.*

1. To spread by being scattered.

2. To spread by scattering.

3. To scatter loosely.

STREW/MEN. *f.* [from *strew*] Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRLE. *f.* [Latin] Small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

STRATE. *a.* [from *strata*, Latin]

STRATED. *f.* Formed in strata.

STRATURE. *f.* [from *strata*, *strata*, Fr.]

Disposition of strata.

STRICK. *f.* [celyt] A bird of bad omen.

STRICKEN. The ancient participle of strike.

STRICKLE. or *strickle*, *f.* That which strikes the corn in a measure to level it.

STRICT. *a.* [*strictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact ; accurate ; rigorously nice.

2. Severe ; rigorous ; not mild.

3. Confined ; not extensive.

4. Close ; tight,

5. Tense ; not relaxed.

STRICTLY. *ad.* [from *strict*]

1. Exactly ; with rigorous accuracy.

2. Rigorously ; severely ; without remission.

3. Closely ; with tenseness.

STRUCTNESS. *f.* [from *strict*]

1. Exactness ; rigorous accuracy ; nice regularity.

2. Severity ; rigour.

3. Closeness ; tightness ; not laxity.

STRUCTURE. *f.* [from *structura*, Latin.]

1. A stroke ; a touch.

2. Contraction ; closure by contraction.

3. A slight touch upon a subject ; not a set discourse.

STRIDE. *f.* [*stredde*, Saxon.] A long step ;

a step taken with great violence ; a wide divarication of the legs.

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid* ;

part. pass. *stridden*.

1. To walk with long steps.

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS. *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] Making a small noise.

STRIE. *f.* [from *strive*]

1. Contention ; contest ; discord.

2. Opposition of nature or appearance.

STRIFEFUL. *a.* [*strife* and *full*] Contentious ; discordant.

STRIGMENT. *f.* [*strigmentum*, Latin.]

Scraping ; recrement.

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook* ;

part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*. [*strecan*, Saxon ; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow ; to hit with a blow.

2. To dash ; to throw by a quick motion.

3. To notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell.

4. To stamp ; to impress.

5. To punish ; to afflict.

6. To contract ; to lower ; to vale ; as,

to strike sail, or to strike a flag.

7. To alarm ; to put into motion.

8. To make a bargain.

9. To produce by a sudden action.

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

11. To cause to sound by blows.

12. To forge ; to mint.

13. It is used in the participle for advanced in years.

14. **To STRIKE off.** To erase from a reckoning or account.

15. **To STRIKE off.** To separate as by a blow.

16. **To STRIKE out.** To produce by collision.

17. **To STRIKE out.** To blot ; to efface.

18. **To STRIKE out.** To bring to light.

19. **To STRIKE out.** To bring to light.

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19. To STRIKE out. To form at once by a quick effort, Pope.

To STRIKE. v. n.

1. To make a blow. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*

3. To act by repeated percussion. *Waller.*

4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer. *The clock strikes. Grew.*

5. To make an attack. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows. *Shakespeare.*

8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. *Kneller.*

9. To pass or act with a quick or strong effect, as a striking picture. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. *Shakespeare.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state. *He struck into business. Gov. of the Tongue.*

12. To STRIKE in with. To conform; to suit itself to. *Norris.*

13. To STRIKE out. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. *Burnet.*

STRIKE. f. A bushel; a dry measure of capacity. *Tusser.*

STRIKEBLOCK. f. Is a plane shorter than the joint, used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*

STRIKER. f. [from *strike*.] One that strikes. *Sandys. Digby.*

STRIKING. part. a. [from *strike*.] Affecting; surprising.

STRING. f. [resembling. Saxon: *streng*, German and Danish.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*

2. A thread on which many things are filed. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Any set of things filed on a line. *Addison.*

4. Chord of a musical instrument. *Rouwe.*

5. A small fibre. *Bacon.*

6. A nerve; a tendon. *Shakespeare. Mark.*

7. The nerve or line of the bow. *Psalmus.*

8. Any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions.

9. To have two STRINGS to the bow. To have two views or two expedients. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. v. a. Preterite I *strung*, part. pass. *strung*. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings. *Gay.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. *Addison.*

3. To file on a string. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense. *Dryden.*

STRINGED. a. [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings. *Psalmus. Milt.*

STRINGENT. a. [from *stringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting

STRINGHALT. f. [from *string* and *halt*.] A sudden twitching and snatching up of the

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hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other. *Farris.*

STRINGLESS. a. [from *string*.] Having no strings. *Shakespeare.*

STRINGY. a. [from *string*.] Fibrous, consisting of small threads. *Shakespeare.*

To STRIP. v. a. [from *stripen*, Dutch.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of clothing. *Sidney. Haywood.*

2. To deprive; to divest. *Dryden.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *Shakespeare.*

4. To peel; to decorticate. *Bacon.*

5. To deprive of all. *Shakespeare.*

6. To take off covering. *Shakespeare.*

7. To cast off. *Shakespeare.*

8. To separate from something adherent. *Shakespeare.*

STRIP. f. [Probably for *stripe*.] A narrow strip. *Shakespeare.*

To STRIPE. v. a. [from *stripen*, Dutch.]

variegated with lines of different colours.

STRIPE. f. [from *stripen*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*

2. A thread of a different colour. *Shakespeare.*

3. A weal, or discolouration made by lath or blow. *Shakespeare.*

4. A blow; or lath. *Shakespeare.*

STRIPLING. f. [Of uncertain etymology.]

A youth; one in the state of adolescence. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

To STRIVE. v. n. Preterite I *striven*, part. pass. *striven*. [from *striven*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make effort. *Hooker. Rans.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle with opposition to another. *L'Estrange. Tillet.*

3. To vie; to be comparable to; to contend. *Milton.*

STRIVER. f. [from *strive*.] One who strives; one who contends. *Shakespeare.*

STROKAL. f. An instrument used by glass makers. *Bacon.*

STROKE, or Strook. Old preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

STROKE. f. [from *brook*, the preterite of *strike*.]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of violence upon another. *Shakespeare.*

2. A hostile blow. *Bacon. Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction. *Shakespeare.*

4. The sound of the clock. *Shakespeare.*

5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a matter of eminent effort. *Dryden. Bacon.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced. *Hayward. Dryden.*

8. Power; efficacy.

To STROKE. v. a. [resembling. Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment. *Ben Jonson. Bacon.*

- To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*
STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rore; to gad idly. *Pope. Swift.*
STROLLER. *f.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*
STROND. *f.* [from *strand.*] The beach; the bank. *Shakefp.*
STRONG. *a.* [from *stranx*, Sax.] Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Psalms.*
 Fortified; secure from attack. *Locke.*
 Powerful; mighty. *Bacon. South.*
 Supplied with forces. *Bacon. Tickell.*
 Hale; healthy. *Ecclesi.*
 Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon.*
 Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Addison.*
 Full; having any quality in a great degree. *Newton.*
 Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
 Having a deep tincture. *K. Charles.*
 Aff-cting the smell powerfully. *Hudibras.*
 Hard of digestion; not easily nutritive. *Hebrevs.*
 Furnished with great abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*
 Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom.*
 Violent; vehement; forcible. *Corbet.*
 Cogent; conclusive. *Shakefp.*
 Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shakefp.*
 Firm; compact; not soon broken; solid. *Pope.*
 Forcibly written; a strong remonstrance.
STRONGHASTED. *a.* [from *strong* and *hast*.] Stronghanded. *Arbutnot.*
STRONGHAND. *f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violent. *Raleigh.*
STRONGLY. *ad.* [from *strong*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
 With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last. *Shakefp.*
 Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Shake.*
STRONGWATER. *f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*
STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*. *Sandys.*
STROPHE. *f.* [from *στροφή*] A stanza.
STROVE. The preterite of *strive*. *Sidney.*
STROUT. *v. n.* [from *strussen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity, now *strut*.
STROUT. *v. n.* To swell out; to puff out. *Bacon.*
STROW. *v. n.* [See to *STREW*.]
 To spread by being scattered. *Milton.*
 To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Dryden.*
 To spread. *Swift.*
 Vol. II.
4. To scatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*
STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*
STROY. *v. a.* [for *destroy*.] *Tusser.*
STRUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *strike*. *Pope.*
STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*. *Fairfax.*
STRUCTURE. *f.* [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*, Latin.]
 1. Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*
 2. Manner of building; form: make. *Woodward.*
 3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*
STRUGGLE. *v. n.*
 1. To labour; to act with effort.
 2. To strive; to contend; to contest. *Temple.*
 3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden.*
STRUGGLE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; effort.
 2. Contest; contention. *Asterbury.*
 3. Agony; tumultuous distress.
STRUMMA. *f.* [Lat.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil. *Wifman.*
STRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands. *Wifman.*
STRU'MPET. *f.* A whore; a prostitute. *L'Estrange.*
TO STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakefp.*
STRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *string*. *Gay.*
STRUT. *v. n.* [from *strussen*, German.]
 1. To walk with affected dignity. *B. Johnson.*
 2. To swell; to protuberate. *Dryden.*
STRUT. *f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk. *Swift.*
STUB. *f.* [from *stob*, Sax. *stob*, Dutch.]
 1. A thick short stock when the rest is cut off. *Sidney. Dryden.*
 2. A log; a block. *Milton.*
TO STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Grew. Swift.*
STU'BBED. *a.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick. *Drayton.*
STU'BBEDNESS. *f.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.
STU'BBLE. [from *estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*
STU'BBORN. *a.* [from *stub*.]
 1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Shakefp. Clarendon.*
 2. Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke.*
 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible. *Dryden.*
 4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.*
 5. Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*
STU'BBORNLY. *ad.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Garth.*
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STU'BBORNNESS. *f.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy.

Locke. Swift.

STUBBY. *a.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.

Grew.

STU'BNAIL. *f.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off.

STU'CCO. *f.* [Ital. an.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Pope.

STUCK. The preterite and participle pass. of *stick.*

Addison.

STU'CKLE. *f.* A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry.

STUD. *f.* [*studu,* Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake.
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament.

3. [*stode,* Sax.] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

Temple.

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or knobs.

Shakespeare.

STU'DENT. *f.* [*studens,* Latin.] A man given to books; a bookish man.

Watts.

STU'DIED. *a.* [from *study.*]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.
2. Having any particular inclination.

Shakespeare. Bacon.

STU'DIER. *f.* [from *study.*] One who studies.

Shakespeare.

Tillotson.

STU'DIOUS. *f.* [*studieux,* French; *studiosus,* Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.
2. Diligent; busy.
3. Attentive to; careful.
4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Locke.

Tickell.

Dryden.

Milton.

STU'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *studious.*]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

Atterbury.

STU'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *studious.*] Addition to study.

STU'DY. *f.* [*studium,* Latin.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.
3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.
4. Any particular kind of learning.

Temple. Watts.

Bacon.

Shakespeare.

5. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Wotton. Clarendon.

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*studeo,* Latin.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.
2. To endeavour diligently.
3. To apply the mind to.
4. To consider attentively.
5. To learn by application.

Swift.

r Thessal.

Locke.

Dryden.

Shakespeare.

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STUFF. *f.* [*stoffe,* Dutch.]

1. Any matter or body.
2. Materials out of which any thing is made.
3. Furniture; goods.
4. That which fills any thing.
5. Essence; elemental part.
6. Any mixture or medicine.
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
8. Textures of wool thinner and finer than cloth.
9. Matter or thing.

De

Refum.

Hayward.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.
2. To fill to uncleanness.
3. To thrust into any thing.
4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

5. To swell out by something thrust in.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

6. To fill with something improper or profuse.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

7. To obstruct the organs of respiration.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

8. To fill meat with something of relish.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

9. To form by stuffing.

Shakespeare.

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

Shakespeare.

STUFFING. *f.* [from *stuff.*]

1. That by which any thing is filled.
2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

STUKE, or Stuck. *f.* [*stucco,* Ital.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

STULTILOQUENCE. *f.* [*stultus* and *loquentia,* Lat.] Foolish talk.

Shakespeare.

STUM. *f.* [*stum,* Swedish.]

1. Wine yet unfermented.
2. New wine used to raise fermentation of dead and vapid wines.
3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Addison.

Ben. Jonson.

Hudibras.

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To new wine by mixing fresh wine and raise a new fermentation.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

To STUMBLE. *v. n.* [from *tumble.*]

1. To trip in walking.
1. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes and blunders.
3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

To STUMBLE. *v. a.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to make trip or stop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

STUMBLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

STUMBLER. *f.* [from *stumble.*] One who stumbles.

Shakespeare.

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STUMBLINGBLOCK. } *f.* [from *stumble*.]

STUMBLINGSTONE. } Cause of stum-

bling; cause of offence. } *Cor. Burnet.*

STUMP. *f.* [*stompe*, Dutch.] The part of
any solid body remaining after the rest is
taken away. *Drayton.*

STUMPY. *a.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps;
hard; stiff. *Mortimer.*

STUN. *v. a.* [*raunan*, Saxon.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noisy. *Cbeysne.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle pass.

of *sting*. *Shakesp.*

STUNK. The preterite of *sink*.

STUNT. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Islandick.] To

hinder from growth. *Pope.*

STUPE. *f.* [*stupa*, Lat.] Cloth or flax dip-
ped in warm medicaments, and applied to
a hurt or sore. *Wiseman.*

STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fo-
ment; to dress with stupes. *Wiseman.*

STUPEFACTION. *f.* [*stupefactus*, Lat.]

Insensibility; dulness; stupidity. *South.*

STUPEFACTIVE. *a.* [from *stupefactus*,
Lat.] Causing insensibility; dulling; ob-
structing the senses. *Bacon.*

STUPENDOUS. *a.* [*suspendus*, Lat.] Won-

derful; amazing; astonishing. *Clarendon.*

STUPID. *a.* [*stupidus*, Latin.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting
apprehension; heavy; sluggish of under-
standing. *Dryden.*

2. Performed without skill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPIDITY. *f.* [*stupiditas*, Latin.] Dul-
ness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of
understanding. *Dryden.*

STUPIDLY. *ad.* [from *stupid*.]

1. With suspension or inactivity of un-
derstanding. *Milton.*

2. Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden.*

STUPIFIER. *f.* [from *stupify*.] That which
causes stupidity.

STUPIFY. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Lat.] To
make stupid; to deprive of sensibility.

Bacon. South. Collier.

STUPOR. *f.* [Latin.] Suspension or dimi-
nution of sensibility. *Arbutnot.*

STUPRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To
ravish; to violate.

STUPRATION. *f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*,
Latin.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STURDILY. *ad.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obstinately; resolutely. *Donne.*

STURDINESS. *f.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutness; hardiness. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

STURDY. *a.* [*estourdi*, French.]

1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryd.*

2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*

3. Stiff; stout.

STURGEON. *f.* A sea fish. *Wotton.*

STURK. *f.* [*stunc*, Saxon.] A young ox
or heifer. *Woodward.*

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*stutten*, to hinder,

To STUTTER. } Dutch.] To speak with
hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*

STUTTER. } *f.* [from *stut*.] One that

STUTTERER. } speaks with hesitation;
a stammerer. *Bacon.*

STY. *f.* [*stige*, Saxon.]

1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *Gay. King.*

2. Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milton.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut
up in a sty. *Shakesp.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*

STY'GIAN. *a.* [*stygios*, Latin] Hellish;
infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the
poetical rivers. *Milton.*

STYLE. *f.* [*stylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to lan-
guage. *Swift.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to par-
ticular characters. *Shakesp.*

3. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.*

4. Course of writing. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron used anciently in writ-
ing on tables of wax.

6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a gra-
ver; the pin of a dial. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the
leaves of a flower. *Ray.*

8. **STYLE of Court**, is properly the prac-
tice observed by any court in its way of
proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

To STYLY. *v. a.* To call; to term; to
name. *Clarendon. Locke. Swift.*

STYPTICK. *a.* [*stypticus*] The same as as-
tringent; but generally expresses the most
efficacious sort of astringents, or those
which are applied to stop hæmorrhage.

Quincy. Arbutnot.

STYPTICITY. *f.* [properly *stypticity*.] The
power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*

To STYTHY. *v. a.* [See **STITHY**.] To
forge on an anvil. *Shakesp.*

SUA'SIBLE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Easy
to be persuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Having
power to persuade. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *a.* [*suasorius*, Latin.] Hav-
ing tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY. *f.* [*suavitas*, Latin.]

1. Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB. In composition, signifies a subordi-

nate degree.

SUBA'CID. *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour
in a small degree. *Arbutnot.*

SUBA'CRID. *a.* [*sub* and *acrid*] Sharp
and pungent in a small degree. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To
reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

- SUBA'CTION.** *f.* [*subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any state. *Bacon.*
- SUBALTERN.** *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. *Prior. Swift. Watts.*
- SUBAL'E'RNATE.** *a.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*
- SUBAS'TRINGENT.** *a.* [*sub.* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.
- SUBBEADLE.** *f.* [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*
- SUBCELESTIAL.** *a.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*
- SUBCHAN'TER.** *f.* [*sub* and *chanter*, *succentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.
- SUBCLA'VIAN.** *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] Under the armpit or shoulder. *Arbutnot.*
- SUBCONSTELLATION.** *f.* [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation. *Brown.*
- SUBCONTRARY.** *a.* Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*
- SUBCONTRACTED.** *part. a.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakespeare.*
- SUBCUTANEOUS.** *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.
- SUBDEACON.** *f.* [*subdeaconus*, Lat.] In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*
- SUBDE'AN.** *f.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*
- SUBDECU'PLE.** *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.
- SUBDERISORIOUS.** *a.* [*sub* and *derisor*.] Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness. *More.*
- SUBDITI'TIOUS.** *a.* [*subditivus*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.
- TO SUBDIVERSIFY.** *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*
- TO SUBDIVIDE.** *v. a.* [*sub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts. *Roscommon.*
- SUBDIVISION.** *f.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide*.] *Watts.*
1. The act of subdividing.
 2. The parts distinguished by a second division. *Addison.*
- SUBDOLOUS.** *a.* [*subdolos*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.
- TO SUBDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*subducco*, *subduc-*
- TO SUBDU'CT.** *f.* [*subduc-tus*, Latin.]
1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*
- SUBDU'CTION.** *f.* [from *subduc-tus*.]
1. The act of taking away. *Hale.*
 2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*
- TO SUBDU'E.** *v. a.*
1. To crush; to oppress; to sink. *Mal.*
 2. To conquer; to reduce under a dominion. *Genfis. Sp.*
 3. To come to subact.
- SUBDU'ER.** *f.* [from *subdue*.] Conqueror. *Pitt.*
- SUBDU'MENT.** *f.* Conquest. *Shak.*
- SUBDU'PLE.** *a.* [*sub* and *dup-*
- SUBDUPLICATE.** *f.* [Latin.] Containing one part of two. *New.*
- SUBJA'CENT.** *a.* [*subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.
- TO SUBJECT.** *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]
1. To put under.
 2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive. *Dry.*
 3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. *Lat.*
 4. To expose; to make liable. *Arb.*
 5. To submit; to make accountable. *Lat.*
 6. To make subservient. *Mal.*
- SUBJECT.** *a.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]
1. Placed or situated under. *Shak.*
 2. Living under the dominion of another. *Lat.*
 3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious. *Dry.*
 4. Being that on which any action operates. *Dry.*
- SUBJECT.** *f.* [*sujet*, French.]
1. One who lives under the dominion of another. *Shak.*
 2. That on which any operation elemental or material is performed. *Mal.*
 3. That in which any thing inheres exists. *Eas.*
 4. [In Grammar.] The nominative of a verb, is called by grammarians *subject* of the verb. *Clar.*
- SUBJE'CTION.** *f.* [from *subject*.]
1. The act of subduing.
 2. The state of being under government. *Spain.*
- SUBJE'CTIVE.** *a.* Relating not to the object, but the subject. *Wat.*
- SUBINGRE'SSION.** *f.* [*sub* and *ingress*, Latin.] Secret entrance. *Boyd.*
- TO SUBJO'IN.** *v. a.* [*subjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterward. *Shak.*
- SUBITANEOUS.** *a.* [*subitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty.
- TO SUBJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Frie.*
- SUBJUGATION.** *f.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing. *Hale.*
- SUBJUNCTION.** *f.* [from *subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining. *Clar.*
- SUBJUNCTIVE.** *a.* [*subjunctivus*, Latin.] Subjoined to something else.
- SUB'BLAPSARY.** *a.* [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Done after the fall of man. *Sub.*

SUB

SUB

SUBLIMATION. *f.* [*sublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ELEVATION. *f.* [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE. *a.* [from *sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *f.* [from *sublimable*] Quality of admitting sublimation. Boyle.

SUBLIMATE. *f.* [from *sublime*.] 1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort. Bacon.

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort. Newton.

SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublime*.] 1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. Decay of Piety.

SUBLIMATION. *f.* [*sublimation*, French.] 1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire. Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation. Only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but sublimation is only concerned about solid substances. Quincy.

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. Davies.

SUBLIME. *a.* [*sublimis*, Latin.] 1. High in place; exalted aloft. Dryden.

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. Milton.

3. High in stile or sentiment; lofty; grand. Prior.

4. Elevated by joy. Milton.

5. Haughty; proud. Wotton.

SUBLIME. *f.* The grand or lofty stile. Pope.

TO SUBLIME. *v. a.* [*sublimar*, French.] 1. To raise by a chemical fire. Donne.

2. To raise on high. Denham.

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. Glanville.

TO SUBLIME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire. Arbuthnot.

SUBLIMELY. *ad.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly. Pope.

SUBLIMITY. *f.* [*sublimitas*, Latin.] 1. Height of place; elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence. Raleigh.

3. Loftiness of stile or sentiment. Addison.

SUBLINGUAL. *a.* [*sub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue. Horvey.

SUBLUNAR. } *a.* [*sub* and *luna*, Latin.]

SUBLUNARY. } Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial. Swift.

SUBMARINE. *a.* [*sub* and *mare*, Latin.] Lying or acting under the sea. Wilkins.

TO SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [*submergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water. Shakesp.

SUBMERSION. *f.* [*submersus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned. Hale.

TO SUBMINISTER. } *v. a.* [*sumini-*

TO SUBMINISTRATE. } *stro*, Lat.] To supply; to afford. Hale.

TO SUBMINISTER. *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to. L'Estrange.

SUBMISS. *a.* [from *submissus*, Latin.] Humble; submissive; obsequious. Milton.

SUBMISSION. *f.* [from *submissus*, Latin.] 1. Delivery of himself to the power of another. Shakesp.

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence. Hallifax.

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. Shakesp.

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience. Temple.

SUBMISSIVE. *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; restifying submission or inferiority. Prior.

SUBMISSIVELY. *ad.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority. Pope.

SUBMISSIVENESS. *f.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority. Herbert.

SUBMISSLY. *ad.* [from *submiss*.] Humbly; with submission. Taylor.

TO SUBMIT. *v. a.* [*submitto*, Latin.] 1. To let down; to sink. Dryden.

2. To subject; to resign to authority. Milton.

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment. Swift.

TO SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield. Rogers.

SUBMULTIPLE. *f.* A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is submultiple of 21. Harris.

SUBOCTAVE. } *a.* [*sub* and *octavus*, Latin. and *octuple*.]

SUBOCTUPLE. } Containing one part of eight. Arbuthnot.

SUBORDINACY. } *f.* [from *subordi-*

SUBORDINANCY. } *nate*. 1. The state of being subject. Spectator.

2. Series of subordination. Temple.

SUBORDINATE. *a.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] 1. Inferiour in order. Addison.

2. Descending in a regular series. Bacon.

TO SUBORDINATE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordinare*, Latin.] To range one under another. Wotton.

SUBORDINATELY. *ad.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending. Decay of Piety.

SUBORDINATION. *f.* [*subordination* French.] 1. The state of being inferiour to another. Dryden.

2. A series regularly descending. Swift.

TO SUBORN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, French; *subornus*, Lat.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion. *Hocker. Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION. *f.* [*subornation*, French; from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Spencer. Swift.*

SUBORNER. *f.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA. *f.* [*sub* and *pæno*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPL. *a.* [*sub* and *quadrupl.*] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUINTUPL. *a.* [*sub* and *quintupl.*] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SURRECTOR. *f.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*

SURREPTION. *f.* [*subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation.

SURREPTITIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained. *Baily.*

TO SUBSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*scribo*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

3. To contract; to limit. *Whitgift. Shakspeare.*

TO SUBSCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To give consent. *Hooker Milton.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBER. *f.* [from *scriptio*, Latin.]

1. One who subscribes.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*

SUBSCRIPTION. *f.* [from *scriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. *Shakes.*

SUBSECTION. *f.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Latin.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Diſt.*

SUBSEQUENCE. *f.* [from *sequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence. *Grew.*

SUBSECUTIVE. *a.* [from *sequor*, Lat.] Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*

SUBSEQUENT. *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Bacon. Prior.*

SUBSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *subsequens*, Lat.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

TO SUBSERVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENT. *a.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Ministerial; instrumentally useful.

SUBSERVIENT. *a.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Ministerial; instrumentally useful.

SUBSETUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *setuple*, Latin.] Containing one part of six.

TO SUBSIDE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Latin.] To sink to tend downward.

SUBSIDENCE. *f.* [from *subsido*.]

SUBSIDENCY. *f.* [from *subsido*.] The act of sinking; tendency downward. *Arbut.*

SUBSIDIARY. *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Lat.] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbut.*

SUBSIDY. *f.* [*subsidium*, Latin.] commonly such as is given in money.

TO SUBSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

TO SUBSIST. *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Milton. Sa.*

2. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterb.*

3. To inhere; to have dependant existence. *Sa.*

SUBSISTENCE. or *Subsistency.* *f.* [from *subsisto*.]

1. Real being. *Stilling.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life. *Addi.*

SUBSISTENT. *a.* [*subsistens*, Latin.] Having real being. *Bentl.*

SUBSTANCE. *f.* [*substantia*, Lat.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Dow.*

2. That which supports accidents. *Wat.*

3. The essential part. *Addi.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. *Dryd.*

5. Body; corporeal nature. *Newt.*

6. Wealth; means of life. *Swi.*

SUBSTANTIAL. *a.* [from *substantia*.]

1. Real; actually existing. *Bentl.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Denb.*

3. Corporeal; material. *Wat.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky. *Miln.*

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy. *Addi.*

SUBSTANTIALS. *f.* [Without singular.] Essential parts. *Ayliff.*

SUBSTANTIALITY. *f.* [from *substantia*.] 1. The

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The state of real existence.
 Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*
SUBSTANTIALLY. *ad.* [from *substantia*.]
 1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence. *Milton.*
 2. Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.*
 3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose. *Tillotson.*
 4. With competent wealth.
SUBSTANTIALNESS. *f.* [from *substantia*.]
 1. The state of being substantial.
 2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Wotton.*
SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substantiare*.] To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*
SUBSTANTIVE. *f.* [*substantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*
SUBSTANTIVE. *a.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]
 1. Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.*
 2. Betokening existence. *Arbutnot.*
SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substitutus*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
SUBSTITUTE. *f.* One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Addison.*
SUBSTITUTION. *f.* [from *substitutio*.] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*
SUBSTRACT. *v. a.* [*substractio*, Fr.]
 1. To take away part from the whole.
 2. To take one number from another.
SUBSTRACTION. *f.* [*substractio*, French.]
 1. The act of taking part from the whole. *Denham.*
 2. The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocher.*
SUBSTRUCTION. *f.* [*substructio*, Lat.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*
SUBSTYLAR. *a.* [*sub and stylus*, Latin.] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Moxon.*
SUBSULTIVE. } *a.* [*subsultus*, Latin.]
SUBSULTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts. *Starrs.*
SUBSULTORILY. *ad.* from [*subsultory*.] In a bounding manner. *Bacon.*
SUBTANGENT. *f.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *DiB.*
TO SUBTEND. *v. a.* [*sub and tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under. *Creech.*
SUBTENSE. *f.* [*sub and sensus*, Latin.]

The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.
SUBTER. [Latin.] In composition, signifies under.
SUBTERFLUENT. } *a.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTERFLUOUS. } Running under.
SUBTERFUGE. *f.* [*subterfuge*, French.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Glanville.*
SUBTERRANEAL. } *a.* [*sub and terra*, Lat.]
SUBTERRANEAN. } Lying under the earth;
SUBTERRANEOUS. } placed below the surface. *Bacon. Milton. Norris.*
SUBTERRANY. }
SUBTERRANITY. *f.* [*sub and terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. *Bacon.*
SUBTILE. *a.* [*subtilis*, Latin.]
 1. Thin; not dense; not gross. *Newton.*
 2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davis.*
 3. Piercing; acute. *Prior.*
 4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous. *Hooker. Fairfax. Proverbs. Milton.*
 5. Deceitful. *Shakspeare.*
 6. Refined; acute beyond exactness. *Milton.*
SUBTILELY. *ad.* [from *subtile*.]
 1. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon.*
 2. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillotson.*
SUBTILENESS. *f.* [from *subtile*.]
 1. Fineness; rareness.
 2. Cunning; artfulness.
TO SUBTILIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin. *Harvey.*
SUBTILIATION. *f.* [*subtiliatio*, Fr.] The act of making thin. *Boyle.*
SUBTILTY. *f.* [*subtilitas*, French.]
 1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Davis.*
 2. Nicety. *Bacon.*
 3. Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle.*
 4. Cunning; artifice; slyness. *K. Charles.*
SUBTILIZATION. *f.* [from *subtilizatio*.]
 1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Boyle.*
 2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.
TO SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr.]
 1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray.*
 2. To refine; to spin into useful niceties. *Glanville.*
TO SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*
SUBTLE. *a.* Sly; artful; cunning. *Spenser. Sprat.*
SUBTLY. *ad.* [from *subtile*.]
 1. Silly; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.*
 2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

S U C

To **SU'BTRACT**. *v. a.* [*subtrahere*, Lat.]
To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale.*

SUBTRACTION. *f.* See **SUBSTRAC-**
TION.

SU'BTRAHEND. *f.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.]
The number to be taken from a larger
number.

SUBTRIPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *tripulus* Latin]
Containing a third or one part of three.
Wilkins.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*subventaneus*,
Latin.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*

To **SUBVERSE**. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.]
To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser.*

SUBVERSION. *f.* [*subversio*, Fr. *subver-*
sus, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.
Shaksp. K. Charles. Burnet.

SUBVERSIVE. *a.* (from *subvert*.) Having
tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

To **SUBVERT**. *v. a.* [*subverto*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy;
to turn upside down. *Milton.*

2. To corrupt; to confound. *2 Timothy.*

SUBVERTER. *f.* (from *subvert*.) Over-
thrower; destroyer. *Dryden.*

SU'BURB. *f.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.
Bacon.

2. The confines; the out part. *Cleaveland.*

SUBURBAN. *a.* [*suburbanus*, Latin.] In-
habiting the suburb. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER. *f.* [*sub* and *worker*.]
Underworker; subordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.]
Supplying the place of something else.
Brown. Boyle.

SUCCEDA'NEUM. *f.* [Lat.] That which
is put to serve for something else.

To **SU'CCEED**. *v. n.* [*succeder*, French;
succedo, Latin.]

1. To follow in order. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who
has quitted. *Digby.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an
undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryden.*

4. To terminate according to wish. *Dryd.*

5. To go under cover. *Dryden.*

To **SU'CCEED**. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or con-
sequent to. *Brown.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.
Dryden.

SUCCE'DER. *f.* (from *succeed*.) One
who follows; one who comes into the
place of another. *Daniel. Suckling.*

SUCCESS. *f.* [*successus*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy
or unhappy; commonly happy. *Milton.*

2. Succession. *Spenser.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Prosperous; happy;
fortunate. *South. Prior.*

S U C

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* (from *succes-*
Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.
Hammond. Atter.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *f.* (from *succes-*
Happy conclusion; desired event;
of good fortune. *Ham.*

SUCCE'SSION. *f.* [*successio*, Latin.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing
person following another.

2. A series of things or persons follow
one another. *Bacon. New.*

3. A lineage; an order of descenda
M.

4. The power or right of coming to
inheritance of ancestors. *Dry.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*successif*, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing
course or consecution uninterrupted. *D.*

2. Inherited by succession. *Rah.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [*successivement*,
from *successive*.] In uninterrupted ord
one after another. *Bacon. New.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *f.* (from *succes-*
The state of being successive. *B.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *a.* (from *succes-*)
lucky; unfortunate; failing of the ev
desired. *Dry.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *f.* [*successeur*, Fr. *succ-*
Lat.] One that follows in the place
character of another; correlative to
deceffour. *Clarendon. Dry.*

SUCCIN'T. *a.* [*succinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having
clothes drawn up. *P.*

2. Short; concise; brief. *Roscomm.*

SUCCIN'CTLY. *ad.* (from *succinct*.) Brief
concisely. *Boyle. Rosc.*

SU'CCORY. *f.* [*cicborium*, Lat.] A pla
Mil.

To **SU'CCOUR**. *v. a.* [*succurro*, Latin]

To help; to assist in difficulty or distre
to relieve. *L'Estran.*

SU'CCOUR. *f.* (from the verb.)

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kin
help in distress. *Shake.*

2. The person or things that bring help
Dryd.

SU'CCOURER. *f.* (from *succour*.) Helpe
assistant; reliever. *Roman.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *a.* (from *succour*.) Wan
ing relief; void of friends or help.
Thompso.

SU'CCULENCY. *a.* (from *secculent*.) Ju
ciness.

SU'CCULENT. *a.* [*succulent*, French
succulentus, Latin.] Juicy; moist.
Phillips.

To **SUCCU'MB**. *v. a.* [*succumbo*, Lat.] T
yield; to sink under any difficulty. *Hudib.*

SUC

S U D

S U F

SUCK. *v. a.* [*succo*, Latin.]
 1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
 2. To draw in with the mouth.
 3. To draw the teat of a female.
 4. To draw with the milk.
 5. To empty by sucking.
 6. To draw or drain.
SUCK. *v. n.*
 1. To draw by rarefying the air.
 2. To draw the breast.
 3. To draw; imbibe.
SUCK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of sucking.
 2. Milk given by females.
SUCKER. *f.* [*succur*, French.]
 1. Any thing that draws.
 2. The embolus of a pump.
 3. A round piece of leather, which laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down upon the stone.
 4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.
 5. A young twig shooting from the stock.
SUCKET. *f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat.
SUCKINGBOTTLE. *f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.]
 A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.
TO SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.
SUCKLING. *f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap.
SUCTION. *f.* [from *suck*; *suction*, Fr.]
 The act of sucking.
SUDATION. *f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Sweat.
SUDATORY. *f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Hot-house; sweating bath.
SUDDEN. *a.* [*soudain*, French; *foeden*, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives.
 2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate.
SUDDEN. *f.*
 1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise.
 2. On a SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected.
SUDDENLY. *ad.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.
SUDDENNESS. *f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.
SUDORIFICK. *a.* [*sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat.
SUDORIFICK. *f.* A medicine promoting sweat.
SUDOROUS. *a.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat.
SUDS. *f.* [from *peotan*, to seeth.]
 1. A lixivium of soap and water.
 2. To be in the SUDS. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.
TO SUE. *v. a.* [*suis*, French.]
 1. To prosecute by law.
 2. To gain by legal procedure.
TO SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.
SUET. *f.* [an old French word.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.
SUETY. *a.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.
TO SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Latin.]
 1. To hear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.
 2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.
 3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.
 4. To feel; to be affected by.
TO SUFFER. *v. n.*
 1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.
 2. To undergo punishment.
 3. To be injured.
SUFFERABLE. *a.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be endured.
SUFFERABLY. *ad.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerable; so as to be endured.
SUFFERANCE. *f.* [*souffrance*, French.]
 1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.
 2. Patience; moderation.
 3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.
SUFFERER. *f.* [from *suffer*.]

S U F

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addison.*
2. One who allows; one who permits.
- SUFFERING.** *f.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered. *Atterbury.*
- TO SUFFICE.** *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose. *Locke.*
- TO SUFFICE.** *v. a.*
 1. To afford; to supply. *Dryden.*
 2. To satisfy. *Rurb. Dryden.*
- SUFFICIENCY.** *f.* [from *sufficient.*]
 1. State of being adequate to the end proposed. *Boyle.*
 2. Qualification for any purpose. *Temple.*
 3. Competence; enough.
 4. Supply equal to want.
 5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.
- SUFFICIENT.** *a.* [*sufficiens*, Latin.]
 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent not deficient. *Locke. Swift.*
 2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise. *Shakesp.*
- SUFFICIENTLY.** *ad.* [from *sufficient.*] To a sufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*
- SUFFISANCE.** [French.] Excess; plenty. *Spenser.*
- TO SUFFOCATE.** *v. a.* [*suffoco*, Latin.] To choke by exclusion, or interception of air. *Collier.*
- SUFFOCATION.** *f.* [*suffocation*, French; from *suffocate.*] The act of choking; the state of being choaked. *Chryne.*
- SUFFOCATIVE.** *a.* [from *suffocate.*] Having the power to choke. *Arbutnot.*
- SUFFRAGAN.** *f.* [*suffraganeus*, Lat.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe.*
- TO SUFFRAGATE.** *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*
- SUFFRAGE.** *f.* [*suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SUFFRAGINOUS.** *a.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts. *Brown.*
- SUFFUMIGATION.** *f.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire. *Wiseman.*
- SUFFUMIGE.** *f.* [*suffumigo*, Latin.] A medical fume. *Harvey.*
- TO SUFFUSE.** *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expandible, as with a vapour or a colour. *Pope.*
- SUFFUSION.** *f.* [from *suffuse.*]
 1. The act of overspreading with any thing.
 2. That which is suffused or spread. *Dryden.*

S U I

- SUG.** *f.* A kind of worm like a clove pin. *W.*
- SUGAR.** *f.* [*sucra*, French.]
 1. The native salt of the *sugar-cane*, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Craft.*
 2. Any thing proverbially sweet. *Sh.*
 3. A chemical dry chrysalization. *I.*
- TO SUGAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To impregnate or season with sugar. *Craft.*
 2. To sweeten. *Fair.*
- SUGARY.** *a.* [from *sugar.*] Sweet; ing of sugar. *Spe.*
- TO SUGGEST.** *v. a.* [*suggestum*, Lat.]
 1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill. *I.*
 2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. *Sh.*
 3. To inform secretly. *Sh.*
- SUGGESTION.** *f.* [from *suggest.*] Hint; intimation; insinuation; notification. *Shakesp. L.*
- TO SUGGILATE.** *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make live a bruise. *Wife.*
- SUICIDE.** *f.* [*suicidium*, Lat.] Self-der; the horrid crime of destroying self. *Sh.*
- SUILLAGE.** *f.* [*soiillage*, French.] I of filth. *W.*
- SUING.** *f.* The act of soaking through thing. *B.*
- SUIT.** *f.* [*suite*, French.]
 1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other. *Dry.*
 2. Cloaths made one part to answer other. *D.*
 3. Consecution; series; regular order.
 4. Out of SUITS. Having no correspondence. *Sh.*
 5. Retinue; company. *Sh.*
 6. A petition; an address of entreat. *Shakesp. D.*
 7. Courtship. *Sh.*
 8. Pursuit; prosecution. *Spe.*
 - [9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe. T.*
- TO SUIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fit; to adapt to something else. *Sh.*
 2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dry.*
 3. To dress; to clothe. *Sh.*
- TO SUIT.** *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dry.*
- SUITABLE.** *a.* [from *suit.*] Fitting; con- cording with; agreeable to. *Tillot.*
- SUITABLENESS.** *f.* [from *suitable.*] Fittingness; agreeableness. *Glanville. S.*
- SUITABLY.** *ad.* [from *suitable.*] Agreeably; according to. *S.*

SUIT

SUIT Covenant. [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court.

Bailey.

SUIT Court. [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord.

Bailey.

SUIT Service. Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord.

Bailey.

SUITER. } *f.* [from *suit*.]

SUITOR. } One that sues; a petitioner; a suppliant.

Hooker. Denham. Rowe.

SUITOR. } A wooer; one who courts a mistress.

Wotton. Pope.

SUITRESS. *f.* [from *suit*.] A female suppliant.

Rowe.

SULCATED. *a.* [sulcus, Latin.] Furrowed.

Woodward.

SULL. *f.* A plough.

Ainsworth.

SULLEN. *a.*

SULLEN. *a.* Gloomy; angry; sluggishly discontented.

Clarendon.

SULLEN. *a.* Mischievous; malignant.

Dryden.

SULLEN. *a.* Intractable; obstinate.

Tillotson.

SULLEN. *a.* Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Pope.

SULLEN. *a.* Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Shakespeare.

SULLENLY. *ad.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily;

More.

SULLENLY. *ad.* Malignantly; intractably.

More.

SULLENNESS. *f.* [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignancy.

Donne.

SULLENS. *f.* Morose temper; gloominess of mind.

Shakespeare.

SULLIAGE. *f.* [from *sully*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness.

Gov. of T.

SULLY. *v. a.* [souiller, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Roscom.

SULLY. *f.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot.

Addison.

SULPHUR. *f.* [Lat.] Brimstone.

Milton.

SULPHUREOUS. } *a.* [sulphureus, Lat.]

SULPHUROUS. } Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur.

Newton.

SULPHUREOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sulphureus*.] The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT. *f.* The same with *Hogfennel*.

SULPHURY. *a.* [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN. *f.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperor.

Shakespeare.

SULTANA. } *f.* [from *sultan*.] The

SULTANESS. } queen of an Eastern emperor.

Cleveland.

SULTANRY. *f.* [from *sultan*.] An Eastern empire.

Bacon.

SULTRINESS. *f.* [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry.

SULTRY. *a.* Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *San. Add.*

SUM. *f.* [summa, Latin.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity of money. *Shakespeare.*

3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [somer, French.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total. *Bacon. South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Dryden.*

3. To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SUMACH-TREE. *f.* The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SUMLESS. *a.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SUMMARILY. *ad.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

SUMMARY. *a.* Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SUMMARY. *f.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*

SUMMER. *f.* [summer, Saxon; somer, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shakespeare.*

2. The principal beam of a floor. *Herbert.*

To SUMMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer. *Isaiah.*

To SUMMER. *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMERHOUSE. *f.* [from *summer* and *bouse*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

SUMMERSAULT. } *f.* [soubresaut, Fr.]

SUMMERSET. } A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*

SUMMIT. *f.* [summitas, Lat.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakespeare.*

To SUMMON. *v. a.* [summons, Latin.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMONER. *f.* [from *summen*.] One who cites. *Shakespeare.*

SUMMONS. *f.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Hayes. Milt.*

SUMPTER. *f.* [summier, Fr. somaro, Ital.]

A horse that carries the clothes or furniture. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

SUMPTION. *f.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. *Taylor.*

SUN

SUP

SUMPTUARY. *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUOSITY, *f.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS. *a.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly expensive; splendid. *Art.*

SUMPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensively; with great cost. *Bac. Swift.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*

SUN. *f.* [*sunn*, Saxon; *sen*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day. *Loc.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently splendid. *K. Ch.*

4. Under the SUN. In this world. A proverbial expression. *Ecclesi.*

To SUN. *v. a.* from the noun.] To insolate; to expoie to the sun. *Dryden.*

SUNBEAM. *f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray of the sun. *Shaksp. South.*

SUNBEAT. *part. a.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone on by the sun. *Dryden.*

SUNBRIGHT. *a.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*

SUNBURNING. [*sun* and *burning*.] The effect of the sun upon the face. *Boyle.*

SUNBURNT. *part. a.* [*sun* and *burnt*.] Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Cleave.*

SUNCLAD. *part. a.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SUNDAY. *f.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the Christian sabbath. *Shak.*

To SUNDER. *v. a.* [*syn*, Saxon; *man*, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Donne. Gran.*

SUNDER. *f.* [*sunder*, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms.*

SUNDEW. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SUNDIAL. *f.* [*sun* and *dial*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Don.*

SUNDRY. *a.* [*sunzen*, Sax.] Several; more than one. *Hooker. Sanderson.*

SUNFLOWER. *f.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNFLOWER, *Little.* *f.* [*bellantbernium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sing*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*. *Prior.*

SUNLESS. *a.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thompson.*

SUNLIKE. *a.* [*sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun. *Cheynd.*

SUNNY. *a.* [from *sun*.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright. *Shaksp.*

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Aldisfan.*

3. Coloured by the sun. *Shaksp.*

SUNRISE. } *f.* [*sun* and *rising*.]

SUNRISING. } Morning; the appearance of the sun. *Watson. Bentley.*

SUNSET. *f.* [*sun* and *set*.] Close of day; evening. *Raleigh. P.*

SUNSHINE. *f.* [*sun* and *shine*.] Action the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Clarina.*

SUNSHINY. *a.*

1. Bright with the sun. *Boyle.*

2. Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [*supan*, Sax. *soopen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by lib at a time. *Craft.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal. *Shaksp. Tob. Dry.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Shaksp. Chapman.*

SUP. *f.* [from the verb.] A small draught a mouthful of liquor. *Shaksp.*

SUPER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, on the top.

SUPERABLE. *a.* [*superabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

SUPERABLENESS. *f.* [from *superabile*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND. *v. n.* [*super* and *bound*.] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *How.*

SUPERABUNDANCE. *f.* [*super* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity. *Woodward.*

SUPERABUNDANT. *a.* [*super* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough. *Shaksp.*

SUPERABUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *superabundant*.] More than sufficiently. *Cheynd.*

To SUPERADD. *v. n.* [*superaddo*, Latin.] To add over and above; to join any thing to as to make it more. *Shaksp.*

SUPERADDITION. *f.* [*super* and *addition*.]

1. The act of adding to something else. *Milton.*

2. That which is added. *Hammond.*

SUPERADVENT. *a.* [*superadventus*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *Milton.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or disqualify age or length of life. *Brown.*

To SUPERANNUATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. *Bacon.*

SUPERANNUATION. *f.* [from *superannuare*.] The state of being disqualified years.

SUPERB. *a.* [*superbus*, Latin.] Grand pompous; lofty; august; stately.

SUPERB-LILY. *f.* [*metbonica*, Latin.] flower.

SUPERCAIRGO. *f.* [*super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. *Pope.*

S U P

S U P

PERCELESTIAL. *a.* [*super* and *celestial*.] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*
PERCILIOUS. *a.* [*from supercilium*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; dictatorial; arbitrary. *South.*
PERCILIOUSLY. *ad.* [*from supercilium*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*
PERCILIOUSNESS. *f.* [*from supercilium*.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.
PERCONCEPTION. *f.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception made after another conception. *Brown.*
PERCONSEQUENCE. *f.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence. *Brown.*
PERCRESCENCE. *f.* [*super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*
PEREMINENCE. } *f.* [*super* and *eminence*.]
PEREMINENCY. } *neo*, Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*
PEREMINENT. *a.* [*super* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*
PEREROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires. *Cleveland.*
PEREROGATION. *f.* [*from supererogatio*.] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson.*
PEREROGATORY. *a.* [*from supererogatio*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Howell.*
PEREXCELLENT. *a.* [*super* and *excellens*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*
PEREXCRESCENCE. *f.* [*super* and *excrecence*.] Something superfluously growing. *Wise man.*
PERFETATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fetare*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*
PERFETATION. *f.* [*superfetation*, Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*
PERFICE. *f.* [*superfice*, Fr. *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*
PERFICIAL. *a.* [*superficial*, Fr. *from superficies*, Lat.]
 1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Burnet. Bentley.*
 2. Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned. *Dryden.*
PERFICIALITY. *f.* [*from superficial*.] The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*
PERFICIALLY. *ad.* [*from superficial*.]
 1. On the surface; not below the surface.
 2. Without penetration; without close heed. *Milton.*
 3. Without going deep; without searching. *Shakespeare.*
PERFICIALNESS. *f.* [*from superficial*.]

1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
 2. Slight knowledge; false appearance.
SUPERFICIES. *f.* [*Latin*.] Outside; surface; superface. *Sandys.*
SUPERFINE. *a.* [*super* and *fine*.] Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*
SUPERFLUITANCE. *f.* [*super* and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITANT. *a.* [*superfluitans*, Latin.] Floating above. *Brown.*
SUPERFLUITY. *f.* [*superfluité*, French.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Shakespeare. Suckling.*
SUPERFLUOUS. *a.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary plenty. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
SUPERFLUOUSNESS. *f.* [*from superfluous*.] The state of being superfluous.
SUPERFLUX. *f.* That which is more than is wanted. *Shakespeare.*
SUPERHUMAN. *a.* [*super* and *humanus*, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.
SUPERIMPREGNATION. *f.* [*super* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; superfecundation.
SUPERINCUMBENT. *f.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*
TO SUPERINDUCE. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]
 1. To bring in as an addition to something else. *Locke.*
 2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that in addition to which it is brought. *South.*
SUPERINDUCTION. *f.* [*from super* and *induce*.] The act of superinducing. *South.*
SUPERINJECTION. *f.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding upon another. *Dick.*
SUPERINSTITUTION. *f.* [*super* and *institution*.] [*In law*.] One institution upon another. *Bailey.*
TO SUPERINTEND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend*.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Bacon. Watts.*
SUPERINTENDENCE. } *f.* [*from super*
SUPERINTENDENCY. } and *intend*.]
 Superior care; the act of overseeing with authority. *Grew.*
SUPERINTENDENT. *f.* [*superintendent*, Fr. *from superintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Stillingfleet.*
SUPERIORITY. *f.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stillingfleet.*
SUPERIOUR. *a.* [*superieur*, Fr. *superior*, Latin.]
 1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Taylor.*
 2. Upper; higher locally, *Newton.*
 3. Fice

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*
- SUPERIOUR.** *f.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*
- SUPERLAT'ON.** *f.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben. Johnson.*
- SUPERLATIVE.** *a.* [*superlativus*, Lat.]
1. Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Watts.*
 2. Rising to the highest degree. *Glanville.*
- SUPERLATIVELY.** *ad.* [from *superlative*.]
1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.*
 2. In the highest degree. *South. Bentley.*
- SUPERLATIVENESS.** *f.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.
- SUPERLU'NAR.** *a.* [*super* and *luna*, Lat.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon. *Pope.*
- SUPER'NAL.** *a.* [*supernus*, Latin.]
1. Having an higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.*
 2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial. *Shakesp.*
- SUPERNAT'ANT.** *a.* [*supernatans* Lat.] Swimming above. *Boyle.*
- SUPERNATATION.** *f.* [from *supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*
- SUPERNATURAL.** *a.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotson.*
- SUPERNAT'URALLY.** *ad.* [from *supernatural*.] In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*
- SUPERNUM'ERARY.** *a.* [*super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, necessary, usual, or round number. *Holder.*
- SUPERPLANT.** *f.* [*super* and *plant*.] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*
- To SUPERPONDERATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Diff.*
- SUPERPROPORTION.** *f.* [*super* and *proportio*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*
- SUPERPURGATION.** *f.* [*super* and *purgation*.] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman.*
- SUPERREFLE'XION.** *f.* [*super* and *reflexion*.] Reflexion of an image reflected. *Bacon.*
- SUPERSA'LIANCY.** *f.* [*super* and *salio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*
- To SUPERSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*
- SUPERSCRPTION.** *f.* [*super* and *scribo* Latin.]
1. The act of superscribing.
 2. That which is written on the top or outside. *Shaks.*
- To SUPERSEDE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *sedo* Lat.] To make void or inefficacious by superior power; to set aside. *Ben.*
- SUPERSEDE'AS.** [In Law.] It is a writ which lieth in divers cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were not for the cause whereupon the writ granted; for example, a man required to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid, and the justice required hereunto can deny him: yet if the party be formally bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise might not deny. *Covell. Carr.*
- SUPERSE'RVICEABLE.** *a.* [*super* and *serviceable*.] Over officious. *Shaks.*
- SUPERSTITION.** *f.* [*superstitio*, Lat.]
1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion without morality. *Dryden.*
 2. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Ascham.*
 3. Over nicely; exactness too scrupulous.
- SUPERSTITIOUS.** *a.* [*superstitiosus*, Lat.]
1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Milton.*
 2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond necessity.
- SUPERSTITIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from *superstitious*.] In a superstitious manner. *Bacon.*
- To SUPERSTRAIN.** *v. a.* [*super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*
- To SUPERSTRUCT.** *v. a.* [*superstruere* Latin.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*
- SUPERSTRU'CTION.** *f.* [from *superstruere*.] An edifice raised on any thing. *Denham.*
- SUPERSTRU'CTIVE.** *a.* [from *superstruere*.] Built upon something else. *Hammond.*
- SUPERSTRU'CTURE.** *f.* [*super* and *struere*.] That which is raised or built upon something else. *Tillotson.*
- SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL.** *a.* [*super* and *substantial*.] More than substantial.
- SUPERVACA'NEOUS.** *a.* [*supervacaneus* Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Diff.*
- SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY.** *ad.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.
- SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS.** *f.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.
- To SUPERVENE.** *v. a.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition, or as one unexpected. *Bentley.*

SUP

SUP

PERVENIENT. *a.* [*superveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional. *Hammond.*
PERVENTION. *f.* [*from supervene.*] The act of supervening.
SUPERVISE. *v. a.* To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Congreve.*
SUPERVISOR. *f.* [*from supervise.*] An overseer; an inspector. *Watts.*
SUPERVIVE. *v. n.* [*super and vivo*, Latin.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*
SUPINATION. *f.* [*supination*, Fr.] The act of lying with the face upward.
SUPINE. *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.]
 1. Lying with the face upwards. *Dryden.*
 2. Leaning backward with exposure to the sun. *Dryden.*
 3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drouthy. *Tatler. Woodward.*
SUPINE. *f.* [*supinum*, Lat.] In Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.
SUPINELY. *ad.* [*from supine.*]
 1. With the face upward.
 2. Drouthy; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Sandys.*
SUPINENESS. *f.* [*from supine.*] *Hammond.*
 1. Posture with the face upward.
 2. Drouthiness; carelessness; indolence.
SUPINITY. *f.* [*from supine.*] *Brown.*
 1. Posture of lying with the face upward.
 2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.
SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*sub and pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*
SUPPER. *f.* [*souper*, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
SUPPERLESS. *a.* [*from supper.*] Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Pope.*
TO SUPPLANT. *v. a.* [*sub and planta*, Latin.]
 1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.*
 2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Swift.*
 3. To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakespeare.*
SUPPLA'NTER. *f.* [*from supplant.*] One that supplants; one that displaces.
SUPPLE. *a.* [*souple*, French.]
 1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*
 2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Dryden.*
 3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addis.*
 4. That which makes supple. *Shakespeare.*
TO SUPPLE. *v. a.*
 1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Arbutnot.*
 2. To make compliant; to make servile. *Locke.*
TO SUPPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*
SUPPLEMENT. *f.* [*supplementum*, Lat.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEMENTAL. } *a.* [*from supple-*
SUPPLEMENTARY. } *ment.*] Addition-
 al; such as may supply the place of what
 is lost. *Clarendon.*
SUPPLENESS. *f.* [*soupleste*, Fr. from sup-
 ple.]
 1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take
 any form. *Bacon.*
 2. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple.*
SUPPLETORY. *f.* That which is to fill
 up deficiencies. *Hammond.*
SUPPLIANT. *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreat-
 ing; beseeching; precatory. *Dryden.*
SUPPLIANT. *f.* [*from the adjective.*] An
 humble petitioner. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
SUPPLICANT. *f.* [*from supplicare.*] One
 that intreats or implores with great sub-
 mission. *Rogers.*
TO SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplicare*, Lat.]
 To implore; to entreat; to petition sub-
 missively. *Addis.*
SUPPLICATION. *f.* [*from supplicate.*]
 1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.
 2. Act of imploring; request. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a
 suppliant or petitioner. *Stillingsfleet.*
TO SUPPLY. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Latin.]
 1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Spenser.*
 2. To give something wanted; to yield;
 to afford. *Dryden.*
 3. To relieve. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To serve instead of. *Waller.*
 5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.*
 6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.*
 7. To accommodate; to furnish. *Watson.*
SUPPLY. *f.* Relief of want; cure of defi-
 ciencies. *Corinthians.*
TO SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, French;
supportare, Italian.]
 1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryd.*
 2. To endure any thing painful without
 being overcome. *Milton.*
 3. To endure without being subdued. *Dryd.*
 4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.
 5. To maintain; to supply with what is
 wanted. *Milton.*
SUPPORT. *f.* [*support*, French.]
 1. Act or power of sustaining. *Locke.*
 2. Prop; sustaining power.
 3. Necessaries of life
 4. Maintenance; supply.
SUPPORTABLE. *a.* [*supportable*, Fr.]
 Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*
SUPPORTABLENESS. *f.* [*from supporta-*
ble.] The state of being tolerable.
SUPPORTANCE. } *f.* [*from support*]
SUPPORTATION. } Maintenance; sup-
 port. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
SUPPORTER. *f.* [*from support*]
 1. One

S U P

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1. One that supports. *Locke.*
2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. *Camden.*
3. Sustainer; comforter. *South.*
4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*

SUPPO'SABLE. *a.* [from *suppose*.] That may be supposed. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *f.* [from *suppose*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

To SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [suppono, Latin.] *Shakespeare.*

1. To lay down without proof; to advance without maintaining the position. *Locke.*
2. To admit without proof. *Tillotson.*
3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*
4. To require as previous. *Hale.*

SUPPOSE. *f.* Supposition; position without proof; unevincenced conceit. *Dryden.*

SUPPOSER. *f.* [from *suppose*.] One that supposes. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPOSITION. *f.* [supposition, French.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotson.*

SUPPOSITIOUS. *a.* [suppositivus, Lat.] Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addis.*

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *suppose*.] Upon supposition. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSITORY. *f.* [suppositorium, Latin.] A kind of solid clyster. *Arbutnot.*

To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [suppressus, Latin.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
2. To conceal; not to tell. *Broome.*

3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shakesp.*

SUPPRESSION. *f.* [suppression, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat.]

1. The act of suppressing.
2. Not publication. *Pope.*

SUPPRESSOR. *f.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Latin.] To generate *pus* or matter. *Arb.*

To SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to *pus*.

SUPPURATION. *f.* [from *suppurate*.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into *pus*. *Wifeman.*
2. The matter suppurated. *South.*

SUPURATIVE. *a.* [from *suppurate*.] Dissolving; generating matter.

SUPPUTATION. *f.* [supputatio, French; *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *West.*

To SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SUPRA. [Latin.] In composition, *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSARY. *a.* [*supra* and *latus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man. *Hooker.*

SUPRAVULGAR. *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar. *Hooker.*

SUPREMACY. *f.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of the supreme. *Hooker.*

SUPREME. *a.* [*supremus*, Latin.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. *Hooker.*
2. Highest; most excellent. *Dryden.*

SUPREME. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

SUR. [*sur*, French.] In composition, *upon*, or *over* and *above*.

SURADDITION. *f.* [*sur* and *additio*.] Something added to the name. *Shakespeare.*

SURAL. *a.* [from *surus*, Latin.] Being the calf of the leg. *Wife.*

SURANCE. *f.* [from *sure*.] Warranty. *Shakespeare.*

To SURBATE. *v. a.* [*solbatir*, French.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel to harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

SURBE. *f.* The participle passive of *surbatir*. *Spenser.*

To SURCEASE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cessare*, Latin.]

1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease to be no longer in use. *Dryden.*
2. To leave off; to refrain. *Hooker.*

SURCEASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to end. *Spenser.*

SURCEASE. *f.* Cessation; stop. *Hooker.*

SURCHARGE. *f.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from *sur* and *charge*.] Overburthen; more than can well borne. *L'Estrange.*

To SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen. *Knolly.*

SURCHARGER. *f.* [from *surcharge*.] One that overburthens.

SURCINGLES. *f.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]

1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse. *Marston.*
2. The girdle of a cassock. *Marston.*

SURCLE. *f.* [*surculus*, Latin.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. *Brown.*

SURCOAT. *f.* [*surcoat*, old French.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress. *Camden.*

SURD. *a.* [*surdus*, Latin.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.

SURE. *a.* [*seure*, French.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Psalm.*
2. Certain. *Psalm.*

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1. Certainly doomed; a traitor is sure to be bated. *Locke.*
 2. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
 3. Safe; firm; certain: past doubt or danger. *Temple.*
 4. Firm; stable; not liable to failure. *Roscommon.*
 5. To be SURE. Certainly. *Aiterbury.*
 SURE. *ad.* [surement, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *Shakespeare.*
 SUREFOOTED. *a.* [sure and foot.] Treading firmly; not stumbling. *Herbert.*
 SURELY. *ad.* [from sure.]
 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *South.*
 2. Firmly; without hazard.
 SURENESS. *f.* [from sure.] Certainty. *Woodward.*
 SURETISHIP. *f.* [from surety.] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*
 SURETY. *f.* [sureté, French.]
 1. Certainty; undubitableness. *Cepessis.*
 2. Foundation of stability; support. *Milton.*
 3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another. *Herbert. Hammond.*
 SURFACE. *f.* [sur and face, French.] Superficies: outside. *Newton.*
 TO SURFEIT. *v. a.* [from sur and faire, French.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety or sickness. *Shakespeare.*
 TO SURFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness. *Clarendon.*
 SURFEIT. *f.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. *Orway.*
 SURFEITER. *f.* [from surfeit.] One who riots: a glutton. *Shakespeare.*
 SURFEITWATER. *f.* [surfeit and water.] Water that cures surfeits. *Locke.*
 SURGE. *f.* A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water. *Sandys.*
 TO SURGE. *v. n.* [from surgo, Latin.] To swell; to rise high. *Spenser. Milton.*
 SURGEON. *f.* [Corrupted by conversation from chirurgeon.] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*
 SURGEONRY. } *f.* [for chirurgery.] The
 SURGERY. } act of curing by manual operation. *Shakespeare.*
 SURGY. *a.* [from surgo.] Rising in billows. *Pope.*
 SURILLY. *ad.* [from surly.] In a surly manner.
 SURLINESS. *f.* [from surly.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger. *Dryden.*

VOL. II.

SURLING. *f.* [from surly.] A sour morose fellow. *Camden.*
 SURLY. *a.* [from sur, four, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour. *Dryden. Swift.*
 To SURMISE. *v. a.* [surmise, French.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hook.*
 SURMISE. *f.* [surmise, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion. *Hooker. Milton.*
 To SURMOUNT. *v. a.* [surmonter, Fr.]
 1. To rise above. *Rabigh.*
 2. To conquer; to overcome. *Hayward.*
 3. To surpass; to exceed. *Milton.*
 SURMOUNTABLE. *a.* [from surmount.] Conquerable; superable.
 SURMULLET. *f.* [mugil, Latin. A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*
 SURNAME. *f.* [surnom, French.]
 1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name. *Knollys.*
 2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shakespeare.*
 To SURNAME. *v. a.* [surnommer, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*
 To SURPASS. *v. a.* [surpasser, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.
 SURPASSING. *part. a.* [from surpass.] Excellent in an high degree. *Calamy.*
 SURPLICE. *f.* [surpelis surplis, Fr. superpellicium, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.
 SURPLUS. } *f.* [sur and plus, Fr.]
 SURPLUSAGE. } A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied. *Boyle.*
 SURPRI'SAL. } *f.* [surprise, French.]
 SURPRISE. }
 1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
 2. Sudden confusion or perplexity.
 To SURPRISE. *v. a.* [surpris, French.]
 1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. *Ben. Johnson.*
 2. To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*
 SURPRI'SING. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*
 SURPRISINGLY. *ad.* [from surprising.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*
 SURQUEDRY. *f.* Overweening pride. *Spenser. Donne.*
 SURREBUTTER. *f.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebuster.

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SURREJOINDER. *f.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr.] [In law] a second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bagley.*

TO SURRENDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

TO SURRENDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRENDER. } *f.* [from the verb.]

SURRENDRY. } *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding. *Woodward.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon.*

SURREPTION. *f.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] surprise; sudden stealth by an unperceived invasion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently. *Government of the Tongue.*

TO SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE. *f.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

TO SURROUND. *v. a.* [*surrondre*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SURSOOLID. *f.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT. *f.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior.*

TO SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harw.*

TO SURVEY. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view. *Milton. Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining. *Dryden.*

SURVEY. *f.* [from the verb.] View; prospect. *Milton. Denham. Dryden.*

SURVEYOR. *f.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon.*

2. A measurer of land. *Arbutnot.*

3. A director of buildings.

SURVEYORSHIP. *f.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a surveyor.

TO SURVIE'W. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin.]

1. To live after the death of another. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing. *Dryden. Watts.*

3. To remain alive. *Pope.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive. *Shakefp.*

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SURVIVER. *f.* [from *survive*] One outlives another. *Denham. Spenser.*

SURVIVERSHIP. *f.* [from *surviver*.] state of outliving another. *Arbutnot.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY. *f.* [from *susceptus*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* Capable of admitting.

SUSCE'PTION. *f.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] of taking. *Arbutnot.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *susceptus*, Lat.] Capable to admit. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *f.* [from *suscipiens*.] ception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *f.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] who takes; one that admits or receives.

TO SUSCITATE. *v. n.* [*susciter*, French.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown.*

SUSCITATION. *f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. fr.] The act of rousing or exciting.

TO SUSPECT. *v. a.* [*suspecto*, Lat.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear jealousy what is not known. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; as, I suspect the story. *Addison.*

TO SUSPECT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shakespeare.*

SUSPE'CT part. a. [*suspectus*, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *f.* Suspicion. *Sidney. Suckling.*

TO SUSPEND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French.]

suspendo. Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by a thing. *Donne.*

2. To make to depend upon. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Denham.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shakespeare. Fairfax.*

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue. *Sandersen. Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *f.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination. *Hooker. Locke.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment. *Locke.*

3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time. *Pope.*

4. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPE'NSE. *a.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *f.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend.*]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act

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1. Act of delaying. *Waller.*
 2. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew.*
 3. Interruption; pause; temporary cessation. *Clarendon.*
SUSPENSORY. *a.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs. *Ray.*
SUSPICION. *f.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagining of something ill without proof. *Milton.*
SUSPICIOUS. *a.* [*suspiciosus*, La. in.]
 1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
 2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. *Hooker. Brown.*
SUSPICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *suspicious*.]
 1. With suspicion.
 2. So as to raise suspicion. *Sidney.*
SUSPICIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *suspicious*.] Tending to suspicion. *Sidney.*
SUSPIRATION. *f.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*
TO SUSPIRE. *v. a.* [*suspiro*, Latin.]
 1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
 2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe.
TO SUSTAIN. *v. a.* [*sustineo*, Latin.]
 1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.*
 2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil. *Holder. Tilletson.*
 3. To maintain; to keep. *Davies.*
 4. To help; to relieve; to assist. *Shakesp.*
 5. To bear; to endure. *Milton.*
 6. To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
 7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted. *Shakesp.*
 8. To defend a position; to justify an opinion.
SUSTAINABLE. *a.* [*sostenable*, Fr. from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.
SUSTAINER. *f.* [from *sustain*.]
 1. One that props; one that supports.
 2. One that suffers; a sufferer. *Chapman.*
SUSTENANCE. *f.* [*sousenance*, French.]
 1. Support; maintenance. *Addison.*
 2. Necessaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*
SUSTENTATION. *f.* [from *sustento*, Lat.]
 1. Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.*
 2. Support of life; victuals. *Brown.*
 3. Maintenance. *Bacon.*
SUSURRATION. *f.* [from *susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.
SUTLER. *f.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions. *Dryden.*
SUTURE. *f.* [*futura*, Latin.]
 1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds. *Sharp.*
 2. Suture is a particular articulation. *Quincy.*

- SWAB.** *f.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.
TO SWAB. *v. a.* [*rpebban*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. *Shelwood.*
SWA'BBER. *f.* [*sewabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*
TO SWADDLE. *v. a.* [*rpetan*, Saxon.]
 1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
 2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras.*
SWA'DDLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addison.*
SWA'DDLINGBAND. } *f.* [from *swad-*
SWA'DDLINGCLOTH. } *dle.* Cloth
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. } wrapped round
 a new-born child. *Shakespeare.*
TO SWAG. *v. n.* [*rigan*, Saxon.] To sink down by its weight; to lie heavy. *Orway.*
TO SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*rpegan*, Sax.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud. *Tillotson. Collier.*
SWA'GGERER. *f.* [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow. *Shakespeare.*
SWA'GGY. *a.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*
SWAIN. *f.* [*rpaín*, Saxon and Runick.]
 1. A young man. *Spenser.*
 2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*
SWAI'NMOTE. *f.* A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. *Cowel.*
TO SWALE. } *v. n.* [*rpelan*, Saxon, to
TO SWEAL. } kindle.] To waste or blaze
 away; to melt.
SWA'LLET. *f.* Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.
SWA'LLOW. *f.* [*rpaalepe*, Saxon.] A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter. *More.*
TO SWA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*rpelgan*, Saxon
swelgen, Dutch.]
 1. To take down the throat. *Locke.*
 2. To receive without examination. *Locke.*
 3. To engross; to appropriate. *Pope.*
 4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To devour; to destroy. *Locke.*
 6. To be lost in any thing; to be given up. *Isaiah.*
SWALLOW. *f.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*
SWA'LLOWTAIL. *f.* A species of willow. *Bacon.*
SWA'LLOWWORT. *f.* A plant.
SWAM. The preterite of *swim*.
SWAMP. *f.* [*swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWA

- SWAMPY.** *a.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny. *Tb. mpton.*
- SWAN.** *f.* [*ſwan*, Saxon; *ſuan*, Danish; *ſwaen*, Dutch.] A large water fowl, that has a long and very straight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose. *Swans* use wings like sails, so that they are driven along in the water. It was consecrated to Apollo, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
- SWAN'SKIN.** *f.* [*ſwan* and *ſkin*.] A kind of soft flannel.
- SWAP.** *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence; as, he did it *ſwap*.
- TO SWAP.** *v. a.* To exchange.
- SWARD.** *f.* [*ſward*, Swedish.]
1. The skin of bacon.
 2. The surface of the ground. *A. Phillips.*
- SWARE.** The preterite of *ſwear*.
- SWARM.** *f.* [*ſwarm*, Sax. *ſwarm*, Dutch.]
1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals. *Dryden.*
 2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SWARM.** *v. n.* [*ſwarm*, Saxon. *ſwarman*, Dutch.]
1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Dryden. Gay.*
 2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Milton.*
 3. To be crowded; to be over run; to be thronged. *Howel.*
 4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*
- SWART.** } *a.* [*ſwarts*, Gothick; *ſwarp*, Sax.]
- SWARTH.** } Saxon; *ſwart*, Dutch.]
1. Black; darkly brown; tawney. *Spenser.*
 2. In *Milton*, gloomy; malignant.
- TO SWART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk. *Brown.*
- SWARTHILY.** *a.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Blackly; dusky; tawnily.
- SWARTHINESS.** *f.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Darkness of complexion; tawniness.
- SWARTHY.** *a.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawney. *Roscommon.*
- SWASH.** *f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*
- TO SWASH.** *v. n.* To make a great clutter or noise. *Shakespeare.*
- SWASHBUCKLER.** } *f.* [from *ſwaſh*.]
- SWASHER.** } One who makes a show of valour or force. *Shakespeare.*
- SWATCH.** *f.* A swathe.
- SWATH.** *f.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]
1. A line of grass cut down by the mower. *Tuſſer.*

SWE

2. A continued quantity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A band; a filler. *Id.*
- TO SWATHE.** *v. a.* To bind as a c with bands and rollers. *Abbot. P.*
- TO SWAY.** *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, German, move.]
1. To wave in the hand; to move or w with facility. *Spencer.*
 2. To bias; to direct to either ſide. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To govern; to rule; to over power influence. *Milton. Dryden.*
- TO SWAY.** *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Ba.*
 2. To have weight; to have influence. *Howel.*
 3. To bear rule; to govern. *Milton.*
- SWAY.** *f.* From the verb.
1. The swing or sweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
 2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Power; rule; dominion. *Howel.*
 4. Influence; direction. *Dryden.*
- TO SWEAR.** *v. n.* preter. *ſwore*, or *ſworn* p. rt. paſſ. *ſworn*. [*ſwearan*, Sax. *ſwaren*, Dutch.]
1. To obtest ſome ſuperior power; utter an oath. *Tillot.*
 2. To declare or promiſe upon oath. *Peacock.*
 3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To obtest the great name prophaneſy. *Tillot.*
- TO SWEAR.** *v. a.*
1. To put to an oath.
 2. To declare upon oath.
 3. To obtest by an oath. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEARER.** *f.* [from *ſwear*.] A wret who obtests the great name wantonly and prophaneſy. *Herbert. Swift.*
- SWEAT.** *f.* [*ſweat*, Saxon; *ſweet*, Dutch.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*
 2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham.*
 3. Evaporation of moiſture. *Mortimer.*
- TO SWEAT.** *v. n.* preterite *ſweat*, ſweated participle paſſ. *ſweaten*.
1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
 2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Wallen.*
 3. To emit moiſture. *Mortimer.*
- TO SWEAT.** *v. a.*
1. To emit as ſweat. *Dryden.*
 2. To make to ſweat.
- SWEATER.** *f.* [from *ſweat*.] One who ſweats; or makes to ſweat.
- SWEATY.** *a.* [from *ſweat*.]
1. Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat. *Milton.*
 2. Con-

SWE

SWE

- Consisting of sweat, laborious; toilsome.
SWEEP. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. [swept, *f. anan, Saxon.*]
 1. To drive away with a besom.
 2. To clean with a besom.
 3. To carry with pomp. *She sweeps her*
Shakespeare.
 4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *The torrent sweeps them away.*
Knolles, Fenton.
 5. To pass over with celerity and force.
 6. To rub over.
 7. To strike or brush with a long stroke.
SWEEP. *v. n.*
 1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swift-
ness.
Shakespeare.
 2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an
 equal motion.
Shakespeare.
 3. To move with a long reach.
Dryden.
SWEEP. *f.* [from the verb]
 1. The act of sweeping.
 2. The compass of any violent or continued
 motion.
 3. Violent destruction.
 4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.
SWEEPINGS. *f.* [from sweep.] That which
 is swept away.
SWEEPNET. *f.* [sweep and net.] A net
 that takes in a great compass.
SWEEPSTAKE. *f.* [sweep and stake.] A
 man that wins all.
SWEEPY. *a.* [from sweep.] Passing with
 great speed and violence.
SWEET. *a.* [*speete, Saxon; soet, Dutch.*]
 1. Pleasing to any sense.
 2. Luscious to the taste.
 3. Fragrant to the smell.
 4. Melodious to the ear.
 5. Beautiful to the eye.
 6. Not salt.
 7. Not sour.
 8. Mild; soft; gentle.
 9. Grateful; pleasing.
 10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat*
is sweet.
SWEET. *f.*
 1. Sweetness; something pleasing.
 2. A word of endearment.
 3. A perfume.
SWEETBREAD. *f.* The pancreas of the
 calf.
SWEETBRIAR. *f.* [sweet and briar.] A
 fragrant shrub.
SWEETBROOM. *f.* An herb.
SWEETICELY. *f.* [*myrrhus, Latin.*] A
 plant.
TO SWEETEN. *v. a.* [from sweet.]
 1. To make sweet.
 2. To make mild or kind.

Swift.
Prior.

Luke.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Pope.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Philips.

Gray.

Sharp.

Swift.

Camden.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Watts.

Davies.

Waller.

Waller.

Shakespeare.

Bacon.

Bacon.

Milton.

Waller.

Dryden.

Swift.

South.

3. To make less painful.
 4. To palliate; to reconcile.
 5. To make grateful or pleasing.
 6. To soften; to make delicate.
TO SWEETEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet.

- SWEETENER.** *f.* [from sweeten.]
 1. One that palliates; one that represents
 things tenderly.
 2. That which contemperate acrimony.

- SWEETHEART.** *f.* [sweet and heart] A
 lover or mistress.

- SWEETING.** *f.* [from sweet.]
 1. A sweet luscious apple.
 2. A word of endearment.

- SWEETISH.** *a.* [from sweet.] Somewhat
 sweet.

- SWEETLY.** *ad.* [from sweet.] In a sweet
 manner; with sweetness.

- SWEETMEAT.** *f.* [sweet and meat] De-
 licacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

- SWEETNESS.** *f.* [from sweet.] The qua-
 lity of being sweet in any of its senses.

- SWEETWILLIAM.** *f.* A plant; a species
 of gillflower.

- SWEETWILLOW.** *f.* Gale or Dutch
 myrtle.

- TO SWELL.** *v. n.* participle pass. [swollen, Dutch.]
 1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to
 extend the parts.

2. To tumify by obstruction.
 3. To be exasperated.
 4. To look big.
 5. To protuberate.
 6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

7. To be inflated with anger.
 8. To grow upon the view.

- TO SWELL.** *v. a.*
 1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make
 tumid.

2. To aggravate; to heighten.
 3. To raise to arrogance.

- SWELL.** *f.* [from the verb.] Extension of
 bulk.

- SWELLING.** *f.* [from swell.]
 1. Morbid tumour.

2. Protuberance; prominence.
 3. Effort for a vent.

- TO SWELL.** *v. n.* To puff in sweat.
TO SWELLTER. *v. n.* To be pained with
 heat.

- TO SWELLTER.** *v. a.* To parch, or dry up
 with heat.

- SWELTRY.** *a.* [from swelter.] Suffocat-
 ing with heat.

- SWEPT.** The participle and preterite of
 sweep.

Addick.

L'Estrange.

B. J.

Dryden.

Bacon.

Swift.

Temple.

Shakespeare.

Alcibades.

Shakespeare.

Floyer.

Swift.

Lucas.

Alcibades.

Miller.

Dryden.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Isaiah.

Dryden.

Shakespeare.

Clarendon.

Dryden.

Newton.

Tatler.

Walton.

Bentley.

S W I

To **SWERD**, *v. n.* To breed a green turf. *Mortimer.*

To **SWERVE**, *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty. *Hooker. Common Prayer.*
3. To ply; to bend. *Milton.*
4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*

SWIFT, *a.* [*piſt*, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. *Bacon.*
2. Ready; prompt. *Milton.*

SWIFT, *f.* [from the quickness of their flight.]

1. A bird like a swallow; a martinet. *Derham.*
2. The current of a small stream. *Walton.*

SWIFTLY, *ad.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly. *Bacon. Prior.*

SWIFTNESS, *f.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Danham.*

To **SWIG**, *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To **SWILL**, *v. a.* [*ſwillingan*, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Shakespeare.*
2. To wash; to drench. *Phillips.*
3. To inebriate. *Dryden.*

SWILL, *f.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriously poured down. *Mortimer.*

SWILLER, *f.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.

To **SWIM**, *v. n.* preterite *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum*. [*ſwimman*, Sax. *ſwemmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink. *Bacon.*
2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles.*
3. To be conveyed by the stream. *Dryden.*
4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion. *Smith.*
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Swift.*
6. To be floated. *Addison.*
7. To have abundance of any thing desired; to flow. *He swims in mirth.* *Addison.*

To **SWIM**, *v. a.* To pass by swimming. *Dryden.*

SWIM, *f.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. *Grew.*

SWIMMER, *f.* [from *swim*.]

1. One who swims. *Bacon.*
2. The swimmer is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWIMMINGLY, *ad.* [from *swimming*.]

Smoothly; without obstruction. *Arbuton.*

S W O

SWINE, *f.* [*ſſin*, Saxon; *ſwyn*, Dutch] a hog; a pig. *Shakespeare.*

SWINEBREAD, *f.* A kind of puffed ruffles.

SWINEHERD, *f.* [*ſſin* and *hyn*, Dutch] A keeper of hogs. *Bacon.*

SWINEPIPE, *f.* A bird of the thrush kind.

To **SWING**, *v. n.* [*ſwingan*, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely.
2. To fly backward and forward on a string.

To **SWING**, *v. a.* preterite *ſwang*, *ſwung*.

1. To make to play loosely on a string.
2. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.*
3. To wave loosely. *Dryden.*
4. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.
5. A line on which any thing hangs loosely.
6. Influence or power of a body upon motion.
7. Course; unrestrained liberty. *Chapman.*
8. Unrestrained tendency. *Glanville.*

To **SWINGE**, *v. a.* [*ſwingan*, Saxon.]

1. To whip; to bastinado; to punish severely.
2. To move as a lash.

SWINGE, *f.* [from the verb.] A sweep of any thing in motion. *Wallace.*

SWINGERBUCKLER, *f.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to be a warrior.

SWINGER, *f.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.

SWINGING, *a.* [from *swing*.] Greatly.

SWINGINGLY, *ad.* [from *swing*.] Vastly; greatly.

To **SWINGLE**, *v. n.* [from *swing*.]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To swing for pleasure.

SWINISH, *a.* [from *swine*.] Belonging to swine; resembling swine; gross. *Milton.*

To **SWINK**, *v. n.* [*ſwincan*, Saxon.]

1. labour; to toil; to drudge. *Spenser.*
2. To over labour. *Milton.*

SWINK, *f.* [*ſwinc*, Saxon.] Labour; to drudgery. *Spenser.*

SWITCH, *f.* A small flexible twig. *Addison.*

To **SWITCH**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk. *Chapman.*

SWIVEL, *f.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER, *f.* [See **SWABBER**.]

1. A sweeper of the deck. *Dryden.*
2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist. *Spenser.*

SWOLLEN, } The participle pass. of *swell*.

SWOLN, } *Spenser.*

SWOM, The preterite of *swim*. *Dryden.*

SYL

SYM

SWOON. *v. n.* [affunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. *Raton. Prior.*
SWOON. *f.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.
SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose from the sound.]
 1. To fall at once, as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
 2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*
SWOOP. *f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Estrange.*
SWOP. *v. a.* To change; to exchange one thing for another. *Dryden.*
WORD. *f.* [sweord, Sax. *sweerd*, Dutch.]
 1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fight hand to hand. *Broome.*
 2. Destruction by war. *Deuteronomy.*
 3. Vengeance of justice. *Hudibras.*
 4. Emblem of authority.
WORDED. *a.* [from *sword*.] Girt with a sword. *Milton.*
WORDER. *f.* [from *sword*.] A cut-throat; a soldier. *Shakespeare.*
WORDFISH. *f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head. *Spenser.*
WORDGRASS. *f.* A kind of sedge; gladder. *Ainsworth.*
WORDKNOT. *f.* [sword and knot.] Rib-band tied to the hilt of the sword. *Pope.*
WORDLAW. *f.* Violence. *Milton.*
WORDMAN. *f.* [sword and man.] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakespeare.*
WORDPLAYER. *f.* [sword and play.] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakewill.*
WORE. The preterite of *swear*. *Milton.*
WORN. The participle passive of *swear*. *Shakespeare.*
WUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*. *Milton.*
WUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*. *Addison.*
WYB. *a.* [Properly *wib*; rib, Saxon.] Related by blood. *Spenser.*
YCAMINE. } *f.* A tree. *Mortimer.*
YCAMORE. }
YCOPHANT. *f.* [συκοφαντης.] A tell-tale; a make-bate; a carrier of little faults. *Sidney. South.*
 To **YCOPHANT.** *v. n.* [συκοφαντω.] To play the sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
YCOPHANTICK. *a.* [from *sycophant*.] Apt to carry small accusations; apt to tell tales.
 To **YCOPHANTIZE.** *v. n.* [from *sycophant*.] To play the flatterer. *Dist.*
YLLABICAL. *a.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.
YLLABICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.
YLLABICK. *ad.* [syllabique, French; from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables.
YLLABLE. *f.* [συλλαβη.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation. *Holder.*
 2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Shakespeare.*
TO SYLLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. *Milton.*
SYLLABUB. *f.* [Rightly *SILLABUB*, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*
SYLLABUS. *f.* [συλλαβη.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
SYLLOGISM. *f.* [συλλογισμος.] An argument composed of three propositions; as, every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.
SYLLOGISTICAL. } *a.* [συλλογιστικος.]
SYLLOGISTICK. } Retaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Watts.*
SYLLOGISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*
TO SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [συλλογισσεν.] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*
SYLVAN. *a.* Woody; shady. *Milton.*
SYLVAN. *f.* [*sywaia*, French.] A wood-god, or satire. *Pope.*
SYMBOL. *f.* [symbol, French; *συμβολον*.]
 1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker.*
 2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Brown. South. Addison.*
SYMBOLICAL. *a.* [συμβολικος.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs. *Brown. Taylor.*
SYMBOLICALLY. *ad.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation. *Taylor.*
SYMBOLIZATION. *f.* The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown.*
TO SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [from *symbol*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *Bacon. Boyle. Howel. More. South.*
TO SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Brown.*
SYMMETRIAN. *f.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney.*
SYMMETRICAL. *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.
SYMMETRIST. *f.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion. *Walton.*
SYMMETRY. *f.* [συμ and μετρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another. *Donne. Waller. More. Dryden.*
SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [sympathetique.]
SYMPATHE'TICK. } French.] Having mutual sensation; being affected by what happens to the other. *Recommon.*
SYM.

SYN

SYR

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *sympatheia*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr. from *sympathy*.] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. *Milton. Locke.*

SYMPATHY. *f.* [*συμπάθεια*.] Fellowship; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another. *South. Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIUS. *a.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound. *Milton.*

SYMPHONY. *f.* [*συν and φωνή*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds. *Wotton. Dryden.*

SYMPHYSIS. *f.* [*συν and φύσις*.] *Symphysis* is used of those bones which in children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *a.* [*συμπόσιος*.] Relating to merry makings. *Arbutnot.*

SYMPTOM. *f.* [*σύμπτωμα*.]
1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect.
2. A sign; a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL. } *a.* [from *symptom*.]
SYMPTOMATICK. } Happening concurrently, or occasionally. *Wiseman.*

SYMPTOMATICALY. *ad.* [from *symptomatical*.] In the nature of a symptom. *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. *f.* [*συναγωγή*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Gospel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *f.* [*συναληφή*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as *ill' ego. Tb' eternal snout.* *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *f.* [*συν and άρθρωσις*.] A close conjunction of two bodies. *Wisem.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *f.* [*συν and χόνδρος*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHRONICAL. *a.* [*συν and χρονικός*.] Happening together at the same time. *Hale.*

SYNCHRONISM. *f.* [*συν and χρονισμός*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time. *Hale.*

SYNCHRONOUS. *a.* [*συν and χρονικός*.] Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE. *f.* [*συνκοπή*.]
1. Fainting fit. *Wiseman.*
2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part in the middle.

SYNCOPIST. *f.* [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words. *Spectator.*

To SYNDICATE. *v. n.* [*συν and δικάω*.]

To judge; to pass judgment on; to sure.

SY'NDROME. *f.* [*σύνδρομος*.] Concurrence; concurrence. *Hale.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *f.* [*συνεκδοχή*.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, the whole for part. *Glanville.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *a.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying synecdoche.

SYNNEURO'SIS. *f.* [*συν and νευρσις*.] connexion made by a ligament. *Wise.*

SY'NOD. *f.* [*σύνδος*.]
1. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiastics. *Shakespeare. Cleaveland.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Cross.*

SY'NODAL.

SYNO'DICAL. } *a.* [*synodique*, Fr. from *synod*.]
SYNO'DICK. } *synod.*

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. *Stilling.*

2. Reckoned from one conjunction of the sun to another. *L.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or public assembly. *Sounder.*

SYNO'NYMA. *f.* [Lat. *συνώνυμα*.] Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNO'NOMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonymise*.] To express the same thing in different words. *Cam.*

SYNO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*synonymi*, Fr. from *συνώνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing in different words. *Bent.*

SYNO'NYMY. *f.* [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *f.* [*σύνopsis*.] A general view of all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL. *a.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evangelist.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *syntaxis*, Lat.]
1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX. } *f.* [*συνταξίς*.]
SYNTA'XIS. }

1. A system; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words. *Senj.*

SYNTHESIS. *f.* [*σύνθεσις*.] The act of joining, opposed to *analysis*. *Newton.*

SYNTHETICK. *a.* [*συνθετικός*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition. *Watt.*

SY'PHON. *f.* [*σίφων*.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *f.* [*σύριγξ*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Roy.*

To SYRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRIN

STRINGOTOMY. *f.* [*σπινξ and τήρυμα.*] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow fores.

STRIS. *f.* [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog. *Milton.*

SYSTEM. *f.* [*συστήμα.*]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. A scheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *a.* [*συστηματικὸς.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In form of a system. *Bentley.*

SYSTOLE. *f.* [*συστολή, Fr. συστολή.*]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*
2. [In grammar.] The shortening of a long syllable.

T.

T A B

T, A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation, salvation*; except when *j* precedes *s*: as, *christian, question.*

TABBY. *f.* [*tabi, tabino, Ital. tabis, Fr.*] A kind of waved silk. *Swift.*

TABBY. *a.* Brindled; brindled. *Addison.*

TABEFACATION. *f.* [*tabefacio, Lat.*] The act of wasting away.

TO TABEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio, Lat.*] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. *Harv.*

TABARD. *f.* [*taberda, low Latin.*] *tab.*

TABERD. *f.* [*bard, Fr.*] A long gown; a herald's coat.

TABERDER. *f.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown.

TABERNACLE. *f.* [*tabernacle, Fr. tabernaculum, Latin.*]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.*
2. A sacred place; a place of worship. *Addison.*

TO TABERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. *John.*

TABID. *a.* [*tabidus, Latin.*] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbutnot.*

TABIDNESS. *f.* [from *tabid.*] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE. *f.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE. *f.* [*tabula, Latin.*]

1. Any flat or level surface. *Sandys.*
2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Locke. Addison.*

T A B

3. The persons sitting at table. *Shakep.*
4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good table.*

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Hooker. Bentley.*

6. A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing. *Shakep. Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads. *Evel.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben. Johnson.*

9. The palm of the hand. *Ben. Johnson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. *Taylor.*

11. To turn the TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

TO TABLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

TO TABLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *South. Felton.*

TABLEBEER. *f.* [*table and beer.*] Beer used at victuals; small beer. *Shakep.*

TABLEBOOK. *f.* [*table and book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakep.*

TABLECLOTH. *f.* [*table and cloth.*] Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*

TABLEMAN. *f.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TABLER. *f.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TABLETALK. *f.* [*table and talk.*] Conversation at meals or enter amments. *Shakep. Dryden. Atterbury.*

TABLET. *f.* [from *table.*]

1. A small level surface.
2. A

T A C

2. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.*
 3. A surface written on or painted. *Dryd.*
TA'BOUR. *f.* [*tabourin, tabour, old Fr.*] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakesp.*
To TA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*taborer, old French.*] To strike lightly and frequently. *Nob.*
TA'BOURER. *f.* [*from tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakesp.*
TA'BOURET. *f.* [*from tabour.*] A small drum or tabour. *Spektator.*
TA'BOURINE. *f.* [*French*] A tabour; a small drum. *Shakesp.*
TABRERE. *f.* Tabourer. *Spenser.*
TABRET. *f.* A tabour. *Genesit.*
TA'BULAR. *f.* [*tabularis, Latin.*] 1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
 2. Formed in squares; made into lamineæ. *Woodward.*
To TABULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula, Lat.*] To reduce to tables or synopses.
TABULATED. *a.* [*tabula, Lat.*] Having a flat surface. *Grew.*
TACHE. *f.* [*from tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exod.*
TA'CHYGRAPHY. *f.* [*ταχύς and γραφή.*] The art or practice of quick writing.
TA'CIT. *a.* [*tacite, Fr. tacitus, Latin.*] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Bacon. Locke.*
TA'CITLY. *ad.* [*from tacit.*] Silently; without oral expression. *Addison. Rogers.*
TACITURNITY. *f.* [*taciturnitas, Latin.*] Habitual silence. *Donne. Arbuthnot.*
To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacker, Breton.*] 1. To fasten to any thing. *Herbert. Grew.*
 2. To join; to unite; to stretch together. *Dryden. Swift.*
To TACK. *v. n.* [*probably from tackle.*] To turn a ship. *Brown. Temple. Addison.*
TACK. *f.* [*from the verb.*] 1. A small nail.
 2. The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.*
 3. To hold TACK. To last; to hold out. *Tusser. Hudibras.*
TA'CKLE. *f.* [*tacel, Welsh.*] 1. An arrow.
 2. Weapons; instruments of action. *Butler.*
 3. The ropes of a ship. *Spenser Shakesp. Milton. Dryden. Addison.*
TA'CKLED. *a.* [*from tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakesp.*
TA'CKLING. *f.* [*from tackle.*] 1. Furniture of the mast. *Abbot. Bacon.*
 2. Instruments of action. *Walton.*
TACTICAL. *a.* [*τακτικός, τανω; tactive, Fr.*] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.
TACTICKS. *f.* [*τακτικα.*] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

T A I

- TACTILE.** *a.* [*tactilis, tactum, Lat.*] Susceptible of touch.
TACTILITY. *f.* [*from tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.
TA'CTION. *f.* [*taction, Fr. tactio, Lat.*] The act of touching.
TA'DPOLE. *f.* [*tao, toad, and pola, a one.*] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a wiggle. *Shakesp.*
TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *TAFFETA.* *f.* [*taffetas, Fr. taffetas, Sp.*] A thin silk. *Shakesp.*
TAG. *f.* [*tag, Islandish.*] 1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.
 2. Any thing paltry and mean. *Whitgift. Shakesp. L'Estrange.*
 3. A young sheep.
To TAG. *v. a.* 1. To fit any thing with an end; a tag a lace; to tag an act with rhyme.
 2. To append one thing to another.
 3. To join; this is properly to tack.
TA'GTAIL. *f.* [*tag and tail.*] A wig which has the tail of another colour. *Carew. W.*
TAIL. *f.* [*tael, Saxon.*] 1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind.
 2. The lower part.
 3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kite.
 4. The hinder part of any thing. *Bacon.*
 5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Shakespeare.*
To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*
TAILED. *a.* [*from tail.*] Furnished with a tail. *G.*
TAVLLAGE. *f.* [*tailer, Fr.*] A piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. *Camden.*
TAILLE. The fee which is opposite to the simple, because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the lord's giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.
TAYLOR. *f.* [*tailleur, French.*] One whose business is to make clothes. *Collier.*
To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre, French.*] 1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomas.*
 2. To stain; to sully. *Shakespeare. Chapman. Milton.*
 3. To infect. *Harvey. Arbuthnot. Pope.*
 4. To corrupt. *Swift.*
 5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*
To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched. *Shakespeare.*

T A K

T A K

- TAINT.** *f.* [*teinte*, French.]
 1. A tincture; a stain. *Brown.*
 2. An insect. *Locke. Prior.*
 3. Infection.
 4. A spot; a soil; a blemish. *Milton.*
- TAINTELESS.** *a.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection. *Swift.*
- TAINTURE.** *f.* [*teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shakespeare.*
- TAKE.** *v. n.* preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Islandish.]
 1. To receive what is offered. *Dryden.*
 2. To seize what is not given. *Dryden.*
 3. To receive. *Deuteronomy.*
 4. To receive with good or ill will. *Clarendon.*
 5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice. *Ecclesiastical. Clarendon. Pope.*
 6. To snatch; to seize. *Hale.*
 7. To make prisoner. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
 8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage. *Shakespeare. Decay of Piety.*
 9. To surprize; to catch. *Pope.*
 10. To entrap; to catch in a snare. *Canticles.*
 11. To understand in any particular sense or manner. *Raleigh. Bacon. Wake.*
 12. To exact. *Leviticus.*
 13. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Genesis.*
 14. To use; to employ. *Watts.*
 15. To blast; to infect. *Shakespeare.*
 16. To judge in favour of. *Dryden.*
 17. To admit any thing bad from without.
 18. To get; to procure. *Mac.*
 19. To turn to; to practise. *Bacon.*
 20. To close in with; to comply with.
 21. To form; to fix. *Clarendon.*
 22. To catch in the hand; to seize. *Ezekiel.*
 23. To admit; to suffer. *Dryden.*
 24. To perform any action. *Hakewill.*
 25. To receive into the mind. *Watts.*
 26. To go into. *Camden. Hale.*
 27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.
 28. To swallow; to receive. *Brown.*
 29. To swallow as a medicine. *South.*
 30. To choose one or more. *Milton. Locke.*
 31. To copy. *Dryden.*
 32. To convey; to carry; to transport.
 33. To fasten on; to seize. *Temple.*
 34. Not to refuse; to accept. *Dryden.*
 35. To adopt. *Exodus.*
 36. To change with respect to place. *Ray.*
 37. To separate. *Locke. Blackmore.*

38. To admit. *Timothy. Swift.*
 39. To pursue; to go in. *Milton. Dryden.*
 40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Isaiab. Dryden.*
 41. To endure; to bear. *L'Estrange. Swift.*
 42. To draw; to derive. *Tillotson.*
 43. To leap; to jump over. *Shakespeare.*
 44. To assume. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
 45. To allow; to admit. *Locke. Boyle.*
 46. To receive with fondness. *Dryden.*
 47. To carry out for use. *Mark.*
 48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Tate. Locke.*
 49. To direct. *Dryden.*
 50. To separate for one's self from any quantity. *Isaiab. Genesis. Dryden.*
 51. Not to leave; not to omit. *Arbutnot.*
 52. To receive payments. *Shakespeare.*
 53. To obtain by mensuration. *Swift.*
 54. To withdraw. *Spectator.*
 55. To seize with a transitory impulse.
 56. To comprize; to comprehend. *Locke.*
 57. To have recourse to. *L'Estrange.*
 58. To produce; or suffer to be produced.
 59. To catch in the mind. *Locke.*
 60. To hire; to rent. *Pope.*
 61. To engage in; to be active in. *Shakespeare.*
 62. To suffer; to support. *Addison.*
 63. To admit in copulation. *Sandys.*
 64. To catch eagerly. *Dryden.*
 65. To use as an oath or expression. *Exodus.*
 66. To seize as a disease. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 67. To TAKE away. To deprive of. *Clarendon.*
 68. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove. *Locke.*
 69. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend. *Corinthians.*
 70. To TAKE course. To have recourse to measures. *Bacon. Hammond.*
 71. To TAKE down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress. *Spenser. Addison.*
 72. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon.*
 73. To TAKE from. To derogate; to detract. *Dryden.*
 74. To TAKE from. To deprive of. *Locke.*
 75. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware. *Milton. Dryden.*
 76. To TAKE heed to. To attend.

TAK

77. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend. *Burnet. Addison. Derham.*
 78. To TAKE in. To admit. *Wotton.*
 79. To TAKE in. To win. *Suckling.*
 80. To TAKE in. To receive. *Als. Tillotson.*
 81. To TAKE in. To receive mentally. *Als. Tillotson.*
 82. To TAKE oath. To swear. *Ezekiel.*
 83. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. *Shakesp. Sanderson.*
 84. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw. *Bacon. Wake.*
 85. To TAKE off. To swallow. *Locke.*
 86. To TAKE off. To purchase. *Locke.*
 87. To TAKE off. To copy. *Addison.*
 88. To TAKE off. To find place for. *Bacon.*
 89. To TAKE off. To remove. *Wake.*
 90. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with. *Bacon.*
 91. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place. *Shakesp.*
 92. To TAKE part. To share. *Pope.*
 93. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect. *Dryden. Locke.*
 94. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest. *Shakesp. Swift.*
 95. To TAKE up. To be ready for; to engage with. *Shakesp.*
 96. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of. *Addison.*
 97. To TAKE up. To begin. *Ezekiel. South.*
 98. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under. *Sharp.*
 99. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage. *Dryden. Duppa.*
 100. To TAKE up. To have final recourse to. *Addison.*
 101. To TAKE up. To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Spenser. Shakesp.*
 102. To TAKE up. To admit. *Bacon.*
 103. To TAKE up. To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *L'Estrange.*
 104. To TAKE up. To begin where the former left off. *Dryden. Addison.*
 105. To TAKE up. To lift. *Shakesp. Ray.*
 106. To TAKE up. To occupy. *Hammond.*
 107. To TAKE up. To accommodate; to adjust. *Shakesp. L'Estrange.*
 108. To TAKE up. To comprise. *Dryden.*
 109. To TAKE up. To adopt; to assume. *Hammond. Temple. South. Atterbury.*
 110. To TAKE up. To collect; to exact tax. *Knolles.*

TAL

111. To TAKE upon. To appropriate to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *Shakesp. Hebrews. Bacon. Dryden.*
 112. To TAKE upon. To assume; to claim authority. *Shakesp. Fel.*
 To TAKE. v. n.
 1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 2. To please; to gain reception. *Bentley.*
 3. To have the intended or natural effect.
 4. To catch; to fix. *Bacon.*
 5. To TAKE after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Hudibras. Addison.*
 6. To TAKE in. To inclose. *Mortimer.*
 7. To TAKE in. To lessen; to contract, as, he took in his sails.
 8. To TAKE in. To cheat; to gull.
 9. To TAKE in hand. To undertake. *Clarendon.*
 10. To TAKE in with. To resort to. *Bacon.*
 11. To TAKE on. To be violently affected. *Shakesp. Bacon.*
 12. To TAKE on. To grieve; to pine. *Shakesp.*
 13. To TAKE on. To assume a character.
 14. To TAKE to. To apply to; to fond of. *Locke.*
 15. To TAKE to. To betake to; to have recourse. *Dryden.*
 16. To TAKE up. To stop. *Glanville. South.*
 17. To TAKE up. To reform. *Locke.*
 18. To TAKE up with. To be contented with. *South. Bentley.*
 19. To TAKE up with. To lodge; to dwell. *L'Estrange. South.*
 20. To TAKE with. To please. *Bacon.*
 TAKEN, the participle pass. of take.
 TAKER, s. [from take.] He that takes.
 TAKING, s. [from take.] Seizure; detractions.
 TALE, s. [tale, Saxon.]
 1. A narrative; a story. *Watson.*
 2. Oral relation. *Shakesp.*
 3. Number reckoned. *Hooker.*
 4. Reckoning; numerical account. *Carew.*
 5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Shakesp. Bacon.*
 TALEBE'ARER, s. [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *L'Estrange. South.*
 TALEBE'ARING, s. [tale and bear.] The act of informing. *Arbutnot.*
 TA'LENT, s. [talentum, Latin.]
 1. A talent signified so much weight, or sum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Faculty

TAL

Facility; power; gift of nature. *Clarendon.*
 Quality; nature. *Clarendon. Swift.*
TALISMAN. *f.* A magical character. *Addison.*
TALISMAN'NICK. *a.* [from *talisman.*] Magical. *Addison.*
TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly. *Waller. Addison.*
 2. To prattle; to speak impertinently. *Milton.*
 3. To give account. *Milton. Addison.*
 4. To reason; to confer. *Collier.*
TALK. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Knolles. Locke.*
 2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*
 3. Subject of discourse. *Milton.*
TALK. *f.* [*talc*, Fr.] Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastic. *Woodward.*
TALKATIVE. *a.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious. *Sidney. Addison.*
TALKATIVENESS. *f.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity. *Gov. of the Tongue. Swift.*
TALKER. *f.* [from *talk.*]
 1. One who talks. *Watts.*
 2. A loquacious person; a prattler. *Locke.*
 3. A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*
TALKY. *a.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk. *Woodward.*
TALL. *a.* [*tal*, Welsh.]
 1. High in stature. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. High; lofty; elevated. *Milton.*
 3. Sturdy; lusty. *Shakespeare.*
TALLAGE. *f.* [*tailage*, French.] Impost; excise. *Bacon.*
TALLOW. *f.* [*talgs*, Danish.] The hard grease or fat of an animal; suet. *Abbot.*
TO TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
TALLOWCHANDLER. *f.* [*tallow* and *chandler*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Harvey.*
TALLY. *f.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]
 1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick. *Garib. Prior.*
 2. Any thing made to suit another. *Dryden.*
TO TALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit as cut out for any thing. *Prior.*
TO TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable. *Addison.*
TALMUD. *f.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TAN

TA'LNES. *f.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity. *Spenser. Hayward.*
TA'LO. *f.* [*alon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Bacon. Prior.*
TA'MARIND tree. *f.* [*tamarindus*, Latin.] The flower of the *tamarind tree* becomes a flat pod, containing flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*
TA'MARISK. *f.* [*tamarisc*, Latin.] The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous.
TAMBARINE. *f.* [*tambourin*, French.] A tabor; a small drum. *Spenser.*
TAME. *a.* [*tame*, Saxon; *tæm*, Dutch.]
 1. Not wild; domestick. *Addison.*
 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected.
 3. Spiritless; unanimated.
TO TAME. *v. n.* [*temean*, Saxon.]
 1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Ben. Johnson.*
TAMEABLE. *a.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*
TAMELY. *a.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. *Dryden. Swift.*
TAMENESS. *f.* [from *tame.*]
 1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
 2. Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers.*
TAMER. *f.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*
TAMINY. *f.* A woollen stuff.
TAMKIN. *f.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.
TO TAMPER. *v. a.*
 1. To be busy with physick. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Roscommon. Addison.*
 3. To deal; to practise with. *Hudibras.*
TO TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch.]
 1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.
 2. To imbrown by the sun. *Cleaveland.*
TANE for *taken*, *ta'en.* *May.*
TANG. *f.* [*tangbe*, Dutch.]
 1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.
 2. Relish; taste. *Atterbury.*
 3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*
TO TANG. *v. n.* To ring with. *Shakespeare.*
TANGENT. *f.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Latin.] A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

T A P

TANGIBILITY. *f.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE. *a.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Bacon. Locke.*

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See **ENTANGLE**.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

3. To embroil; to embarrass. *Milton.*

To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled. *Crashe.*

TANGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another. *Milton.*

TANISTRY. *f.* The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election.

TANK. *f.* [*tanque*, French.] A large cistern or basin. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TANKARD. *f.* [*tanckaerd*, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER. *f.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*

TANSY. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

TANTALISM. *f.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison.*

To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison.*

TANTLING. *f.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. *Shakespeare.*

TANTAMCUNT. *f.* [French.] Equivalent. *Locke.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*toppen*, Dutch.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.

2. To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. *Shakespeare.*

TAP. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow. *Addison. Gay.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out. *Derham.*

TAPE. *f.* [*tappan*, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band. *Gay. Pope.*

TAPER. *f.* [*tapen*, Sax.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*

TAPER. *a.* Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow smaller. *Ray.*

TAPESTRY. *f.* [*tapestrie*, *tapisserie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Dryden. Addison.*

TAPET. *f.* [*tapetia*, Latin.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TAPROOT. *f.* The principal stem of the root. *Mortimer.*

T A R

TAPSTER. *f.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse. *Shakespeare. Howell. Swin.*

TAR. *f.* [*tarre*, Saxon; *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid pitch. *Comden.*

TAR. *f.* A sailor; a seaman in contempt.

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.

2. To tease; to provoke. *Shakespeare.*

TARANTULA. *f.* [Italian.] An insect whose bite is only cured by music. *Locke.*

TARDATION. *f.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS. *a.* [*tadigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly. *Brown.*

TARDILY. *ad.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly. *Shakespeare.*

TARDINESS. *f.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion. *Shakespeare.*

TARDITY. *f.* [*tarditas*, Lat.] Slowness; want of velocity. *Digby.*

TARDY. *a.* [*tardus*, Latin.]

1. Slow; not swift. *Sardus.*

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion. *Dryden. Prior.*

3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Wallen.*

4. Unwary. *Hudibras.*

5. Criminal; offending. *Collier.*

To TARDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakespeare.*

TARE. *f.* [from *teeren*, Dutch.] A weed that grows among corn. *Decay of Piety.*

TARE. *f.* [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it. *Dryden.*

TARE. preterite of *tear*.

TARGE. *f.* [*tarza*, Sax.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. *Spenser. Milton.*

TARGETTIER. *f.* [from *target*.] One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TARGUM. *f.* A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TARRIFF. *f.* A cartel of commerce. *Addison.*

TARN. *f.* A bog; a fen; a marsh.

To TARNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, French.]

1. To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

2. To blot reputation.

To TARNISH. *v. a.* To lose brightness.

TARPAWLING. *f.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar. *Dryden.*

2. A sailor in contempt. *Dennis.*

TARRAGON. *f.* A plant called herb-draco.

TARRIANCE. *f.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. *Shakespeare.*

TAR-

T A S

TARRIER. *f.*
 1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. *Properly Terrier.*
Dryden.
 2. one that tarries or stays.
TARRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]
 1. To stay; to continue in a place. *Shak.*
 2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Dryd.*
TARRY, *v. a.* To wait for. *Shak.*
TARSEL. *f.* A kind of hawk. *Prior.*
TARSUS. *f.* The space betwixt the lower end of the focii bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with and bear up the toes. *Wise.*
TART. *a.* [*taert*, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]
 1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.
 2. Sharp; keen; severe. *Shakespeare.*
TART. *f.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian.] A small pie of fruit. *Bacon.*
TARTANE. *f.* [*tartana*, Italian.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail. *Addis.*
TARTAR. *f.* [*tartarus*, Latin.]
 1. Hell. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, the best is the tartar of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*
TARTAREAN. *a.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Hellish. *Milton.*
TARTAREOUS. *f.* [from *tartar*.]
 1. Consisting of tartar. *Grew.*
 2. Hellish. *Milton.*
TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.]
 To impregnate with tartar.
TARTAROUS. *a.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.
TARTLY. *ad.* [from *tart*.]
 1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
 2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. *Walker.*
 3. With sourness of aspect. *Shakespeare.*
TARTNESS. *f.* [from *tart*.]
 1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity. *Morti.*
 2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakespeare.*
TASK. *f.* [*tasche*, French; *tassa*, Italian.]
 1. Something to be done imposed by another. *Milton.*
 2. Employment; business. *Atterbury.*

T A S

3. To take to TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *L'Estrange. Addison.*
TO TASK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done. *Shak.*
TA'SKER. } *f.* [*task* and *master*.]
TA'SKMASTER. } One who imposes talks. *Milton. South.*
TA'SSEL. *f.* [*tasse*, French.] An ornamental bunch of silk or glittering substances. *Spenser. Sandys.*
TA'SSEL. } *f.* An herb. *Answerib.*
TA'ZEL. } *f.* An herb.
TA'SSELED. *f.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels. *Milton.*
TA'SSES. *f.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsw.*
TA'STABLE. *a.* That may be tasted; savoury. *Boyle.*
TO TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]
 1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *John.*
 2. To try by the mouth: to eat at least in a small quantity. *Milton.*
 3. To essay first. *Kneller. Dryden.*
 4. To feel; to have perception of. *Hebr.*
TO TASTE. *v. n.*
 1. To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.*
 2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon.*
 3. To distinguish intellectually. *Swift.*
 4. To relish intellectually; to approve.
 5. To be instructed, or receive some quality or character. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To try the relish of any thing. *Dan.*
 7. To have perception of. *Wisd.*
 8. To take enjoyment. *Milton.*
 9. To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*
TASTE. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*
 2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.*
 3. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue. *Locke.*
 4. Intellectual relish or discernment. *Hack.*
 5. An essay; a trial; an experiment. *Shak.*
 6. A small portion given as a specimen.
TA'STED. *a.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish. *Bacon.*
TA'STER. *f.* [*tasteur*, French.]
 1. One who takes the first essay of food. *A. A.*

T A U

3. A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*
TASTEFUL. *a.* [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury. *Pope.*
TASTELESS. *a.* from *taste*.]
 1. Having no power of perceiving taste.
 2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate. *Boyle.*
 3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid. *Rogers.*
 4. Having no intellectual gust. *Addison.*
TASTELESSNESS. *f.* [from *tasteless*.]
 1. Insipidity; want of relish.
 2. Want of perception of taste.
 3. Want of intellectual relish.
To TATTER. *v. a.* [*torænan*, 'Saxon.]
 To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Pope.*
TATTER. *f.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Estrange.*
TATTERDEMA'LION. *f.* A ragged fellow. *L'Estrange.*
To TATTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Spenser. Addison.*
TATTLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Swift. Watts.*
TATTLER. *f.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor.*
TATTOO. *f.* The beat of drum, by which soldiers are warned to quarters. *Prior.*
TAVERN. *f.* [*taverne* Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakespeare*
TAVERNER. *f.* [from *tavernman*
TA'VERNKEEPER. } or *keep*; *tavernier*,
TA'VERNMAN. } Fr.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*
TAUGHT. preterite and part. passive of *teach*. *Milton.*
To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanfer*, Fr. *tanden*, Dutch.]
 1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
 2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakespeare.*
TAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
TA'UNTER. *f.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.
TA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *taunting*] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobaton. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
TAURICORNOUS. *a.* [*taurus* and *cornu*.] Latin.] Having horns like a bull.
TAUTOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.
TAUTOLOGIST. *f.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.
TAUTOLOGY. *f.* [*ταυτολογία*.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Dryden. Addison.*

T E A

- To TAW.** *v. a.* [*torwen*, Dutch; *ta* Saxon.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed bark.
TAW. *f.* A marble to play with.
TA'WDRINESS. *f.* [from *taudry*.] sel finery; finery too ostentatious.
TA'WDRY. *a.* [from Saint Awdry Saint Etheldred, as the things bought Saint Etheldred's fair.] Meanly splendid without cost. *Spenser. Addison.*
TA'WER. *f.* [from *taw*.] A dress of white leather.
TA'WNY. *a.* [*tane*, *tann*, Fr.] Yellow like things tanned. *Peacocks. Milton.*
TAX. *f.* [*taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]
 1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
 2. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, French.]
 1. To load with imposts.
 2. To charge; to censure; to accuse.
TA'XABLE. *a.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.
TA'XATION. *f.* [*taxation*, French.]
 1. The act of loading with taxes; imposition of tax. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Accusation; scandal. *Shakespeare.*
TA'XER. *f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.
TEA. *f.* [French.] A Chinese plant, the infusion of which has lately been much drunk in Europe. *Waller. Southey.*
To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. past *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete. [*tæcan*, Saxon.]
 1. To instruct; to inform. *Isa. Milton.*
 2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Milton.*
 3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind. *Shakespeare. Southey.*
 4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tupper.*
To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
TE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction. *Waller.*
TE'ACHABLENESS. *f.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.
TE'ACHER. *f.* [from *teach*.]
 1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor. *Hooker. Milton. Southey. Blackmore.*
 2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *Southey.*

TEAD, or Tede. A torch; a flambeau. *Spenser.*
TEAGUL.

T E D

T E L

TRAGUE. *f.* A name of contempt, used for an Irishman.
TEAL. *f.* [*teelingb*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.
TEAM. *f.* [*tyme*, Saxon; a yoke.]
 1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage. *Roscommon.*
 2. Any number passing in a line. *Dryden.*
TEAR. *f.* [*teap*, Sax. *taare*, Danish.]
 1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes. *Bacon. Milton.*
 2. Any moisture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*
TEAR. *f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.
To TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently part. pass. *tern*. [*ænan*, Saxon]
 1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend. *Genesis.*
 2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along. *Shakespeare. Jeremiab.*
 3. To break by violence. *Dryd. A. Phil.*
 4. To divide violently; to shatter. *Locke.*
 5. To pull with violence; to drive violently; *he tears his hair* *Dryden.*
 6. To take away by sudden violence; as *he tore the crown from her.* *Add.*
To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Estrange.*
TEARER. *f.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.
TEARFALLING. *a.* [*tear and fall*.] Tender; shedding tears. *Shakef.*
TEARFUL. *a.* [*tear and full*.] Weeping; full of tears. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
To TEASE. *v. a.* [*æran*, Saxon.]
 1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
 2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
 3. To torment with importunity. *Prior.*
TEASEL. *f.* [*æsl*, Saxon; *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*
TEASER. *f.* [from *tease*.] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity. *Collier.*
TEAT. *f.* [*teb*, Welch; *æt*, Sax. *tette*, Dutch.] The dug of a beast. *Brown.*
TECHNICAL. *a.* [*texnîc*.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use. *Locke.*
TECHY. *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. *Shakespeare.*
TECTONICK. *a.* [*texlonîc*.] Pertaining to building.
To TED. *v. a.* [*tearan*, Saxon.] To lay grafs newly mown in rows. *Milt. Moss.*
TEDDER, or *Tether.* *f.* [*tudder*, Dutch.]
 1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide.

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.
TE DEUM. *f.* An hymn of the church; so called from the two first words of the Latin. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
TE'DIOUS. *a.* [*tedieux*, French; *tedium*, Latin.]
 1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome. *Milton.*
 2. Wearisome by prolixity. *Hooker.*
 3. Slow. *Ainsworth.*
TE'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tedious*.] in such a manner as to weary.
TE'DIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tedious*.]
 1. Wearisomeness by continuance. *Hooker.*
 2. Wearisomeness by prolixity. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Prolixity; length.
 4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying. *Hooker. Donne. Davies.*
To TEEM. *v. n.* [*team*, Saxon, offspring.]
 1. To bring young. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To be pregnant; to engender young.
 3. To be full; to be burthened as a breeding animal. *Aldijon.*
To TEEM. *v. a.*
 1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shak.*
 2. To pour. *Swift.*
TE'EMER. *f.* [from *teem*] One that brings young.
TE'EMFUL. *a.* [*teamful*, Saxon.]
 1. Pregnant; prolific.
 2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*
TE'EMLESS. *a.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolific. *Dryden.*
TEEN. *f.* [*tinan*, Saxon; *tenen*, Flemish, *to vex*] Sorrow; grief. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
To TEEN, *v. a.* [from *tinan*, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing.
TEENS. *f.* [from *teen* for *ten*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*: as, thirteen, fourteen. *Glanville.*
TEETH. the plural of *tooth*. *Job.*
To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbutnot.*
TE'GUMENT. *f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. *Wise man. Ray.*
To TEH HE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter.
TEIL tree. *f.* Linden or lime tree. *Isaiah.*
TEINT. *f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*
TE'LARY. *a.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinning webs. *Brown.*
TE'LESCOPE. *f.* [*τῆλε* and *σκοπῶ*.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed. *Watts.*
TELESCOPICAL. *a.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

TEM

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part pass.
told. [tellan, Saxon; *taelen, tellen*. Dutch;
taelen, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak. *Milt.*
2. To relate; to rehearse. *Dryden. Pope.*
3. To teach; to inform. *Sanderfon. Numbers.*
4. To discover; to betray. *Waller. Prior.*
5. To count; to number. *Shakeſp.*
6. To make excuses. A low word.

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.
2. To TELL on. To inform of. *Samuel.*

TELLER. *f.* [from *tell*.]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers.
3. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay any money payable by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Cowel.*

TELLTALE. *f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Fairfax.*

TEMERARIOUS. *a.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Latin]

1. Rash; heady. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Careless; heedless. *Ray.*

TEMERITY. *f.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Latin.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.*
2. To compound; to form by mixture.
3. To qualify as an ingredient. *Water tempers wine.*
4. To mingle. *Ezekiel. Addison.*
5. To beat together to a proper consistence. *Wisdom.*

6. To accommodate; to modify.
7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Orway.*

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness. *Milton. Boyle. Dryden.*

9. To govern. *Spenser.*

TEMPER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Raleigh.*
2. Middle course; mean or medium.
3. Constitution of body. *Burnet.*
4. Disposition of mind. *Locke.*
5. Constitutional frame of mind. *Shak.*

TEM

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

7. State to which metals are reduced. *Ben Jon.*

TEMPERAMENT. *f.* [*temperament* Latin.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to predominance of any quality. *Lo.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL. *a.* [from *temperament*.] Constitutional. *Brown.*

TEMPERANCE. *f.* [*temperantia*, Latin]

1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. *Milton. Tem.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion. *Spenser.*

TEMPERATE. *a.* [*temperatus*, Latin]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree any quality. *Ba.*
2. Moderate in meat and drink. *Wij.*

3. Free from ardent passion. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPERATELY. *ad.* [from *temperate*]

1. Moderately; not excessively. *Addison.*
2. Calmly; without violence of passion.
3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor.*

TEMPERATENESS. *f.* [from *temperate*]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Dan.*

TEMPERATURE. *f.* [*temperatura*, Latin]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of qualities. *Abbot. Wall.*
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contraries. *Darwin.*
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion. *Spenser.*

TEMPERED. *a.* [from *temper*.] Disposed with regard to the passions. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPEST. *f.* [*tempestas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of wind. *Dennis.*
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

To TEMPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest. *Milton.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN. *a.* [*tempest* and *beat*.] Shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TEMPEST-TOST. *a.* [*tempest* and *tost*.] Driven about by storms. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPESTIVITY. *f.* [*tempestivus*, Latin.] Seasonableness. *Brown.*

TEMPESTUOUS. *a.* [*tempestuosus*, Fr. from *tempest*.] Stormy; turbulent. *Collier.*

TEMPLEAR. *f.* [from the *Temple*.] A student in the law. *Pope.*

TEMPLE. *f.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.
2. The

T E N

T E N

TEMPLET. *f.* A piece of timber in building. *Maxon.*

TEMPORAL. *a.* [*temporalis*, Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal. *Hook.*
2. Secular; not ecclesiastical. *Swift.*
3. Not spiritual. *Taylor. Rogers.*
4. Placed at the temples. *Arbutnot.*

TEMPORALITY. } *f.* [*temporalité*, Fr.]

TEMPORALS. } from temporal.] Secular possessions; ecclesiastick rights. *Bacon.*

TEMPORALLY. *ad.* [from temporal.] with respect to this life. *South.*

TEMPORALTY. *f.* [from temporal.]

1. The laity; secular people. *Abbot.*
2. Secular possessions. *Ayliffe.*

TEMPORANEOUS. *a.* [*temporis*, Latin.] Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS. *f.* [from temporary.] The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY. *a.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited time. *Bacon. Addison.*

TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*
2. To comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER. *f.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from temporize.] One that complies with times or occasions: a trimmer. *Shakespeare.*

TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To solicit to ill; to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind. *Shakespeare. Corinthians. Taylor.*
2. To provoke. *Shakespeare.*
3. To try; to attempt. *Dryden.*

TEMPTABLE. *a.* [from tempt.] liable to bad solicitations; such as may be perverted by temptation.

TEMPTATION. *f.* [*tentation*, Fr. from tempt.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.*
2. The state of being tempted. *Duppa.*
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TEMPTER. *f.* [from tempt.]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
2. The infernal solicitor to evil. *Hammond.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *f.* [*temsen*, *tems*, Dut.]

TEMSED BREAD. } Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

TEMULENCY. *f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TEMULENT. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated.

TEN. *a.* [*tyn*, Sax. *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five. *Dryden.*

TENABLE. *a.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks. *Clarendon.*

TENACIOUS. *a.* [*tenax*, Latin.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go. *South.*
2. Retentive. *Locke.*
3. Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive. *Newton. Arbuthnot.*

TENANCY. *f.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another. *Watton.*

TENANT. *f.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and uses the property of another. *Pope.*
2. One who resides in any place. *Thomson.*

TO TENANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions. *Addison.*

TENANTABLE. *a.* [from tenant.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling.*

TENANTLESS. *a.* [from tenant.] Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Shakes.*

TENANT-SAW. *f.* [corrupted from *tenon-saw*.] See **TENON.**

TENCH. *f.* [*tinca*, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fish. *Hale.*

TO TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender. *Spenser. Pope.*
2. To attend; to accompany. *Milton.*
3. To be attentive to. *Milton.*

TO TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]

1. To move toward a certain point or place. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. To be directed to any end or purpose.
3. To contribute. *Hammond.*
4. To wait; to expect. *Shakespeare.*
5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants. *Shakespeare.*
6. To attend as something inseparable.

TENDANCE. *f.* [from tend.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation. *Spens.*
2. Persons attendant. *Shakespeare.*
3. Attendance, act of waiting. *Shakes.*
4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*

TENDENCE. } *f.* [from tend.]

TENDENCY. }

1. Direction or course toward any place or object. *Taylor.*
2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift. *Locke.*

TENDER. *a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.
2. Sensible; easily pained; soon fore.

T E N

T E N

3. Effeminate ; emasculate ; delicate.
4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakespeare.*
5. Compassionate ; anxious for another's good. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
6. Susceptible of soft passions. *Spenser.*
7. Amorous ; lascivious. *Hudibras.*
8. Expressive of the softer passions.
9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotson.*
10. Gentle ; mild ; unwilling to pain.
11. Apt to give pain ; *this is a tender question.* *Bacon.*
12. Young ; weak ; as, tender age. *Shakespeare.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer ; to exhibit ; to propose to acceptance. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. To hold ; to esteem. *Shakespeare.*
3. To regard with kindness. *Shakespeare.*

TE'NDER. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer ; proposal to acceptance. *South.*
2. [from the adjective.] Regard ; kind concern. *Shakespeare.*

TENDER-HEARTED. *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TE'NDERLING. *f.* [from *tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.
2. A fondling.

TE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner ; mildly ; gently ; softly ; kindly ; without harshness. *Milton.*

TE'NDERNESS. *f.* [*tendresse*, French ; from *tender*.]

1. The state of being tender or soft ; susceptibility of impression. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being easily hurt ; foreness. *Addis.*

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Shakespeare.*

4. Kind attention ; anxiety for the good of another. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulousness ; caution. *Wotton.*

6. Cautious care. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expression.

TE'NDINOUS. *a.* [*tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy ; containing tendons ; consisting of tendons.

TE'NDON. *f.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A sinew ; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRIL. *f.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENE'BRICOSE. } *a.* [*tenebricosus*, *tene-*
TENE'BRIOS. } *brojus*, Lat.] Dark ; gloomy.

TENE'BROSITY. *f.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Dark-ness ; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *f.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any thing held by a tenant.

TE'NENT. *f.* See TENET.

TE'NERITY. *f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] Tenderness. *Answer.*

TENE'SMUS. *f.* Continual need to go stool. *Arbutnot.*

TE'NET. *f.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*.] is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold* Position ; principle ; opinion. *South.*

TE'NNIS. *f.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Shakespeare. Howe.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. *Spenser.*

TE'NON. *f.* [French] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Maxon.*

TE'NOUR. *f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneor*, Fr.] 1. Continuity of state ; constant mode manner of continuity. *Crasshaw. Sprague.*

2. Sense contained ; general course or drift. *Bacon.*
3. A sound in music. *Holder.*

TE'NSE. *a.* [*tenfus*, Lat.] Stretched ; stiff not lax.

TENSE. *f.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to signify time. *Clark.*

TE'NSENESS. *f.* [from *tense*.] Contraction tension ; the contrary to laxity.

TE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*tenfus*, Latin.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *a.* [*tenfibilis*, Latin.] Capable of extension. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *f.* [*tenfion*, Fr. *tenfus*, Latin.] The act of stretching ; not laxation ; the state of being stretched ; not laxity. *Black.*

TENSIVE. *a.* [*tenfus*, Latin.] Giving sensation of stiffness or contraction. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *f.* [*tenfus*, Latin.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched ; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*

TENT. *f.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Latin.] 1. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. *Kneller.*

2. Any temporary habitation ; a pavilion.

3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a sore. *Shakespeare. Wiseman.*

4. A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent ; to tabernacle.

To TENT. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent. *Wiseman.*

TENTA'TION. *f.* [*tentatio*, Lat.] Trial ; temptation. *Brown.*

TENTATIVE. *a.* [*tentative*, French. *tenio*, Latin.] Trying ; essaying ; experimental.

TENTED. *a.* (from *tent*.) Covered with tents. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

TE'NTER.

TER

TENTER. *f.* [*tendo, tentus, Lat.*]

A hook on which things are stretched.
To be on the **TENTERS.** To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

TENTER *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

TENTER. *v. n.* To admit extension.

TENTH. *a.* [*teora, Saxon.*] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth. *Dryden. Locke.*

2. Tythe. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. *Cowel.*

TENTHLY. *ad.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS. *a.* [*tentiginis, Lat.*] Stiff; stretched.

TENTWORT. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUFOLIOUS. *a.* [*tenuis and folium, Lat.*] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY. *f.* [*tenuitas, Lat.*] Thinness; smallness; minuteness; not grossness. *K. Charles. Bentley.*

TENUOUS. *a.* [*tenuis, Lat.*] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

TENURE. *f.* [*tenure, Fr.*] *Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

TEPEFACTION. *f.* [*tepefacio, Lat.*] The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID. *a.* [*tepidus, Latin.*] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree. *Milton.*

TEPIDITY. *f.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmness. *Ainsworth.*

TEPOR. *f.* [*tepor, Lat.*] Lukewarmness; gentle heat. *Arbutnot.*

TERATOLOGY. *f.* [*τερά and λόγος*] Bombast.

TERCE. *f.* [*terce, Fr.*] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or a pipe. *Ainsworth.*

TEREBINTHINATE. } *a.* [*terebintine.*

TEREBINTHINE. } *Fr. terebintum.*

Latin.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To **TEREBRATE.** *v. a.* [*terebro, Latin.*] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Derham.*

TEREBRATION. *f.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERGEMINOUS. *a.* [*tergeminus, Lat.*] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION. *f.* [from *tergum* and *verso, Latin.*]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion. *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *f.* [*terminus, Latin.*]

1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*

2. The word by which a thing is expressed. *Bacon, Burnet. Swift.*

TER

3. Words; language. *Shakefp. Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

5. Time for which any thing lasts. *Dryden.*

6. [In law] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are four in every year, one is called *Hillary term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called *Easter term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension day; the third is *Trinity term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is *Michaelmas term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

To **TERM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY. *f.* [from *termagant.*]

Turbulence; tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT. *a.* [*τερ and magan, Saxon.*]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakefp.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arbutnot.*

TERMAGANT. *f.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras. Tatler.*

TERMER. *f.* [from *term.*] One who travels up to the term. *Ben. Johnson.*

TERMINABLE. *a.* [from *terminare.*] Limitable; that admits or bounds.

To **TERMINATE.** *v. a.* [*termino, Latin, terminer, French.*]

1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to.

To **TERMINATE.** *v. z.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *South. Dryden.*

TERMINATION. *f.* [from *terminare.*]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit. *Brown.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.*

5. Word; term. *Shakefp.*

TERMINTHUS. *f.* [*τερ and θος*] A tumour. *Wiseman.*

TERMLESS. *a.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *ad.* [from *term.*] Term by term. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. } *f.* [*ternarius, ternio, Lat.*]

TERNION. } The number three. *Holder.*

TERRACE.

TER

TES

TERRACE. *f.* [*terrace*, French; *terracia*, Ital.]

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.

2. A gallery or balcony.

TERRAQUEOUS. *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Composed of land and water.

Woodward.

TERRENE. *a.* [*terrenus*, Latin.] Earthy; terrestrial.

Hooker. Milton.

TERRE-BLUE. *f.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Woodward.

TERRE-VERTE. *f.* [French.] A sort of earth.

Dryden.

TERREOUS. *a.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

Glanville. Brown.

TERRESTRIAL. *a.* [*terrestris*, Latin.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Spenser.

2. Consisting of earth; terreous.

Woodward.

TO TERRESTRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Brown.

TERRESTRIOUS. *a.* [*terrestris*, Latin.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE. *a.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Latin.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

2. Great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Clarendon. Tillotson.

TERRIBLENESS. *f.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Sidney.

TERRIBLY. *ad.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

Dryden.

2. Violently; very much.

Swift.

TERRIER. *f.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game under ground.

Dryden.

2. A survey or register of lands.

Ayliffe.

3. A wimble; anger or borer.

Ainsworth.

TERRIFICK. *a.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terror.

Milton. Philips.

TO TERRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to stock with fear; to make afraid.

Kneller. Blackmore.

TERRITORY. *f.* [*territorium*, law Latin.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Denham.

TERROUR. *f.* [*terror*, Lat. *terrore*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Milton.

2. Fear received.

Kneller. Blackmore.

3. The cause of fear.

Prior. Milton.

TERSE. *a.* [*tersus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth.

Brown.

2. Cleanly written; neat.

Dryden.

Swift.

TER'TIAN. *f.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an intermittent but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Here.

TO TER'TIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSE'LLATED. *a.* [*teffella*, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Woodward.

TEST. *f.* [*test*, French; *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try the metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

Shakspeare. Clarendon.

3. Means of trial.

Ben. Johnson.

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Pope.

5. Judgment; distinction.

Dryden.

TESTACEOUS. *a.* [*testaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells opposed to crustaceous.

Woodward.

TESTAMENT. *f.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Latin.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAMENTARY. *a.* [*testamentarius*, Latin.] Given by will; contained in wills.

TESTATE. *a.* [*testatus*, Latin.] Having made a will.

Ayliffe.

TESTATOR. *f.* [*testator*, Lat.] One who leaves a will.

Hooker. Taylor.

TESTATRIX. *f.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED. *a.* [from *test*.] Tried by test.

TESTER. *f.* [*teste*, French, a head.]

1. A sixpence.

Locke. Pope.

2. The cover of a bed.

TESTICLE. *f.* [*testiculus*, Latin.] Stone.

TESTIFICATION. *f.* [*testificatio*, Latin from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

Hooker.

TESTIFICA'TOR. *f.* [from *testificor*, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER. *f.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

TO TESTIFY. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Latin.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Milton.

TO TESTIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

Johnson.

TESTILY. *ad.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL. *f.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, Latin.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Burnet.

TESTIMONY.

TEX

THA

TESTIMONY. *f.* [*testimonium*, Latin.]

1. Evidence given; proof. *Spens. Dryd.*
2. Publick evidence. *Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession. *Milton.*

TESTIMONY. *v. a.* To witness.

TESTINESS. *f.* [from *testis*.] Moroseness.

TESTU'DINATED. *a.* [*testudo*, Latin.]

Roofed; arched.
Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTU'DINEOUS. *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.]

Roofed; arched. Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTY. *a.* [*testis*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.]

Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry. *Locke.*

TEUCHY. *a.* Froward; peevish. *Shakesp.*

TEUTE A TETE. *f.* [French.] Check by

the head. *Prir.*

TETHER. *f.* [See **TEDDER**.] A string by

which horses are held from pasturing too

wide. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

TETHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *a.* [*τετραγωνος*.] Square.

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*τετραπεταλος* and

ετραλον.] Are such flowers as consist of

four leaves round the style. *Miller.*

TETRARCH. *f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat.] A Roman

governor of the fourth part of a province.

Ben. Johnson.

TETRARCHATE. } *f.* [*τεταρχια*.] A Ro-

TETRARCHY. } man government.

TETRA'STICK. *f.* [*τετραστιχος*.] An epi-

gram or stanza of four verses. *Pope.*

TETRICAL. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Latin.] Fro-

TETRICOUS. } ward; perverse; four.

Knolles.

TETTER. *f.* [*terep*, Saxon.] A scab; a

scurf; a ring-worm. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TEW. *f.* [*teuwe*, a hempen Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

TEW. *v. a.* [*teujan*, Sax.] to work.

TEWEL. *f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.] In the

back of the forge, against the fire-place, is

fixed a taper pipe in it above five inches

long, called a *tewel*, which comes through

the back of the forge. *Moxon.*

TEWTAW. *v. a.* To beat; to break.

TEXT. *f.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

Waller.

2. Sentence of scripture. *South.*

TEXTILE. *a.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven;

capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*

TEXTMAN. *f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man

ready in quotation of texts. *Saunderson.*

TEXTRINE. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating

to weaving. *Derham.*

TEXTUARY. *a.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanv.*

TEXTUARIST. } *f.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] One

TEXTUARY. } ready in the text of

scripture; a divine well versed in scrip-

ture.

TEXTURE. *f.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven. *Thomson.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either

to form or matter. *Milton. Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies. *Newt.*

THAN. *ad.* [*ðanne*, Saxon.] A particle

placed in comparison after the compara-

tive adjective; as, I am older than you.

Ben. Johnson.

THANE. *f.* [*ðegn*, Saxon.] An old title

of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

Shakespeare.

To THANK. *v. a.* [*ðancian*, Sax. *danken*,

Dutch.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any

favour or kindness. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironi-

cal sense. *Milton. Dryden.*

THANK. } *f.* [*ðancar*, Saxon; *danke*,

THANKS. } Dutch.] Acknowledgment

paid for favour or kindness; expression

of gratitude. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton.*

THANKFUL. *a.* [*ðancful*, Saxon.] Full

of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good

received. *Bacon. Dryden.*

THANKFULLY. *ad.* [from *thankful*.]

With lively and grateful sense, or ready

acknowledgment of good received. *Taylor.*

THANKLESS. *a.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no

acknowledgment. *Spenser. Pope.*

2. Not deserving, or not likely to gain

thanks. *Wotton. Crashaw.*

THANKLESSNESS. *f.* [from *thankless*.]

Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good

received. *Dan.*

THANKOFFERING. *f.* [*thank* and *offer-*

ing.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of

mercy. *Watts.*

THANKSGIVING. *f.* [*thanks* and *giving*.]

Celebration of mercy. *Hooker.*

THANKWORTHY. *a.* [*thank* and *wor-*

thy.] Deserving gratitude. *Davies.*

THEARM. *f.* [*ðearm*, Sax. *darm*, Dutch,

the gut.] Intestines twisted for several

uses.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*ibata*, Gothick; *ðat*,

Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.] The plurals of *ibata*,

when it is demonstrative, is *these*, as, *ibata*

man is good, and *these* are mending. When

it is relative, it has no plural, as the men

ibata helped me are men *ibata* my father fa-

voured.

1. Not this, but the other. Take this,

and give me that. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The house that was fired.

Shakespeare. Cowley.

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

The man that spoke. *Tickell.*

THE

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing. He is grieved, and that deeply. *Cowley.*
 5. Opposed to *this*, as *the* other to one. *Cow.*
 6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ecce* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *iste* to the former.
 7. Such as. *Tillotson.*
 8. That which ; what. *Shakespeare.*
 9. The thing ; that which I say is this. *Numbers.*
 10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
 11. By way of eminence. Boyle, that great man. *Cowley.*
 12. In THAT. As being. *Hooker.*
- THAT.** *conjunction.*
1. Because. I am sorry that I cried. *Waller. Cowley.*
 2. Noting a consequence. He was so frightened that he fled. *Locke.*
 3. Noting indication. Shew that he can stand. *Bacon.*
 4. Noting a final end. Work that then may live. *Cowley.*
- THATCH.** *f.* [*thace*, Sax. *thraw*, Skinner.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather. *Swift. Watts.*
- TO THATCH.** *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Saxon] To cover as with straw. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- THATCHER.** *f.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw. *Swift.*
- TO THAW.** *v. n.* [*thajan*, Saxon ; *degen*, Dutch.]
1. To grow liquid after congelation ; to melt. *Donn. Milton. Boyle.*
 2. To remit the cold which had caused frost
- TO THAW.** *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakespeare. Glanville.*
- THAW.** *f.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed ; warmth, such as liquefies congelation. *Wilkins.*
- THE.** *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]
1. The article noting a particular thing. *Shakespeare. Cowley.*
 2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.
 3. Sometimes *be* is cut off. *Cowley.*
- THEATRICAL.** *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.
- THEATRE.** *f.* [*theatre*, French ; *theatrum*, Latin.]
1. A place in which shews are exhibited ; a playhouse. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.
- THEATRICK.** } *a.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
- THEATRICAL.** } Scenick ; suiting a theatre ; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope.*
- THEATRICALLY.** *ad.* [from *theatrical*] In a manner suiting the stage. *Swift.*
- THEE,** the oblique singular of *thou*. *Cowley.*
- THEFT.** *f.* [from *thief*.]

THE

1. The act of stealing.
 2. The thing stolen.
- THEIR.** *f.* [*thors*, of *them*, Saxon.]
1. Of them ; the pronoun possessive of *they*.
 2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.
- THEM,** the oblique of *they*. *Roscom. Wil.*
- THEME.** *f.* [*theme*, French ; *thema*, Greek.]
1. A subject on which one speaks or writes. *Shakespeare. Roscom.*
 2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.
 3. The original word whence others derived.
- THEMSELVES.** *f.* [See **THEY** and **SE**.]
1. These very persons
 2. The oblique case of *they* and *selve*.
- THEN.** *ad.* [*than*, Gothick ; *tan*, Saxon, Dutch.]
1. At that time. *Clarendon.*
 2. Afterward ; immediately afterwards soon afterwards. *Bacon.*
 3. In that case ; in consequence. *Dryden.*
 4. Therefore ; for this reason. *Milton.*
 5. At another time ; as, *now* and *then* ; one time and other. *Milton.*
 6. That time. *Milton.*
- THENCE.** *f.*
1. From that place. *Milton.*
 2. From that time. *Johnson.*
 3. For that reason. *Milton.*
- THENCEFORTH.** *ad.* [*thence* and *forth*] From that time. *Spenser. Milton.*
- THENCEFORWARD.** *ad.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.
- THEOCRACY.** *f.* [*theocratie*, Fr. *theokratia*, Gr.] Government immediately intended by God. *Burnet.*
- THEOCRATICAL.** *a.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God. *Burnet.*
- THEODOLITE.** *f.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.
- THEOGONY.** *f.* [*theogenia*.] The generation of the gods.
- THEOLOGIAN.** *f.* [*theologus*, Latin.] A divine ; a professor of divinity. *Milton.*
- THEOLOGICAL.** *a.* [*theologia*, Latin] Relating to the science of divinity. *Swift.*
- THEOLOGICALLY.** *ad.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.
- THEOLOGIST.** } *f.* [*theologus*, Latin.]
- THEOLOGUE.** } divine ; one studious in the science of divinity. *Bacon. Dryden.*
- THEOLOGY.** *f.* [*theologie*, Fr. *theologia*, Gr.] Divinity. *Hayward. Tillotson.*
- THEOMACHIST.** *f.* He who fights against the gods.
- THEOMACHY.** *f.* [*theomachia* and *μαχη*.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *THE*

THEORBO, *f.* [*torba*, Italian.] A large late for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

THEOREM, *f.* [*θεωρημα*.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Hooker, Graunt.*

THEOREMATICAL. } *a.* [from *theore-*

THEOREMATICK. } *rem.*] Comprised in the-

THEOREMICK. } *prised in the-*

orems; consisting in theorems. *Grew.*

THEORETICAL. } [*theoretique*, Fr.

THEORETICK. } [*theoretique*, Fr.

THEORICAL. } [*theoretique*, Fr.

THEORICK. } [*theoretique*, Fr.

from θεωρη.] Speculative; depending on theory or specu-

lation; terminating in theory or specu-

lation. *Shakespeare, Boyle, Burnet.*

THEORETICALLY. *a.* [from *theoretick*.] Specu-

latively; not practically.

THEORICK, *f.* [from the adjective.] A

speculatist; one who knows only specu-

lation; not practice. *Shakespeare.*

THEORICALLY, *a.* [from *theorick*.] Spe-

culatively; not practically.

THEORIST, *f.* [from *theory*.] A specu-

latist; one given to speculation. *Addison.*

THEORY, *f.* [*theorie*, Fr. *θεωρημα*.] Spe-

culation; not practice; scheme; plan or

system yet subsisting only in the mind. *Hooker, Bacon, South.*

THERAPEUTICK, *a.* [*θεραπευτικη*.] Cu-

reative; teaching or endeavouring the cure

of diseases. *Watts.*

THERE, *ad.* [*thar*, Gothick; *thar*, Sax.

thar, Dutch.]

1. In that place. *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here*. *Locke, Milton.*

3. An exclamation directing to something

at a distance. *Dryden.*

THEREABOUT. } *ad.* [*there and about*;

THEREABOUTS. } *thereabouts* is there-

fore less proper.]

1. Near that place. *Shakespeare.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity,

or state. *Davies, Suckling, Newton.*

3. Concerning that matter. *Luke.*

THEREAFTER, *ad.* [*there and after*.] Ac-

cording to that; accordingly. *Peacham.*

THEREAT, *a.* [*there and at*.]

1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*

2. At that place. *Matthew.*

THEREBY, *ad.* [*there and by*.] By that;

by means of that. *Herbert.*

THEREFORE, *ad.* [*there and for*.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason;

in consequence. *Lucas, West.*

2. In return for this; in recompense for

this or for that. *Matthew.*

THEREFROM, *ad.* [*there and from*.] From

that; from this. *Jos.*

THEREIN, *ad.* [*there and in*.] In that;

in this. *Bacon.*

THEREINTO, *ad.* [*there and into*.] Into

that; into this. *Luke, Bacon.*

THEREOF, *ad.* [*there and of*.] Of that;

of this. *Hooker, Swift.*

THEREON, *ad.* [*there and on*.] On that.

Mark, Woodward.

THEREOUT, *ad.* [*there and out*.] Out of

that. *Spenser.*

THERETO. } *ad.* [*there and to*, or

THEREUNTO. } *unto*.] To that.

Hooker, Tillotson.

THEREUPON, *ad.* [*there and upon*.]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Hooker, Shakspeare, Davies, Locke, Swift.

2. Immediately.

THEREUNDER, *ad.* [*there and under*.]

Under that. *Raleigh.*

THERewith, *ad.* [*there and with*.]

1. With that. *Hooker, Davies.*

2. Immediately.

THERewithal, *ad.* [*there and withal*.]

1. Over and above. *Daniel.*

2. At the same time. *Shakespeare.*

3. With that. *Spenser.*

THERIACAL, *a.* [*theriacal*.] Medicinal &

physical. *Bacon.*

THERMOMETER, *f.* [*thermometre*, Fr.

θερμωμετρον and *μετρον*.] An instrument for

measuring the heat of the air, or of any

matter. *Brown.*

THERMOMETRICAL, *a.* [from *thermo-*

meter.] Relating to the measure of heat.

Cheyne.

THERMOSCOPE, *f.* [*thermoscope*, Fr.

θερμωσκοπε and *σκοπε*.] An instrument by

which the degrees of heat are discovered.

Arbutnot.

THESE, *pronoun*. The plural of *this*.

1. Opposed to *those*. *Dryden.*

2. *These* relates to the persons or things

last mentioned; and *those* to the first.

Woodward.

THE'SIS, *f.* [*these*, Fr. *these*.] A position;

something laid down affirmatively or ne-

gatively. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE, *f.* [*thesmōthete*.] A

lawgiver.

THE'URGY, *f.* [*theurgy*.] The power of

doing supernatural things by lawful means,

as by prayer to God.

THEW, *f.* [*thaw*, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners. *Spenser.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify brawn;

or bulk.

THE'WED, *a.* [from *thaw*.] Educated;

habituated. *Spenser.*

THEY, *f.* In the oblique case *them*, the plu-

ral of *he* or *she*. [*ai*, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.

Shakespeare, Ben. Johnson.

2. Those men; those women: opposed to

some others. *Prior.*

THICK, *a.* [*dicce*, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.

Raleigh, Arbutnot.

THI

THI

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

Deuteronomy.

5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

Knolles. Wotton. Spelman. Roscommon.

6. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

Dryden. Addison.

7. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

Dryden.

8. Coarse; not thin.

Bacon.

9. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Shakespeare.

THICK. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part; or time when any thing is thickest.

Knolles.

2. Through **THICK** and *thin*. Whatever is in the way.

Hudibras.

THICK. *ad.*

1. Frequently; fast.

Denham.

2. Closely.

Dryden. Norris.

3. To a great depth.

Addison.

4. **THICK** and *threelfold*. In quick succession; in great numbers.

L'Estrange.

To THICKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Woodward.

3. To condense; to concreate.

Arbutnot.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

Shakes.

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous.

To THICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Shakes.

3. To concreate; to be consolidated.

Prior.

4. To grow close or numerous.

Tatler.

5. To grow quick.

Addison.

THICKET. [*diccetv*, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood.

Chapman. Raleigh.

THICKLY. *ad.* [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity.

Boyle.

THICKNESS. *f.* [from *thick*.]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

Boyle.

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Bacon.

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Bacon.

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

Addison.

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

Holder.

THICK SCULLED. *a.* Dull; stupid.

Dryden.

THICKSET. *a.* [*thick* and *set*.] Close planted.

Dryden. Grew.

THICKSKIN. *f.* [*thick* and *skin*.] A coarse gross man.

Shakespeare.

THIEF. *f.* [*thief*, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another.

Shakespeare. Job.

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Ma.

THIEF-CATCHER. } *f.* { [*thief* & *catch*]

THIEF-LEADER. } { [*thief* & *lead*]

THIEF-TAKER. } { [*thief* & *take*]

One whose business is to detect thieves.

L'Estrange. Brumfiel.

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To steal to practise theft.

THIEVERY. *f.* [from *thieve*.]

1. The practice of stealing.

Spenser. Scott.

2. That which is stolen.

Shakespeare.

THIEVISH. *a.* [from *thief*.]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

Shakespeare.

2. Secret; sly.

Shakespeare.

THIEVISHLY. *ad.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS. *f.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *f.* [*thigh*, Saxon; *dis*, Dutch] The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The thigh bone the longest of all the bones in the body.

Quincy. Genf.

THILK. pronoun. [*thilk*, Saxon.] The same. Obsolete.

Spenser.

THILL. *f.* [*thill*, Saxon.] The shaft of a wagon.

Mortimer.

THILL-HORSE. ? *f.* [*thill* and *horse*.] The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.

Thuffer. Shakespeare.

THIMBLE. *f.* [from *thumb* bell.] A metal cover by which women secure their finger from the needle.

Shakes. Chry.

THIME. *f.* [*thymum*, Latin; *thym*, French] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.

Spenser.

THIN. *a.* [*thin*, Saxon; *dunn*, Dutch.]

Euclid.

1. Not thick.

2. Rare; not dense.

Wisdom. Bacon.

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

Roscommon.

4. Not closely compact or accumulated.

Milton.

5. Exile; small.

Dryden.

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.

Bacon.

7. Not abounding.

L'Estrange.

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

Milton.

THIN. *ad.* Not thickly.

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.

Arbutnot.

2. To make less close or numerous.

Dryden.

3. To attenuate.

Blackman.

THINLY. *ad.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly not closely.

Brown.

THIN.

THI

THO

THINE, pronoun. [*thein*, Gothick; *þin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee. *Shakespeare*.
THING, *s.* [*þing*, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]
 1. Whatever is; not a person. *Shakesf.*
 2. It is used in contempt. *Swift*.
 3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity. *Shakesf. Congreve*.
 4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour.
THINK, *v. n.* preter, *thought*. [*þencean*, Saxon; *denken*, Dutch.]
 1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate. *Locke. Dryden*.
 2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. *Daniel*.
 3. To intend. *Shakespeare*.
 4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet*.
 5. To muse; to meditate. *Dryden*.
 6. To recollect; to observe. *Shakespeare*.
 7. To judge; to conclude. *Swift*.
 8. To consider; to doubt. *Bentley*.
THINK, *v. a.*
 1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. *Shakespeare*.
 2. To believe; to esteem. *Sidney*.
 3. To **THINK** much. To grudge. *Milton. Tillotson*.
 4. To **THINK** scorn. To disdain. *Egbert*.
THINKER, *s.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke*.
THINKING, *s.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Shakespeare. Addison*.
THINLY, *ad.* [from *thin*.]
 1. Not thickly.
 2. Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden*.
THINNESS, *s.* [from *thin*.]
 1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity. *Donne. Newton*.
 2. Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden*.
 3. Rareness; not spissitude. *South*.
THIRD, *a.* [*þriðða*, Saxon.] The first after the second. *Shakespeare*.
THIRD, *s.* [from the adjective.]
 1. The third part. *Addison*.
 2. The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder*.
THIRDBOROUGH, *s.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under constable.
THIRDLY, *ad.* [from *third*.] In the third place. *Bacon*.
THIRL, *v. a.* [*þirlan*, Saxon] To pierce; to perforate. *Ainsworth*.
THIRST, *s.* [*þyrst*, Sax. *dröf*, Dutch.]
 1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Denham. Arbuthnot*.
 2. Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax*.
 3. Draught. *Milton*.
THIRST, *v. n.* [*þyrstan*, Sax. *dersten*, Dutch.]
 1. To feel want of drink; to be dry or thirsty. *Erasmus. Milton*.

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Psalms*.
TO THIRST, *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior*.
THIRSTINESS, *s.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty. *Watson*.
THIRSTY, *a.* [*þyrstig*, Saxon.]
 1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Shakesf. Judges. Rowe*.
 2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood thirsty.
THIRTE'EN, *a.* [*þreotene*, Saxon.] Ten and threes. *Bacon*.
THIRTE'ENTH, *a.* [from *thirteen*; *þreoteoða*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth. *Graunt*.
THIRTIETH, *a.* [from *thirty*; *þirtetig*, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told. *Hale*.
THIRTY, *a.* [*þirtig*, Saxon.] Thrice ten. *Shakespeare*.
THIS, pronoun. [*þis*, Saxon.]
 1. That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shakespeare*.
 2. The next future. *Genesis*.
 3. *This* is used for *this time*. *Dryden*.
 4. The last past. *Dryden*.
 5. It is often opposed to *that*. *Pope*.
 6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. *Hooker*.
 7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*. *Dryden*.
THISTLE, *s.* [*þistel*, Sax. *diefel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Miller. Shakespeare*.
THISTLE golden, *s.* A plant. *Miller*.
THISTLY, *a.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles. *Tomson*.
THITHER, *ad.* [*þithær*, Saxon.]
 1. To that place: it is opposed to *hither*. *Denham*.
 2. To that end; to that point.
THITHERTO, *ad.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.
THITHERWARD, *ad.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Toward that place. *Milton*.
THO, *ad.* [*þonne*, Saxon.]
 1. Then. *Spenser*.
 2. *The* contracted for *though*.
TO THOLE, *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainsworth*.
THONG, *s.* [*þrang*, *þrong*, Saxon.] A strap or string of leather. *Addison. Dryden*.
THORACICK, *a.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbuthnot*.
THORAL, *a.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe*.
THORN, *s.* [*þaurus*, Gothick.]
 1. A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis*.
 2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush. *Milton*.
 3. Any thing troublesome. *Southern*.
THORAPPLE, *s.* A plant. *Mortimer*.
THORN.

T H O

THORNBA'CK. *f.* A sea-fish. *Arbutnot.*
THO'RN BUT. *f.* A sea-fish. *Ainsworth.*

THORNY. *a.* [from *thorn*.]
 1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Randolph. Dryden.*
 2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*

THOROUGH. *prepos.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]
 1. By way of making passage or penetration.
 2. By means of. *Shakespeare.*

THOROUGH. *a.*
 1. Complete; full; perfect. *Spenser. Clarendon.*
 2. Passing through. *Bacon.*

THOROUGHFARE. *f.* [from *through* and *fare*.] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shakespeare.*

THOROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [from *thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSPED. *a.* [from *thorough* and *sped*.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTITCH. *ad.* [from *thorough* and *stitch*.] Completely; fully. *L'Estrange.*

THORP. *f.* From the Saxon *þorp*, signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE. *pron.* The plural of *that*. *Shakespeare. Denham.*

THOU. *f.* [þu, Saxon; du, Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ge, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Saxon.]
 1. The second pronoun personal. *Shakespeare.*
 2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language.

To THOU. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Sax, *thauh*, Gothick.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although. *Waller. Watts.*

2. *As Though.* As if; like as if. *Genesis.*

3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT, the *preterite* and *part. pass.* of *think*. *Addison.*

THOUGHT. *f.* [from the *preterite* of *to think*.]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

2. Idea; image formed. *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration. *Shakespeare.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milt.*

6. Opinion; judgment. *Job. Dryd. Pope.*

T H R

7. Meditation; serious consideration. *Rossmore.*

8. Design; purpose. *Foreman.*

9. Silent contemplation. *Shakespeare.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern. *Milton.*

11. Expectation. *Shakespeare.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. *Swift.*

THOUGHTFUL. *a.* [from *thought* and *ful*.]
 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; of meditation. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful. *Phil.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable musing. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous. *Pr.*

THOUGHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with solicitude. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGHTFULNESS. *f.* [from *thoughtful*.]
 1. Deep meditation.

2. Anxiety; solicitude. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGHTLESS. *a.* [from *thought*.]
 1. Airy; gay; dissipated. *Rog.*

2. Negligent; careless. *Dryden.*

3. Stupid; dull. *Gan.*

THOUGHTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *thoughtless*.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Gan.*

THOUGHTLESSNESS. *f.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGHTSICK. *a.* [from *thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection. *Shakespeare.*

THO'USAND. *a.* or *f.* [þusen, Saxon *duysend*, Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

2. Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser.*

THO'USANDTH. *a.* [from *thousand*.] Thousandth ten times told; the ordinal of thousand. *Dryden. Swift.*

THOWL. *f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places in rowing. *Ainsworth.*

THRALL. *f.* [þrall, Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Shakespeare. Davin. Milton.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another. *Shakespeare. Denham.*

THRA'LDOM. *f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery servitude. *Sidney. Sand.*

THRA'PPLE. *f.* The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH. *v. n.* [þriscan, Saxon *derschen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*

2. To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to erode. *Dryden.*

THRA'S

THR

THRA'SHER. *f.* [from *thraſh*] One who thrashes corn. *Locke.*
THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *f.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*
THRA'SONICAL. *a.* [from *Thraſo*, a boast in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shakespeare.*
THRAVE. *f.* [*þrap*, Saxon.]
 1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.
 2. The number of two dozen.
THREAD. *f.* [*þræð*, Sax. *draed*, Dutch.]
 1. A small line; a small twist. *Boyle. South.*
 2. Any thing continued in a course: uniform tenour. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.*
 2. To pass through; to pierce through. *Shakespeare.*
THRE'ADBARE. *a.* [*thead* and *bare*]
 1. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked threads. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
 2. Worn out; trite. *Swift. Child.*
THRE'ADEN. *a.* [from *thead*] Made of thread. *Shakespeare.*
THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsw.*
THREAT. *f.* [from the verb] Menace; denunciation of ill.
THREAT. *v. a.* [*þreatian*, Saxon.]
 1. To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.*
 2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify. *Milton. Pope.*
 3. To menace by action. *Dryden.*
THRE'ATENER. *f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
THRE'ATENINGLY. *ad.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in a threatening manner. *Shakespeare.*
THRE'ATFUL. *a.* [*threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser.*
THREE. *a.* [*þræ*, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch.]
 1. Two and one. *Creech. Pope.*
 2. Proverbially, a small number. *Shakespeare.*
THRE'EFOLD. *a.* [*þreofold*, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three. *Raleigh. Pope.*
THRE'EPENCE. *f.* [*three* and *pence*] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny. *Wifeman.*
THRE'EPENNY. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar, mean.
THRE'EPILE. *f.* [*three* and *pile*.] An old name for good velvet. *Shakespeare.*
THRE'EPILED. *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another. *Shakespeare.*
THREESCO'RE. *a.* [*three* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty. *Shakespeare. Brown. Dryden.*
THRENO'DY. *f.* [*þrenodia*.] A song of lamentation.

THR

THRE'SHER. *f.* properly *thraſher*.
THRESHOLD. *f.* [*þreſcþald*, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
THREW. preterite of *throw*. *Pope.*
THRICE. *ad.* [from *three*.]
 1. Three times. *Spenser.*
 2. A word of amplification. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thead*.] To slide through a narrow passage. *Pope.*
THRIFT. [from *thrive*.]
 1. Profit; gain; riches gotten. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
 2. Parsimony, frugality; good husbandry. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
 3. A plant. *Milner.*
THRIFTILY. *ad.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parsimoniously. *Swift.*
THRIFTINESS. *f.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; husbandry. *Spenser. Wotton.*
THRIFTLESS. *a.* [from *thrifty*.] Profuse; extravagant. *Spenser.*
THRIFTY. *a.* [from *thrifty*.]
 1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. Well husbanded. *Shakespeare.*
To THRILL. *v. a.* [*þýllan*, Saxon.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate. *Spenser. Milton.*
To THRILL. *v. n.*
 1. To have the quality of piercing. *Spenser.*
 2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. *Spenser.*
 3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To pass with a tingling sensation. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, *thrived*. part. *thriven*. To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired. *Sidney. Watts.*
THRIVER. *f.* [from *thrive*] One that grows rich. *Hayward.*
THRIVINGLY. *ad.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.
THROAT. *f.* [*þnote*, Saxon.]
 1. The forepart of the neck. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The main road of any place. *Thomson.*
 3. To cut the **THROAT**. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Estrange.*
THRO'ATPIPE. *f.* [*throat* and *pipe*] The weapon; the windpipe.
THRO'ATWORT. *f.* [*throat* and *wort*] A plant.
To THROB. *v. n.*
 1. To heave; to beat; to rise in the breast. *Addison. Smith.*
 2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wifeman.*
THROB. *f.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation. *Addison.*
THROE,

THR

THROE. *f.* [from *þropian*, to suffer, Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children. *Milton. Dryden. Rogers.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakespeare.*

THRONE. *f.* [*thronus*, Latin; *þron*, Saxon.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat. *Shakespeare. Milton. Pope.*

THRONG. *f.* [*þrang*, Saxon.] A croud; a multitude pressing against each other. *Crasshaw. Waller.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crouds or tumults. *Shakespeare. Locke. Milton.*

THROSTLE. *f.* [*þrostrle*, Saxon.] The thrush; a small singing bird. *Shakespeare. Walton.*

THROTTLE. *f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe. *Brown.*

To THROTTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath. *Dryden. Swift.*

THROVE, the preterite of *thrive*. *Locke.*

THROUGH, *prep.* [*þurh*, Saxon; *door* Dutch.]

1. From end to end of. *The strait way went through the province.* *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage. *The bullet passed through the board.* *Dryden. Newton.*

3. By transmission. *The report came through many hands.* *Temple. Cbeysne.*

4. By means of. *He was advanced through his friends.* *Eccles. Whitgift. Prior.*

THROUGH. *ad.*

1. From one end or side to the other. *Bacon. Oldham.*

2. To the end of any thing. *South.*

THROUGHBRED. *a.* [*througb* and *breed*.] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *a.* [*througb* and *light*.] Lighted on both sides. *Wotton.*

THROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *througb*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Spenser. Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*

THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [*througb* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of. *Hooker. Bacon. Ben. Johnson.*

THROUGHOUT. *ad.* Every where; in every part.

THROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*througb* and *pace*.] perfect; complete. *More.*

THR

To THROW. *v. n.* preter. *threw.* passive *thrown.* [*þrwan*, Saxon.]

1. To sling; to cast; to send to a distance by any projectile force. *Kn...*

2. To toss; to put with any violence in tumult. *Addison. Berkeley.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste. *Clarendon.*

4. To venture at dice. *Shakespeare.*

5. To cast; to strip off. *Shakespeare.*

6. To emit in any manner. *Addison. Waller.*

7. To spread in haste. *Pope.*

8. To overturn in wrestling. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force. *Dryden. Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance. *Th...*

11. To repose. *Shakespeare.*

12. To change by any kind of violence. *Addison.*

13. To turn in a lathe.

14. *To THROW away.* To lose; to spend in vain. *Orway. Denham.*

15. *To THROW away.* To reject. *Taylor.*

16. *To THROW by.* To reject; to leave aside as of no use. *Ben. Johnson. Locke.*

17. *To THROW down.* To subvert; to overturn. *Addison.*

18. *To THROW off.* To expel. *Arbutnot.*

19. *To THROW off.* To reject; to renounce. *Dryden. Spenser.*

20. *To THROW out.* To exert; to bring forth into act. *Spenser. Addison.*

21. *To THROW out.* To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.*

22. *To THROW out.* To eject; to expel. *Swift.*

23. *To THROW out.* To reject; to exclude. *Swift.*

24. *To THROW up.* To resign angrily. *Collier.*

25. *To THROW up.* To emit; to eject to bring up by vomiting. *Arbutnot.*

To THROW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of casting.

2. To cast dice.

3. *To THROW about.* To cast about; to try expedients. *Spenser.*

THROW. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast. *Shakespeare. South. Bentley.*

3. The space to which any thing is thrown. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

4. Stroke; blow. *Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent fall. *Addison.*

6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *throes*. *South. Dryden.*

THROWER. *f.* [from *throw*] One that throws. *Shakespeare.*

THRUM.

THU

THURM. *f.* [*thraum*, Islandick.]

1. The ends of weavers threads.

2. Any coarse yarn.

Shakespeare. Bacon. King.

THURM. *v. a.* To grate; to play

Dryden.

THURSH. *f.* [*þurc*, Saxon.]

1. A small singing bird. *Carew. Pope.*

2. Small ulcerations which appear first in the mouth; but may affect the alimentary tract: the nearer they approach to white, the less dangerous. *Arbutnot.*

THURST. *v. a.* [*trusto*, Latin.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies. *Revelations.*

2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. *Spenser.*

3. To stab. *Numbers.*

4. To compress. *Judges.*

5. To impel; to urge. *Shakespeare.*

6. To obtrude; to intrude. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

THURST. *v. n.*

1. To make a hostile push.

2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence. *Dryden.*

3. To intrude. *Rowe.*

4. To push forward; to come violently; to throng. *Chapman. Knolles.*

THURST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon. *Sidney. Dryden.*

2. Assault; attack. *Mare.*

THURSTER. *f.* [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts. *Gay.*

THURY'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tusser.*

THUMB. *f.* [*þuma*, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four. *Dryden. Broom.*

THUMB-BAND. *f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMBSTAL. *f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.

THUMP. *f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dull blow with something blunt. *Hudibras. Dryden. Taiter.*

THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows. *Shakespeare.*

THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras. Swift.*

THUMPER. [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *f.* [*þunþer*, *þunor*, Saxon; *thunder*, Dutch.]

1. Thunder is a bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with a very rapid velocity, through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

Shakespeare. Milton.

THW

2. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence. *Spenser. Rowe.*

To THUNDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To make thunder. *Shakespeare. Sidney. Pope.*

To THUNDER. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terror. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.*

THUNDERBOLT. *f.*

1. Lightening; the arrows of heaven. *King Charles. Denham.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical. *Hakewill.*

THUNDERCLAP. *f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.]

Explosion of thunder. *Spenser. Dryden.*

THUNDERER. *f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders. *Waller.*

THUNDEROUS. *a.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder. *Milton.*

THUNDERSHOWER. *f.* [*thunder* and *shower*] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stillingfleet.*

THUNDERSTONE. *f.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakespeare.*

To THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or hurt with lightning. *Sidney. Addison.*

THURIFEROUS. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION. *f.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense. *Stillingfleet.*

THURSDAY. *f.* [*thorsday*, Danish. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *ad.* [*þu*, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise. *Hooker. Hale. Dryden.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Bacon. Tillotson. Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [*thaccan*, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*

THWACK. *f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras. Addison.*

THWART. *a.* [*þwyr*, Saxon; *dwaars*, Dutch.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else. *Milton.*

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing. *Milton. Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse. *Shakespeare. South. Addison. Pope.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be opposite. *Locke.*

THWARTINGLY. *ad.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY.

TID

THY. *pronoun.* [thin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee. *Cowley. Milton.*

THYSELF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [thy and self.]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb. *Shakespeare.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative. *Dryden.*

THYINE *wood. f.* A precious wood.

Revelations.

THYME. *f.* [thym, Fr. thymus, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TI'AR. } *f.* [tiara, Latin.] A dress for the head; a diadem. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*

TI'ARA. } *f.* the head; a diadem. *Herbert.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from entice.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*

TICK. *f.*

1. Score; trust. *Hudibras. Locke.*

2. The louse of dogs or sheep. *Shakespeare.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To trust; to score. *Arbuthnot.*

TICKEN. } *f.* The same with tick. *A*

TICKING. } sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TICKET. *f.* [stiquet, French.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which, admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenser. Collier.*

To TICKLE. *v. a.* [titillo, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications. *Sidney. Dryden. Locke.*

To TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Spenser.*

TICKLE. *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unstable. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

TICKLISH. *a.* [from tickle.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodrow.*

3. Difficult; nice. *Swift.*

TICKLISHNESS. *f.* [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.

TICTACK. *f.* [triflack, French.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *a.* [työden, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

To TIDDER. } *v. a.* [from tid.] To use

To TIDDLE. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. *f.* [työ, Saxon; tijd, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while. *Spenser. Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called tide is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this, is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the Moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least

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attracted, is also higher than the rest; these two opposite rises of the surface

the water in the great ocean following motion of the Moon from east to west,

striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again

and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow

and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Flood. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; course. *Shakespeare. Milton. Phil.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To draw with the stream. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be tated by the tide. *Phil.*

TIDEGATE. *f.* [tide and gate.] A through which the tide passes into a bay.

TIDESMAN. *f.* [tide and man.] A waiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchantships till the duty goods be paid. *Bacon.*

TIDWAITER. *f.* [tide and wait.] officer who watches the landing of goods the customhouse. *Sw.*

TIDILY. *ad.* [from tidy.] Neatly; read.

TIDINESS. *f.* [from tidy.] Neatness. *readiness.*

TIDINGS. *f.* [tidan, Saxon, to happen] News; an account of something that happened. *Spenser. Milton. Rogers.*

TIDY. *a.* [tid, Islandick.]

1. Seasonable. *To.*

2. Neat; ready. *G.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tiau, tigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot. *Knob.*

2. To knit; to complicate. *Bacon.*

3. To hold; to fasten. *Fairfax.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shakespeare. Wall.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain to confine. *Hooker. Stillingfleet. Atterbury.*

TIE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening. *Bacon. Wall.*

2. Bond; obligation. *Knob.*

TIER. *f.* [tiere, old Fr. tierer, Dutch.] row; a rank. *Knob.*

TIERCE. *f.* [tiers, tiercier, French.] vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Ben Jonson.*

TIERCET. *f.* [from tiers, Fr.] A triple three lines.

TIFF. *f.*

1. Liquor; drink. *Phillips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet. *Brown.*

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

TIFFANY. *f.* [tiffer, to dress up, old Fr.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*

TIGE. *f.* [In architecture.] The shaft of column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TIGER. *f.* [tigre, Fr. tigris, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Shakespeare. Peacham.*

TIGHT. *a.* [aicht, Dutch.]

1. Ten

2

TIL

TIM

1. Tense; close; not loose. *Moxon. Swift.*
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Gay. Swift.*

TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.

TIGHTER. *f.* [from *tighten*.] A ribband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

TIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

TIGHTNESS. *f.* [from *tight*.] Closeness; not looseness. *Dryden. Woodward.*

TIGRESS. *f.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger. *Addison.*

TIKE. *f.* [*teke*, Dutch.]

1. The house of dogs or sheep. *Bacon.*

2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog.
TILE. *f.* [*tile*, Sax. *tegel*, Dutch.] Thin plate of baked clay used to cover houses. *Milton. Moxon.*

TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles. *Bacon. Swift.*

2. To cover as tiles. *Donne.*

TILER. *f.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon.*

TYLING. *f.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke.*

TILL. *f.* A money box. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [*til*, Saxon.] To the time of. *Cowley.*

TILL now. To the present time. *Milton.*

TILL then. To that time. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*

1. To the time. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To the degree that. *Taylor. Pope.*

TILL. *v. a.* [*tylian*, Sax. *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton.*

TILLABLE. *a.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*

TILLAGE. *f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture. *Bacon. Woodward.*

TILLER. *f.* [from *till*.]

1. Husbandman; ploughman. *Carew. Genes. Prior.*

2. A till; a small drawer. *Dryden.*

TILLYFALLY. } *a.* A word used for-

TILLYVALLEY. } merly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakespeare.*

TILMAN. *f.* [*till* and *man*.] One who tills; an husbandman. *Tusser.*

TILT. *f.* [*tyld*, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any covering over head. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat. *Sandys. Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*

TILT. *f.*

TILT. *f.*

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TILT. *f.*

4. A thrust. *Addison.*

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To point as in tilts. *Phillips.*

3. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out; to tilt a barrel.

To TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers. *Shakespeare. Collier.*

3. To rush as in combat. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily. *Milton. Pope.*

5. To fall on one side. *Grew.*

TILTER. *f.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts; one who fights. *Hudibras. Glanville.*

TILTH. *f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; culture. *Shakespeare.*

TILTH. *a.* [from *till*.] Arable; tilled. *Milton.*

TIMBER. *f.* [*tymbrian*, Saxon, *to build*.]

1. Wood fit for building. *Bacon. Woodward.*

2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shakespeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabric. *Bacon.*

4. Materials ironically. *Bacon.*

To TIMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. *L'Estrange.*

To TIMBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams, or timber.

TIMBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived. *Wotton. Brown.*

TIMBERSOW. *f.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*

TYMBREL. *f.* [*timbre*, French.] A musical instrument played by pulsation. *Sandys. Pope.*

TIME. *f.* [*tima*, Saxon; *tym*, Erse.]

1. The measure of duration. *Locke. Grew.*

2. Space of time. *Daniel. Milton. Swift.*

3. Interval. *Bacon.*

4. Season; proper time. *Ecclus.*

5. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time. *Dryden. Woodward.*

6. Age; particular part of time. *Brown. Dryden.*

7. Past time. *Shakespeare.*

8. Early time. *Bacon. Rogers.*

9. Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*

10. Particular quality of the present. *Sautb.*

11. Particular time. *Dryden. Addison.*

12. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition: He tried twenty times and at last succeeded. *Milton. Bentley. Swift.*

14. Musical measure. *Shakespeare. Waller. Denham.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

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1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *L'Estrange. Addison.*
 2. To regulate as to time. *Addison.*
 3. To measure harmonically. *Shakespeare.*
- TIMEFUL.** *a.* Seasonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*

TIMELESS. *a.* [from *time*.]
1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shakespeare.*

TIMELY. *a.* [from *time*.] Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TIMELY. *ad.* [from *time*.] Early; soon. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

TIMEPLEASER. *f.* [time and please.] One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be. *Shakespeare.*

TIMESERVING. *a.* [time and serve.]
Meanly complying with present power. *South.*

TIMID. *a.* [timide, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage. *Thoms.*

TIMIDITY. *f.* [timidite, Fr. from *timid*.]
Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*

TIMOROUS. *a.* [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Brown. Prior.*

TIMOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *timorous*.]
Fearfully; with much fear. *Shakespeare. A. Phillips.*

TIMOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *timorous*.]
Fearfulness. *Swift.*

TIMOUS. *a.* [from *time*.] Early; timely. *Bac.*

TIN. *f.* [ten, Dutch]
1. One of the primitive meta's called by the chemists Jupiter. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin. *Boyle.*

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*

TINICAL. *f.* A mineral; what borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [tinctus, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]
1. To stain; to colour; to dye. *Bacon. Boyle.*

2. To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *f.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot. *Shakespeare. Thomson.*

TINCTURE. *f.* [teinture, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wotton South. Dryden. Prior. Pope.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion in spirits. *Boyle.*

To TINCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.*

2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [tendgan, Gothick; *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

TINDER. *f.* [tynðne, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Atterbury.*

T I P

TINE. *f.* [tinne, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike fork. *Mor.*

2. Trouble; distress. *Sp.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Sp.*

2. [tynan, Saxon, to shut.] To shut. *Sp.*

To TINE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to smart. *Sp.*

2. To fight. *Sp.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [tinge, Latin.] To pregnate with a colour or taste. *Ad.*

T'NGENT. *a.* [tingens, Latin.] Having power to tinge.

T'NGLOSS. *f.* [tin and glass.] Bismuth.

To T'NGLE. *v. n.* [tingelen, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound. *Br.*

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion. *Arbut.*

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with sensation of motion. *Arbut.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [tinno, Latin; *tin*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER. *f.* [from *tink*.] A mender of old brass. *Shakespeare.*

To TINKLE. *v. n.* [tinter, French; *tin*, Latin.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clatter. *Isaiah. Dry.*

2. To hear a low quick noise. *Dry.*

TINMAN. *f.* [tin and man.] A mender of tin, or iron tinned over. *P.*

TINPENNY. *f.* A certain customary tax anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Ba.*

TINWORM. *f.* An insect. *Ba.*

TINNER. *f.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Saxon.] who works in the tin mines. *Ba.*

TINSEL. [etincelle, French.]

1. A kind of shining cloth. *Fair.*

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; thing showy and of little value. *Dryden. No.*

To TINSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Clavel.*

TINT. *f.* [teinte, Fr. *tinta*, Italian.] A dye or colour. *P.*

TINY. *a.* [tint, tind, Danish.] Little; small; puny. *Shakespeare. Sp.*

TIP. *f.* [tip, tipken, Dutch.] Top; point; extremity. *Sidney. South. P.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Milton. Hudibras. P.*

2. To strike slightly; to tap. *Dryden. Sp.*

TIPPET. *f.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck. *Ba.*

To TIPPLE. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously to waste life over the cup. *Shakespeare.*

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TIPPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleaveland.*
TIPPLE. *f.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*
TIPPLED. *a.* [from *tipple*.] Tipfy; drunk; *Dryden.*
TIPPLER. *f.* [from *tipple*.] A sottish drunkard.
TIPSTAFF. *f.* [*tip* and *staff*.]
 1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
 2. The staff itself so tipped. *Bacon.*
TIPSY. *a.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
TIPTOE. *f.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe. *Shakespeare. Herbert.*
TIRE. *f.* [*tayer*, Dutch.]
 1. Rank; row.
 2. A head-dress. *Shakespeare. Crasshaw.*
 3. Furniture; apparatus. *Phillips.*
TIRE. *v. a.* [*tipian*, Saxon.]
 1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass. *Dryden.*
 2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification. *Bacon. Tickell.*
 3. To dress the head. *Kings.*
TIRE. *v. n.* To fail with weariness.
TIREDDNESS. *f.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewell.*
TIREDSOME. *a.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison.*
TIREDSOMENESS. *f.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of being tiresome.
TIREWOMAN. *f.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*
TIRINGHOUSE. } *f.* [*tire* and *house* or
TIRINGROOM. } *room*.] The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakespeare. Wotton.*
TIRWIT. *f.* A bird.
TIS, contracted for *it is*. *Shakespeare.*
TISICK. *f.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption.
TISICAL. *a.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.
TISSE. *f.* [*tissue*, Fr. *tisan*, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold and silver. *Dryden.*
TISUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*
TIT. *f.*
 1. A small horse: generally in contempt. *Denham.*
 2. A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*
 3. A *titmouse* or *tomtit*. A bird.
TITBIT. *f.* [properly *tidbit*.] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbutnot.*
TITHEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*
TITHE. *f.* [*teoða*, Saxon.]
 1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Shakespeare.*
 2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shakesp.*

3. Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*
To TITHE. *v. a.* [*teoðian*, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part.
Spencer. Deuteronomy.
To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe. *Tusser.*
TIT'HER. *f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.
TIT'HYMAL. *f.* [*titbymalle*, Fr. *titbymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TITHING. *f.*
 1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Cowel.*
 2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. *Tusser.*
TIT'HINGMAN. *f.* [*titbing* and *man*.] A petty peace officer. *Spencer.*
To TIT'ILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Latin.] To tickle. *Pope.*
TITILLATION. *f.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of tickling. *Bacon.*
 2. The state of being tickled. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*
TIT'LARK. *f.* A bird. *Walton.*
TIT'LE. *f.* [*titulus*, Latin.]
 1. A general head comprising particulars. *Hale.*
 2. Any appellation of honour. *Milton.*
 3. A name; an appellation. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject. *Swift.*
 5. A claim of right. *South.*
To TIT'LE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*
TIT'LELESS. *a.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. *Shakespeare.*
TIT'LEPAGE. *f.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*
TIT'MOUSE, or *tit*. *f.* [*tijr*, Dutch.] A small species of birds. *Dryden.*
To TIT'TER. *v. n.* To laugh with restraint. *Pope.*
TIT'TER. *f.* [from the verb.] A restrained laugh.
TIT'TLE. *f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Clarendon. Milton. South. Swift.*
TIT'TLETATTLE. *f.* [Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*
To TIT'TLETATTLE, *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly. *Sidney.*
TITUBATION. *f.* [*titubo*, Latin.] The act of stumbling.
TIT'ULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having only the title. *Baron.*
TITULA'RITY. *f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.
TIT'ULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, French.]
 1. Con-

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1. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*
1. Relating to a title. *Bacon.*

TITULARY. *f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right. *Byliffe.*

TIVY. *a.* [A cant word expressing speed, from *lanivry*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden.*

TO. *ad.* [*to*, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first: I love *to* read. *Smalbridge.*
2. It notes the intention: as, she raised a war *to* call me back. *Dryden.*
3. After an adjective it notes its object; as, born *to* beg. *Sandys.*
4. Noting futurity: as, we are still *to* seek. *Bentley.*

5. { *To and again.* } Backward and forward.
 { *To and fro.* } *ward.*

TO. *preposition.*

1. Noting motion toward: opposed to *from.* *Sidney. Smith.*
2. Noting accord or adaptation: danced *to* the tune. *Milton.*
3. Noting address or compellation: as, here's *to* you all. *Denham.*
4. Noting attention or application.
5. Noting addition or accumulation: two *to* two make four. *Denham.*
6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes: as, away *to* horse. *Shakespeare.*
7. Noting opposition: as, foot *to* foot. *Dr.*
8. Noting amount: as, *to* the number of three hundred. *Bacon.*
9. Noting proportion: as, three *to* nine. *Hooker.*
10. Noting possession or appropriation: he has it *to* himself.
11. Noting perception: as, sharp *to* the taste.
12. Noting the subject of an affirmation: as, oath *to* the contrary. *Shakespeare.*
13. In comparison of: as, no fool *to* the sinner. *Tillotson.*
14. As far as: strive *to* the utmost. *Arb.*
15. After an adjective it notes the object: deaf *to* cries. *Shakespeare.*
16. Noting obligation: true *to* his trust.
17. Respecting: it is nothing *to* us. *Shak.*
18. Noting consequence. *Dryden.*
19. Toward. *Dryden.*
20. Noting presence. *Swift.*
21. After a verb *to* notes the object: books conduce *to* learning. *Shakespeare.*
22. Noting the degree: it was repeated *to* the hundredth time. *Boyle.*

TOAD. *f.* [*træ*, Saxon.] A animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps falsely. *Bacon. Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *f.* A kind of sea-fish.

TOADFLAX. *f.* A plant.

TOADSTONE. *f.* [*toad* and *stone*.] A con-

TOK

cretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

TOADSTOOL. *f.* [*toad* and *stool*.] A plant like a mushroom. Not esculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*rostum*, Latin.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Brown.*
 2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*
- TOAST.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
 2. Bread dried and put into liquor. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whole health often drunk. *Addison.*

TO'ASTER. *f.* [from *toast*.] He who toasts. *Prior.*

TOBACCO. *f.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.] The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf. *Miller.*

TOBACCONIST. *f.* [from *tobacco*.] preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *f.* [*toite baar*, German.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. *Spenser.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shakespeare.*

TOE. *f.* [*ta*, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Milton. Prior.*

TOFORE. *ad.* [*toforan*, Saxon.] Before. *Shakespeare.*

TOFT. *f.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a messuage has stood. *Cowley.*

TO'GED. *a.* [*rogatus*, Latin.] Gowned dressed in gowns. *Shakespeare.*

TOGETHER. *ad.* [*togeter*, Saxon.]

1. In company. *Milton.*
2. Not apart; not in separation. *Bacon.*
3. In the same place. *Davies.*
4. In the same time. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermission. *Dryden.*
6. In concert. *Addison.*
7. In continuity. *Milton.*
8. **TOGETHER with.** In union with. *Dryden.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [*tilian*, Sax. *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shakespeare.*

TOIL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
2. Any net or snare woven or meshed. *Shakespeare. Kneller.*

TOILET. *f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing table. *Pope.*

TOILSOME. *a.* [from *toil*.] Laborious weary. *Pope.*

TOILSOMENESS. *f.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearysomeness; laboriousness.

TO'KEN. *f.* [*vacn*, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]

1. A sign. *Psalms.*
2. A mark. *South.*
3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance. *Shakesf. Drayton.*

T O M

T O N

TOKEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. *Shakespeare.*

TOLD, pret. and part. pass. of tell. *Mentioned; related.* *Milton.*

TOLE. *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. *Locke.*

TOLERABLE. *a.* [tolerable, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported. *Hooker, Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable. *Swift.*

TOLERABLENESS. *s.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY. *ad.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward, Addison.*

TOLERANCE. *s.* [tolerantia, Lat.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.

TOLERATE. *v. a.* [tolero, Lat. *toleror*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer. *Hooker.*

TOLERATION. *s.* [tolero, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL. *s.* [toll, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch.] An excise of goods. *Corbel, Bacon, Arbuthnot.*

TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tollage. *Hudibras.*

2. To take toll or tollage. *Tusser.*

3. To sound as a single bell. *Shakespeare, Stillingfleet, Swift.*

TOLL. *v. a.* [tollo, Latin.]

1. To ring a bell. *Grant.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away. *Bacon.*

TOLBOOTH. *s.* [toll and booth.] A prison.

TOLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tolbooth. *Corbet.*

TOLGATHERER. *s.* [toll and gather.] The officer that takes toll.

TOLSEY. *s.* The same with tolbooth.

TOLUTATION. *s.* [toluto, Latin] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

TOMB. *s.* [tombe, tombeau, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are inclosed. *Shakespeare, Peacham, Dryden, Prior.*

TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TOMBLESS. *a.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument. *Shakespeare.*

TOMBOY. *s.* A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl. *Shakespeare.*

TOME. *s.* [French; *tomus*.]

1. One volume of many.

2. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTIT. *s.* [See *TITMOUSE*.] A titmouse; a small bird. *Spectator.*

TON. *s.* [tonne, Fr. See *TUN*.] A measure of four hogheads; a weight of two thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

TON. ? In the names of places, are derived

TUN. } from the Saxon tun, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from tun, a hill. *Gibson.*

STONE. *s.* [ton, French; *tonus*, Latin.]

1. Note; sound. *Bacon.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice. *Dryden.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *s.* [See *TONGS*.] The catch of a buckle. *Spenser.*

TONGS. *s.* [tang, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing. *Dryden, Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *s.* [tung, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings. *Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden.*

2. The organ by which animals lick. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words. *Dryden, Locke.*

4. Speech; as well or ill used. *Shakespeare, Milton.*

5. A language. *Milton, Watts.*

6. Speech as opposed to thoughts. *John.*

7. A nation distinguished by their language. *Isaiah.*

8. A small point; as the tongue of a balance.

9. To hold the TONGUE. To be silent. *Addison.*

TO TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold. *Shakespeare.*

TO TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Shakespeare.*

TONGUED. *a.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue. *Donne.*

TONGUELESS. *a.* [from *tongue*.]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of. *Shakespeare.*

TONGUEPAD. *s.* [tongue and pad.] A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUETIED. *a.* [tongue and tie.] Having an impediment of speech. *Shakespeare, Holder.*

TONICK. ? *a.* [tonique, French.]

1. Being extended; being elastic. *Brown.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE. *s.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton. *Corbel, Clarendon.*

TONSIL.

TOO

TOP

TO'NSIL. *f.* [*tonsilla*, Lat.] *Tonsils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are lesser ones which discharge a mucons matter, for the moistening these parts.

TO'NSURE. *f.* [*tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair.

TOO. *ad.* [*to*, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough.
2. Likewise; also.

TOOK, the preterit, and sometimes the participle passive of *take*.

TOOL. *f.* [*tol*, *tool*, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.
2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

To TOOT. *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily.

TOOTH. *f.* plural *teeth*. [*toð*, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

1. The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth* which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost, they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their teeth twice; about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiae*.
2. Taste; palate.
3. A tine, prong, or blade.
4. The prominent part of wheels.
5. **TOOTH and nail.** With one's utmost violence.
6. **To the TEETH.** In open opposition.
7. **To cast in the TEETH.** To insult by open exprobration.
8. **In spite of the TEETH.** Notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.
2. To lock in each other.
3. **TOOTHACH.** *f.* [*tooth* and *ach*.] Pain in the teeth.
4. **TO'OTHDRAWER.** *f.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.
5. **TO'OTHEd.** *a.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.
6. **TO'OTHESS.** *a.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting

teeth; deprived of teeth.

TO'OTHPICK. *f.* [*tooth* and *pick*.]
TO'OTHPICKER. *f.* An instrument which the teeth are cleaned.

TO'OTHSOME. *a.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT. *f.* [*dentaria*, Latin.] plant.

TOP. *f.* [*topp*, Welsh; *top*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch.]

1. The highest part of any thing.
2. The surface; the superficies.
3. The highest place.
4. The highest person.
5. The utmost degree.
6. The highest rank.
7. The crown of the head.
8. The hair of the crown of the head the forelock.
9. The head of a plant.
10. An inverted conoid which children use to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.
11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.
2. To predominate.
3. To do his best.

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip.
2. To rise above.
3. To outgo; to surpass.
4. To crop.
5. To rise to the top of.
6. To perform eminently: as, *be tops his part*.

TO'PFUL. *a.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the top; full to the brim.

TOPGA'LLANT. *f.* [*top* and *gallant*.]

1. The highest sail.
2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

TOPHE'AVY. *a.* [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

TO'PKNOT. *f.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TO'PMAN. *f.* [*top* and *man*.] The fawer at the top.

TOR

TOR

TOPMOST. *f.* Uppermost; highest.

Dryden. Addison.

TOPPROUD. *a.* [top and proud.] Proud in the highest degree.

Shakespeare.

TOPSAIL. *f.* [top and sail.] The highest sail.

Knolles. Dryden.

TOPARCH. *f.* [τόπος and ἀρχή] The principal man in a place.

Brown.

TOPARCHY. *f.* [from toparch.] Command in a small district.

TOPAZ. *f.* [topaze, Fr. topazius, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

Bacon. Sandys.

TOPE. *v. n.* [toppen, Dutch; toper, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.

Dryd.

TOPER. *f.* [from tope.] A drunkard.

TOPHA'CEOUS. *a.* [from topus, Latin.] Gritty; stony.

Arbutnot.

TOPHET. *f.* [תֹּפֶת Heb.] Hell; a scriptural name.

Milton. Burnet.

TOPICAL. *f.* [from τόπος.]

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.

Brown. Hale.

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

Arbutnot.

TOPICALLY. *ad.* [from topical.] With application to some particular part.

Brown.

TOPICK. *f.* [topique, French; τόπος.]

1. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

South. Dryden. Swift.

2. Medicines externally applied to any particular part.

Wiseman.

TOPLESS. *a.* [from top.] Having no top.

Chapman.

TOPOGRAPHY. *f.* [τόπος and γράφω.]

One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY. *f.* [topographie, French; τόπος and γράφω.] Description of particular places.

Cromwell.

TOPPING. *a.* [from top.] Fine; noble; gallant.

Tatler.

TOPPINGLY. *a.* [from topping.] Finely; gaily; gallantly.

Tusser.

TOPPLE. *v. n.* [from top.] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Shakes.

TOPSYTURVY. *ad.* With the bottom upward.

Spenser. South. Swift.

TOR. *f.* [τόρ, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.

2. A high pointed rock or hill.

TORCH. *f.* [torche, French; torcia, Ital. intortitum, low Latin.] A wax light bigger than a candle.

Sidney. Milton. Dryden.

TORCHBEARER. *f.* [torch and bear.] One whose office is to carry a torch.

Sidney.

TORCHLIGHT. *f.* [torch and light.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

Bacon.

TORCHER. *f.* [from torch.] One that gives light.

Shakespeare.

TORE. Preterite, and sometimes participle passive of tear.

Spenser.

To TORMENT. *f.* [tourmenter, French.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

Shakespeare.

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.

3. To put into great agitation.

Milton.

TORMENT. *f.* [tourment, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain.

2. Pain; misery; anguish.

Milton.

3. Penal anguish; torture.

Sandys. Dryden.

TORMENTOR. *f.* [from torment.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

Sandys. Milton. South.

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL. *f.* [tormentilla, Lat.] Sept-

foil. A plant. The root has been used

for tanning of leather, and accounted the

best astringent in the whole vegetable king-

dom.

Miller.

TORN. part. pass. of tear.

Exodus.

TORNA'DO. *f.* [tornado, Spanish.] A hurricane.

Garib.

TORPE'DO. *f.* [Lat.] A fish which while

alive, if touched even with a long stick,

benumbs the hand that so touches it, but

when dead is eaten safely.

TORPENT. *a.* [torpens, Lat.] Benumbed;

struck motionless; not active.

Evelyn.

TORPID. *a.* [torpidus, Latin.] Numbed;

motionless; sluggish; not active.

Ray.

TORPIDNESS. *f.* [from torpid.] The state

of being numb.

Hale.

TORPITUDE. *f.* [from torpid.] State of

being motionless.

Durham.

TORPOR. *f.* [Latin.] Dulness; numbness.

Bacon.

TORREFACTION. *f.* [torrefacio, Latin.]

The act of drying by the fire.

Boyle.

To TORREFY. *v. a.* [torrifier, Fr. torrefacio, Latin.] To dry by the fire.

Brown.

TORRENT. *f.* [torrent, Fr. torrens, Lat.]

1. A sudden stream raised by summer

showers.

Sandys.

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultu-

ous current.

Raleigh. Clarendon.

TORRENT. *a.* [torrens, Latin.] Rolling

in a rapid stream.

Milton.

TORRID. *a.* [torridus, Latin.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Harvey.

2. Burning; violently hot.

Milton.

3. It is particularly applied to the regions

or zone between the tropicks.

Dryden. Prior.

TORSEL. *f.* [torse, Fr.] Any thing in a

twisted form.

Moxon.

TORSION. *f.* [torsio, Latin.] The act of

turning or twisting.

TORT. *f.* [tort, Fr. tortum, low Latin.]

Mischief; injury; calamity.

Fairfax.

TORTILE. *a.* [tortilis, Latin.] Twisted;

wreathed.

TOR.

T O S

T O U

TORTION. *f.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain.

TORTIOUS. *a.* [from *torti*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

TORTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed. *Shakespeare.*

TORTOISE. *f.* [*tortue*, French.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.
2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*

TORTUOSITY. *f.* [from *tortuosus*.] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TORTUOUS. *f.* [from *tortuosus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding. *Milton. Boyle.*
2. Mischievous. *Spenser.*

TORTURE. *f.* [*tortura*, Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted. *Dryden.*
2. Pain; anguish; pang. *Shakespeare.*

To TORTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Addison. Bacon.*

TORTURER. *f.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormentor. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

TORTVITY. *f.* [*tortivitas*, Latin.] Sourness; severity of countenance.

TORTVOUS. *a.* [*tortvus*, Latin.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. *Derham.*

TORY. *f.* [A cant term from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the antient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England, opposed to a whig. *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [Of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden.*
2. To throw with violence. *Woodward.*
3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion. *Dryden. Addison.*
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion: as the waves. *Proverbs.*
5. To make restless; to disquiet. *Spenser. Milton.*
6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Ascham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in a violent commotion. *Milton. Harvey. Tillotson. Addison.*
2. To be tossed. *Shakespeare.*
3. To Toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall. *Brampston.*

TOSS. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing. *Addison.*
2. An affected manner of raising the head. *Dryden. Swift.*

TO'SSER. *f.* [from *tofs*.] One who throws one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *f.* [*tofs* and *pot*.] A toper drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. pass. of *tofs*. *Milton.*

TOTAL. *a.* [*totus*, Latin; *total*, French.]

1. Whole; complete; full. *Milton. Pro.*
2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTALITY. *f.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

TOTALLY. *ad.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*

TOTHER, contracted for *the other*.

To TOTTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall. *Shakespeare. Psalms. Dryden.*

TOTTERY. *a.* [from *totter*.] Shaking.

TOTTY. *a.* [from *totter*.] Unsteady; dizzy. *Spenser.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, French; *teuf*, Dutch.]

1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Spenser. Gey.*
2. To come to; to attain. *1 John. Pope.*
3. To try as gold with a stone. *Shakespeare.*
4. To affect; to relate to. *Hooker. Milton.*
5. To move; to strike mentally; to move. *Congreve.*
6. To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*
7. To censure; to animadvert upon. *Hayward.*
8. To infect; to seize slightly. *Bacon.*
9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on as aqua fortis upon iron. *Moxon.*
10. To strike a musical instrument. *Pope.*
11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*
12. To treat of slightly. *Milton.*
13. To Touch up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them.
2. To fasten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*

To TOUCH at. To come to without stay. *Cowley. Locke.*

To TOUCH on. To mention slightly. *Locke. Addison.*

To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time. *Addison.*

TOUCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached. *Bacon. Davine.*
2. The sense of feeling. *3. The*

TOU

TOW

1. The act of touching. *Sidney. Shakespeare. Milton.*
2. Examination as by a stone. *Shakespeare. Hayward.*
3. Test; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*
4. Proof; tried qualities. *Shakespeare.*
5. Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*
6. Feature; lineament. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
7. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
8. Power of exciting the affections. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
9. Something of passion or affection. *Hooker.*
10. Particular relation; sensible relation. *Bacon.*
11. A stroke. *Addison. Prior. Swift.*
12. Animadversion; censure. *K. Charles.*
13. Exact performance of agreement; in the phrase, to keep touch. *More. L'Estrange.*
14. A small quantity intermingled. *Shakespeare. Holder.*
15. A hint; slight notice given. *Bacon.*
16. A cant word for a slight essay. *Swift.*
- TOUCHABLE. *a.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.
- TOUCH-HOLE. *f.* [from *touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*
- TOUCHINESS. *f.* [from *touching*.] Peevishness; irascibility. *King Charles.*
- TOUCHING. *prep.* With respect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker. South.*
- TOUCHING. *a.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick; affecting; moving.
- TOUCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *touch*.] With emotion; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*
- TOUCHMENOT. *f.* An herb.
- TOUCHSTONE. *f.* [from *touch* and *stone*.]
 1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon. Collier.*
 2. Any test or criterion. *Dryden.*
- TOUCHWOOD. *f.* [from *touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint. *Howel.*
- TOUCHY. *a.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irascible; apt to take fire. 'A low word. *Collier.*
- TOUGH. *a.* [from *tough*, Saxon.]
 1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*
 2. Stiff; not easily flexible. *Dryden.*
 3. Not easily injured or broken. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Viscous; clammy; ropy.
- TOUGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*
- TOUGHNESS. *f.* [from *tough*.]
 1. Not brittleness; flexibility. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Firmness against injury. *Shakespeare.*
- TOUPE'T. *f.* [French.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*
- TOUR. *f.* [from *tour*, French.]
 1. Ramble; roving journey. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.*
- TOURNAMENT. *f.* [from *tournementum*, low Latin.]
- TO'URNEY. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter. *Daniel. Temple.*
 2. Milton uses it simply for encounter.
- To TO'URNAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists. *Spenser.*
- TO'URNIQUET. *f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle. *Sharpe.*
- To TOUSE. *v. n.* To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*. *Spenser. Swift.*
- TOW. *f.* [from *teop*, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into filamentous substance.
- To TOW. *v. a.* [from *teop*, Saxon. *teohan*, Sax. *teghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakespeare.*
- TOW'ARD. *f.* [from *teop*, Saxon.]
- TOWARDS. *f.* [from *teop*, Saxon.]
 1. In a direction to; I am travelling towards LICHFIELD. *Numbers. Milton.*
 2. Near to; as, the danger now comes towards him.
 3. With respect to; touching; regarding: he has love towards us. *Sidney. Milton.*
 4. With tendency to: this was the first act towards a breach. *Clarendon.*
 5. Nearly; little less than: he is towards seventy. *Swift.*
- TOW'ARD. *ad.* Near; at hand; in
- TOWARDS. *f.* a state of preparation. *Shakespeare.*
- TO'WARD. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.
- TO'WARDLINESS. *f.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*
- TO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*
- TO'WARDNESS. *f.* [from *toward*.] Docility. *South.*
- TO'WEL. *f.* [from *rouaille*, Fr. *rouaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dr.*
- TO'WER. *f.* [from *teop*, Saxon; *tour*, French.]
 1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice. *Genesis.*
 2. A fortress; a citadel. *Platons.*
 3. A high head dress. *Hudibras.*
 4. High flight; elevation.
- To TOWER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high. *Dryden.*
- TO'WER-MUSTARD. *f.* [from *turritis*, Lat.] A pant. *Miller.*

TRA

TOWERED. *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TOWERY. *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

TOWN. *f.* [tun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch.]

1. Any walled collection of houses. *Jos.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village. *Shakespeare.*

3. In England, any number of houses to which belong a regular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.

4. The court end of London. *Pope.*

5. The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*

TOWNCLERK. *f.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages the publick business of a place. *Asi.*

TOWNHOUSE. *f.* [town and house.] The hall where public business is transacted. *Addison.*

TOWNSHIP. *f.* [town and ship.] The corporation or district of a town. *Raleigh.*

TOWNSMAN. *f.* [town and man.]

1. An inhabitant of a place. *Shakespeare. Davies. Clarendon.*

2. One of the same town.

TOWNTALK. *f.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a place. *L'Estrange.*

TOXICAL. *a.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOY. *f.* [toyen, tooghen, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*

2. A plaything; a bauble. *Addison.*

3. Matter of no importance. *Shakespeare.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. *Hooker.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance. *Milt.*

6. Odd story; silly tale. *Shakespeare.*

7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.

TO'YISH. *a.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *f.* [from *toyish*.] Nugacity wantonness. *Glanville.*

TO'YSHOP. *f.* [toy and shop.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See *TOWSE* and *TEASE*.] To pull by violence or importunity. *Shakespeare.*

TRACE. *f.* [trace, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps. *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*

3. [From *tiraffer*, Fr.] Harness for beasts of draught. *Milton. Pope.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [tracer, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]

TRA

1. To follow by the footsteps, or setting marks. *Barnes. Temple.*

2. To follow with exactness. *Dante.*

3. To mark out. *Luck. Swift.*

TRACER. *f.* [from *trac*.] One that traces. *Hem.*

TRACK. *f.* [trac, old French; *trac* Italian.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot otherwise. *Milton. Dryden. Bent.*

2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TRAC'KLESS. *a.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps. *Pri.*

TRACT. *f.* [tractus, Latin.]

1. Any kind of extended substance. *Raleigh. Milt.*

2. A region; a quantity of land. *Hro.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, drawn out to length. *Shakespeare.*

4. Course; manner of process. *Shakespeare.*

5. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* in *TRACK*.

6. A treatise; a small book. *Swift.*

TRAC'TABLE. *a.* [tractabilis, Lat. tractable, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holden.*

TRAC'TABLENESS. *f.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being tractable; compliance obsequiousness. *Lot.*

TRAC'TATE. *f.* [tractatus, Latin.] treatise; a tract; a small book. *Brown. Hall.*

TRAC'TION. *f.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn. *Holden.*

TRAC'TILE. *a.* [tractilis, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length ductile. *Bacon.*

TRACT'ILITY. *f.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile. *Darben.*

TRADE. *f.* [tratta, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange. *Raleigh. Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile. *Spenser. Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

3. Instruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Luke. Arbuthnot.*

2. To ask merely for money. *Shakespeare.*

TRA

TRA

TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce. *Enochiel.*
TRADE-WIND. *f.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden. Arbuthnot. Chayne.*
TRA'DED. *a.* [from *trade*.] Versed; practised. *Shakespeare.*
TRADER. *f.* [from *trade*.]
 1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Child.*
 2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.
TRA'DESFOLK. *f.* [*trade* and *folk*.] People employed in trades. *Swift.*
TRA'DESMAN. *f.* [*trade* and *man*.] A shopkeeper. *Prior. Swift.*
TRA'DEFUL. *a.* [*trade* and *full*.] Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*
TRADITION. *f.* [*tradition*, *Fr. traditio*, *Latin*.]
 1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
 2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Milton. Pope.*
TRADITIONAL. *a.* [from *tradition*.]
 1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication. *Tillotson.*
 2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. *Shakespeare.*
TRADITIONALLY. *ad.* [from *tradition*.]
 1. By transmission from age to age. *Burnet.*
 2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*
TRADITIONARY. *a.* [from *tradition*.] Delivered by tradition. *Dryden. Tillotson.*
TRA'DITIVE. *a.* [from *trads*, *Lat.*] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age. *Dryden.*
TRA'DUCE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, *Lat. traduci*, *French*.]
 1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate. *Hooker. Government of the Tongue.*
 2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. *Davies. Hale.*
TRA'DUCEMENT. *f.* [from *traduce*.] Censure; obloquy. *Shakespeare.*
TRA'DUCER. *f.* [from *traduce*.] A false censorer; a calumniator.
TRA'DUCIBLE. *a.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*
TRA'DUCTION. *f.* [from *traduce*.]
 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. *Glanville. Dryden.*
 2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. *Hale.*
 3. Conveyance. *Hale.*
 4. Transition. *Bacon.*
TRA'FFICK. *f.* [*traffique*, *Fr. traffico*, *Ital.*]
 1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick. *Gay.*
TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*traffiquer*, *Fr. trafficare*, *Italian*.]
 1. To practise commerce; to merchandise. *Bacon.*
 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
TRA'FFICKER. *f.* [*traffiquer*, *Fr. from traffick*.] Trader; merchant. *Shakespeare.*
TRA'GACANTH. *f.* [*tragacanth*, *Latin*.] A sort of gum; it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.
TRAGE'DIAN. *f.* [*tragædus*, *Latin*.]
 1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*
 2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*
TRAGEDY. *f.* [*tragedia*, *Latin*.]
 1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. *Taylor. Rymer.*
 2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shakespeare. King Charles.*
TRA'GICAL. *a.* [*tragicus*, *Latin*.]
TRA'GICK. *a.* [*tragicus*, *Latin*.]
 1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenser.*
 2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. *Shakespeare. Sandys. Rowe.*
TRA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragic*.]
 1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
 2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.
TRA'GICALNESS. *f.* [from *tragic*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. *Decay of Pity.*
TRAGICO'MEDY. *f.* [*tragicomedie*, *Fr.*] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. *Denham. Gay.*
TRAGICO'MICAL. *a.* [*tragicomique*, *Fr.*]
 1. Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay.*
 2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.
TRAGICO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner. *Bramb.*
TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, *Lat.*] To cast through; to throw. *Glanville. Grew. Newton.*
TRAJE'CT. *f.* [*trajectus*, *Latin*.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. *Shakespeare.*
TRAJE'CTION. *f.* [*trajectio*, *Latin*.]
 1. The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
 2. Emission. *Brown.*
TRA'IL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, *French*.]
 1. To hunt by the track. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. *Pope.*
 3. To draw; to drag. *Milton. Swift.*
TRA'IL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Spenser. Dryden.*
TRA'IL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Track followed by the hunter. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Any thing drawn to length. *Dryden. Row.*
 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Spenser. Pope.*

TRA

TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw along. *Milton.*
2. To draw; to entice; to invite. *Shakesp.*
3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shakespeare.*
4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shakespeare.*
5. To educate; to bring up; commonly with *up*. *Shakespeare, Mac. Tillotson.*
6. To breed, or form to any thing. *Genesis. Dryden.*

TRAIN. *f.* [*train*, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
2. The tail of a bird. *Hakewill. Ray.*
3. The bowel of the woodcock.
4. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shakespeare, Bacon.*
5. A series; a consecution. *Locke. Addison. Watts.*
6. Process; method; state of procedure. *Swift.*
7. A retinue; a number of followers. *Shakesp. Milt. Dryd. Addis. Smolridge.*
8. An orderly company; a procession. *Dryden.*
9. The line of powder reaching to the mine. *Butler.*
10. **TRAIN of Artillery.** Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBANDS. *f.* [The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise. *Clarendon.*

TRAINOIL. *f.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY. *a.* [*from train*.] Belonging to train oil. *Gay.*

TO TRAIPE. *v. a.* To walk in a careless or stutish manner. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *f.* [*trait*, French.] A stroke; a touch. *Broome.*

TRAITOR. *f.* [*traitor*, Fr. *traditor*, Latin.] One who being trusted betrays. *Dryden. Swift.*

TRAITORLY. *a.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*

TRAITOROUS. *a.* [*from traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious. *Daniel. B. Johnson.*

TRAITOROUSLY. *ad.* [*from traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously. *Donne. Clarendon.*

TRAITRESS. *f.* [*from traitor*.] A woman who betrays. *Dryden. Pope.*

TRALATI'IOUS. *a.* [*from translatus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'IOUSLY. *ad.* [*from tralatitios*.] Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*

TO TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRAMMEL. *f.* [*travail*, French.]
1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

TO TRAMMEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakespeare.*

TO TRAMPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt or elevation. *Maunder. Milton.*

TO TRAMPLE. *v. n.*
1. To tread in contempt. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To tread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*

TRAMPLER. *f.* [*from trample*.] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *f.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *f.* [*trance*, French; *transire*, Latin.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things. *Sidney. Milton.*

TRAN'CED. *a.* [*from trance*.] Lying in trance or ecstasy. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'NGRAM. *f.* [A cant word.] An oddly intricately contrived thing. *Arbutnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *f.* A sharp pin. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; undisturbed. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'NQUILLITY. *f.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*

TO TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transacti*, Lat.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on. *Addison.*

TRANSA'CTION. *f.* [*from transacti*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *f.* [*trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Brown.*

TO TRANSCEND. *v. a.* [*transcends*, Lat.]

1. To pass; to overpass. *Bacon. Davison.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller. Denham.*

3. To surmount; to rise above. *Howell.*

TO TRANSCEND. *v. n.* To climb. *Brown.*

TRANSCEN'DENCE. } *f.* [*from trans-*
TRANSCEN'DENCY. } *scend*.]

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence. *Bacon.*

TRANSCEN'DENT. *a.* [*transcendens*, Lat.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *Crashaw. Bp. Sanderfon. Rogers.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *a.* [*transcendentalis*, low Latin.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

2. Supereminent; passing others. *Greus.*

TRAN-

TRA

TRANSCENDENTLY, *ad.* [from *transcendent*.] Excellently; supereminently.

South.

TRANSCOLATE, *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander.

Harvey.

TRANSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribere*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

Clarend. Rogers.

TRANSCRIBER, *f.* [from *transcribe*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

Addison.

TRANSCRIPT, *f.* [*transcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

South.

TRANSCRIPTION, *f.* [from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

Brown. Brerewood.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, *ad.* [from *transcript*.] In manner of a copy.

Brown.

TRANSCUR, *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro.

Bacon.

TRANSCURSION, *f.* [from *transcurfus*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits.

Bacon. Wotton.

TRANSE, *f.* A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Milton.

TRANSELEMENTATION, *f.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another.

Burnet.

TRANSEXION, *f.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

Brown.

TRANSFER, *v. a.* [*transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey, to make over from one to another.

Spenser. Dryd. Atterbury. Prior.

2. To remove; to transport.

Bacon. Dryden.

TRANSFIGURATION, *f.* [*transfiguratio*, French.]

1. Change of form.

Brown.

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

Blackmore.

TRANSFIGURE, *v. a.* [*trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

Boyle.

TRANSFIX, *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Dryden. Fenton.

TRANSFORM, *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

Sidney. Davies.

TRANSFORM, *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

Addison.

TRANSFORMATION, *f.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; state of being changed with regard to form.

Shakes. Watts.

TRANSFRETATION, *f.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

TRANSFUSE, *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Milton. Dryden.

TRA

TRANSFUSION, *f.* [*transfusus*, Latin.]

The act of pouring out of one into another.

Boyle. Denham. Dryden. Baker.

TRANSGRESS, *v. a.* [*transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

2. To violate; to break.

Hooker. Wake.

TRANSGRESS, *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

Wisdom.

TRANSGRESSION, *f.* [*transgression*, Fr. from *transgressi*.]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Milton. South.

2. Offence; crime; fault.

Shakespeare.

TRANSGRESSIVE, *a.* [from *transgressi*.] Faulty; apt to break laws.

Brown.

TRANSGRESSOR, *f.* [*transgressore*, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

Clarendon.

TRANSIENT, *a.* [*transiens*, Latin.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary.

Milton. Swift. Pope.

TRANSIENTLY, *ad.* [from *transient*.] In passage; with a short passage; without continuance.

Dryden.

TRANSIENTNESS, *f.* [from *transient*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSI'LIENCE, *f.* [from *transilio*, Latin.] Leap from thing to thing.

Glanville.

TRANSIT, *f.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular covering or moving close by any other planet.

Harris.

TRANSITION, *f.* [*transitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage.

Woodward.

2. Change.

Woodw. Pope.

3. Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

Milt. Dryden.

TRANSITIVE, *a.* [*transitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of passing.

Bacon.

2. [In grammar.] A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object: as, I strike the earth.

Clarke.

TRANSITORILY, *ad.* [from *transitory*.] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, *f.* [from *transitory*.] Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORV, *a.* [*transitorius*, from *transire*, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.

Donne. Tillotson.

TRANSLATE, *v. n.* [*translatum*, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove.

Hebrews.

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Camden.

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

2 Samuel. Eccclus. Peacham.

4. To change.

Shakespeare.

TRA

5. To interpret in another language. *Roscommon. Duke.*
 6. To explain. *Shakespeare.*
TRANSLATION. *f.* [*translatio*, Lat. *translatio*, French.]
 1. Removal; act of removing. *Harvey. Arbuthnot.*
 2. The removal of a bishop to another see. *Clarendon.*
 3. The act of turning into another language. *Denham.*
 4. Something made by translation; version. *Hooker.*
TRANSLATOR. *f.* [*from translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham.*
TRANSLATORY. *a.* [*from translate*.] Transferring. *Arbuthnot.*
TRANSLLOCATION. *f.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places. *Woodward.*
TRANSLUCENCY. *f.* [*from translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency. *Boyle.*
TRANSLUCENT. *f.* [*trans* and *lucens* or *lucidus*, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon. Pope.*
TRANSMARINE. *a.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Howell.*
TRANSMEW. *v. a.* [*transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Spenser.*
TRANSMIGRANT. *a.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon.*
TRANSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Dryden.*
TRANSMIGRATION. *f.* [*from transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another. *Hooker. Denham. Dryden.*
TRANSMISSION. *f.* [*transmission*, French; *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another. *Bacon. Hale. Newton.*
TRANSMISSIVE. *a.* [*from transmissus*, Latin.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Prior. Pope. Granville.*
TRANSMITTAL. *f.* [*from transmit*.] The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift.*
TRANSMUTABLE. *a.* [*transmutable*, Fr. *from transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*
TRANSMUTABLY. *ad.* [*from transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
TRANSMUTATION. *f.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *from transmute*, Latin.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold. *Bacon. Newton. Bentley.*
TRANSMUTE. *v. n.* [*transmute*, Lat.]

TRA

- To change from one nature or substance another. *Raleigh.*
TRANSMUTER. *f.* [*from transmuta*.] One that transmutes.
TRANSOM. *f.* [*transenna*, Latin.]
 1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
 2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane an instrument called a cross-staff, being piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides.
TRANSPARENCY. *f.* [*from transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucent power of transmitting light. *Addison. Arbuthnot.*
TRANSPARENT. *a.* [*transparent*, French.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Dryden. Addison. Pope.*
TRANSPICUOUS. *a.* [*trans* and *speciosus*, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the light. *Milton. Philip.*
TRANSPIERCE. *v. n.* [*transpiere*, French.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
TRANSPARATION. *f.* [*transpiration*, French.] Emission in vapour. *Brown. Sharr.*
TRANSPIRE. *v. a.* [*transpire*, Lat.] To emit in vapour.
TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* [*transpire*, Fr.]
 1. To be emitted by insensible vapour. *Woodward.*
 2. To escape from secrecy to notice.
TRANSPPLACE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place. *Wilkins.*
TRANSPLENT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *plante*, Latin.]
 1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Roscommon. Bacon.*
 2. To remove. *Milton. Clarendon.*
TRANSPLANTATION. *f.* [*transplantation*, French.]
 1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.*
 2. Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.*
 3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Brown.*
TRANSPLENTER. *f.* [*from transplant*.] One that transplants.
TRANSPORT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin.]
 1. To convey by carriage from place to place. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
 2. To carry into banishment, as a felon. *Swift.*
 3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.
 4. To hurry by violence of passion. *Dryden. Swift.*
 5. To put into ecstacy; to ravish with pleasure. *Milton. Decoy of Piety.*
TRANSPORT. *f.* [*transport*, Fr. *from the verb*.]
 3. Trans

TRA

Transportation; carriage; conveyance.
Arbutnot.
 1. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.
Dryden. Arbutnot.
 2. Rapture; ecstasy.
South.
TRANSPORTANCE. *f.* [from transport.] Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shakesp.*
TRANSPORTATION. *f.* [from transport.]
 1. Removal; conveyance. *Wotton.*
 2. Banishment for felony.
 3. Ecstatic violence of passion. *South.*
TRANSPORTER. *f.* [from transport.] One that transports. *Carew.*
TRANSPOSAL. *f.* [from transpos.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*
TRANSPOSE. *v. a.* [transposer, *Fr.*]
 1. To put each in the place of other. *Camden.*
 2. To put out of place. *Shakesp.*
TRANSPPOSITION. *f.* [transposition, *Fr.*]
 1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.
 2. The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodw.*
TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [trans and shape.] To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shakespeare.*
TRANSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [transubstantier, *Fr.*] To change to another substance. *Donne. Milton.*
TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *f.* [transubstantiation, *Fr.*] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST. *Locke.*
TRANSUDATION. *f.* [from transude.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*
TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [trans and sude, Latin.] To pass through in vapour. *Harvey.*
TRANSVERSE. *a.* [transversal, *Fr.*] Running crosswise. *Hale.*
TRANSVERSELY. *ad.* [from transversal.] In a cross direction. *Wilkins.*
TRANSVERSE. *a.* [transversus, Latin.] Being in a cross direction. *Blackm. Bent.*
TRANSVERSELY. *ad.* [from transverse.] In a cross direction. *Stillingfleet.*
TRANSUMPTION. *f.* [trans and sumo, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.
TRAP. *f.* [trappe, Saxon; trape, French; trappola, Italian.]
 1. A snare set for thieves or vermin. *Tayl.*
 2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*
 3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick. *King.*

TRA

To TRAP. *v. a.* [trappan, Saxon.]
 1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or bush. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. To adorn; to decorate. *Spenser. Shakesp.*
TRAPDOOR. *f.* [trap and door.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly. *Rays.*
To TRAPE. *v. a.* To run idly and fluttishly about.
TRAPES. *f.* [I suppose from trape.] An idle flatteringly woman. *Gay.*
TRAPSTICK. *f.* [trap and stick.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spektator.*
TRAPEZIUM. *f.* [trapezium, *Fr.*] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal; and none of its sides parallel. *Woodward.*
TRAPEZOID. *f.* [trapezoid, *Fr.*] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.
TRAPPINGS. *f.*
 1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle. *Milton.*
 2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments. *Shakespeare. Dryden. Swift.*
TRASH. *f.* [tras, Islandick; drusen, Germ.]
 1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs. *Shakespeare. Donne.*
 2. A worthless person. *Shakesp.*
 3. Matter improper for food. *Garrick.*
To TRASH. *v. a.*
 1. To lop; to crop. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To crush; to humble. *Hammond.*
TRA'SHY. *a.* [from trash.] Worthless; vile; useless. *Dryden.*
To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [travailler, *Fr.*]
 1. To labour; to toil.
 2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Isaiah. South.*
To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire. *Hayward. Milton.*
TRA'VAIL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker. Spenser.*
 2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*
TRAVE, TRAVE'L, or TRAVISE. *f.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.
To TRA'VEL. *v. n.*
 1. To make journeys. *Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To pass; to go; to move. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
 3. To make journeys of curiosity. *Watts.*
 4. To labour; to toil. *Hooker. Shakesp.*
To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*
 1. To pass; to journey over. *Milton.*
 2. To force to journey. *Spenser.*
TRA'VEL. *f.* [travail, French.]
 1. Journey; act of passing from place to place. *Dryden. Prior.*
 2. Journey of curiosity or instruction. *Bacon. Addison.*
 3. Labour; toil. *Daniel. Milton.*
 4. Labour in childbirth. *Dryden.*
 5. TRA-

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5. **TRAVELS.** Account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

Brown. Watts.

TRA'VELLER. *f.* [*travailleur*, French.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

Spenser.

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Bacon. Locke.

TRA'VELTAINTED. *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

Shakespeare.

TRAVERS. *ad.* [*Fr.*] Athwart; across.

Shakespeare.

TRA'VERSE. *ad.* [*a trawers*, *Fr.*] Crosswife; athwart.

Bacon. Hayward.

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through, crosswise.

Milton.

TRA'VERSE. *a.* [*transversus*, Latin; *traverse*, *Fr.*] Lying across; lying athwart.

Hayward. Wotton.

TRA'VERSE. *f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle; hindrance. *Dryden. Bacon.*

3. A wily plea; an artful shift.

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, *Fr.*]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles. *Wotton. Dryden. Arbuth.*

3. To oppose so as to annul. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross.

Milton. Prior.

5. To survey; to examine. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'VESTY. *a.* [*travesti*, *Fr.*] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMA'TICK. *a.* [*τραυματικός*.] Vulnerary; curing wounds. *Wiseman.*

TRAY. *f.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Moxon. Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *f.* A kind of play. *Shakesf.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *a.* [*from treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *ad.* [*from treacherous*.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem. *Donne. Orway.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *f.* [*from treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY. *f.* [*tricherie*, *Fr.*] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *f.* [*from tricher*, *tricheur*, French.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. *Spenser.*

TRE'ACLE. *f.* [*triacle*, *Fr.* *tberiaca*, Lat.] 1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle. Floyer.*

TRE

2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*, part. *trodden*. [*trudan*, Gothick; *trēdan*, *S.* *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

Shakesf. Mil.

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.

Shakespeare.

3. To walk with form or state.

Shakespeare. Mil.

4. To copulate as birds.

Bacon. Dryd.

To TREAD. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Shakespeare. Pri.

2. To press under the foot.

Swift.

3. To beat; to track.

Shakespeare.

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Dryden.

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Psalms.

6. To put in action by the feet.

Job.

7. To love as the male bird the female. *D.*

TREAD. *f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.

Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.

2. Way; track; path.

Shakespeare.

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER. *f.* [*from tread*.] He who treads.

Isaiah.

TRE'ADLE. *f.* [*from tread*.]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. *Moxon.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Brown. Derham.

TRE'ASON. *f.* [*trabison*, French.] An offence. It is divided into high treason and petit treason. High treason is an offence against the security of the commonwealth,

or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine treason, or the death of the prince,

or the queen consort, or his son and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife,

or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other, justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money; and, in such treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. Petit treason is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate: this treason gives forfeiture to

every

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every lord within his own fee: both treasure are capital. *Conuel.*
TREASONABLE. } *a.* [from *treason*.]
TREASONOUS. } Having the nature or
 guilt of treason. *Shakes. Clarendon.*
TREASURE. *f.* [*tresor*, French.] Wealth
 hoarded; riches accumulated. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Locke.*
TREASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 To hoard; to reposit; to lay up. *South. Rowe.*
TREASURER. *f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorer*,
 French.] One who has care of money; one
 who has charge of treasure. *Shakespeare. Raleigh.*
TREASURERSHIP. *f.* [from *treasure*.]
 Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*
TREASUREHOUSE. *f.* [*treasure and house*.]
 Place where hoarded riches are kept.
Hooker. Taylor.
TREASURY. *f.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*,
 French.] A place in which riches are ac-
 cumulated. *Wotton. Temple. Watts.*
TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trato*, Lat.]
 1. To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Trato*, Latin.] To discourse on.
 3. To use in any manner, good or bad.
Spektator.
 4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.
Dryden.
 5. To entertain with expence.
TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahian*,
 Saxon.]
 1. To discourse; to make discussions.
Milton. Addison.
 2. To practise negotiation. *Mac.*
 3. To come to terms of accommodation.
Swift.
 4. To make gratuitous entertainments.
TREAT. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An entertainment given. *Dryd. Collier.*
 2. Something given at an entertainment.
Dryden.
TREATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Mode-
 rate; not violent. *Hooker. Temple.*
TREATISE. *f.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] Discourse;
 written tractate. *Shakes. Dryden.*
TREATMENT. *f.* [*traitment*, Fr.] Usage;
 manner of using good or bad. *Dryden.*
TREATY. *f.* [*traité*, French.]
 1. Negotiation; act of treating. *Spenser.*
 2. A compact of accommodation relating to
 publick affairs. *Bacon.*
 3. For *entreaty*. Supplication; petition.
Spenser. Shakespeare.
TREBLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *tripus*, *triplex*,
 Latin.]
 1. Threefold; triple. *Shakes. Sandys.*
 2. Sharp of sound. *Bacon.*
To TREBLE. *v. a.* [*triplex*, French.] To
 multiply by three; to make thrice as much.
Spenser. Creech.

To TREBLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.
Swift.
TREBLE. *f.* A sharp sound. *Bacon. Dryd.*
TREBLENESS. *f.* [from *treble*.] The state
 of being treble. *Bacon.*
TREBLY. *ad.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told;
 in threefold number or quantity. *Dryden. Ray.*
TREE. *f.* [*trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]
 1. A large vegetable, rising, with one woody
 stem, to a considerable height. *Burnet. Locke.*
 2. Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*
TREE germander. *f.* A plant.
TREE of life. *f.* [*lignum vite*, Latin.] An
 evergreen: the wood is esteemed by
 turners.
TREE primrose. *f.* A plant.
TREEN. old plural of *tree*. *Ben Johnson.*
TREEN. *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Camden.*
TREFOIL. *f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant.
Peacbam.
TRE'ILLAGE. *f.* [French.] A contexture
 of pales to support espaliers, making a dis-
 tinct inclosure of any part of the garden.
Trevoux.
TRE'LLIS. *f.* [French.] Is a structure of
 iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing
 each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*
To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*,
 Latin.]
 1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shi-
 ver; to quake; to shudder.
Shakespeare. Clarendon. Rowe.
 2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
 3. To quaver; to shake as a sound. *Bacon.*
TRE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trembling*.] So
 as to shake or quiver. *Pope.*
TREMENDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Latin.]
 Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.
Pope.
TRE'MOUR. *f.* [*tremor*, Latin.]
 1. The state of trembling. *Harvey. Arb.*
 2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newt.*
TREMULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]
 1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
 2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*
TREMULOUSNESS. *f.* [from *tremulous*.]
 The state of quivering.
TREN. *f.* A fish spear.
To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trencher*, French.]
 1. To cut. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.
Milton. Evelyn.
TRENCH. *f.* [*tranche*, French.]
 1. A pit or ditch. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
 2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in
 their approach to a town, or to guard a
 camp. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
TRENCHANT. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cut-
 ting; sharp. *Butler.*
TRENCHER.

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TRE'NCHER. *f.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Shakef. More. Dryden.*
2. The table. *Shakespeare.*
3. Food; pleasures of the table. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *f.* [trencher and fly.] One that haunts tables; a parasite. *L'Est.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *f.* [trencher and man.] A feeder; an eater. *Sidney. Shakef.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *f.* [trencher and mate.] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRE'NTALS. *f.* [trente, French.] A number of masses, to the tale of thirty. *Ayl.*

TRENDLE. *f.* [trenchel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round.

TREPA'N. *f.* [trepan, French.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.
2. A snare; a stratagem. *Roscom. South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.*

1. To perforate with the trepan. *Wiseman. Arbuthnot.*
2. To catch; to ensnare. *Butler. South.*

TREPHI'NE. *f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiseman.*

TREPIDA'TION. *f.* [trepidatio, Latin.]

1. The state of trembling. *Bacon. Donne. Milton.*
2. State of terror. *Wotton.*
3. Hurry; confused haste.

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [trespasser, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend. *Lev. Norris.*
2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *f.* [trespass, French.]

1. Transgression; offence. *Shakef. Milt.*
2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *f.* [from trespass.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *a.* [from tressé, French.] Knotted or curled. *Spenser.*

TRE'SSES. *f.* without a singular. [tressé, French.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

TRE'STLE. *f.* [treteau, French.]

1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *f.* [Probably from *tritius*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *f.* Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET. *f.* [dreifet, Saxon; trepied, French.] Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY. *f.* [tres, Lat. trois, Fr.] A three cards. *Shakespeare.*

TRI'ABLE. *a.* [from try.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Bacon.*
2. Such as may be judicially examined. *Aylmer.*

TRI'AD. *f.* [trias, Lat. triade, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *f.* [from try.]

1. Test; examination. *Shakespeare.*
2. Experience; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
3. Experiment; experimental knowledge. *Hebrew.*
4. Judicial examination. *Cowel. Shakespeare.*
5. Temptation; test of virtue. *Milton. Rogers.*

6 State of being tried. *Shakespeare.*

TRI'ANGLE. *f.* [triangle, Fr.] A figure of three angl's. *Locke.*

TRI'ANGULAR. *a.* [triangularis, Latin.] Having three angles. *Spenser. Ray.*

TRIBE. *f.* [tribus, Latin.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic. *Ben Jonson.*
2. It is often used in contempt. *Roscom.*

TRI'BLET, or TRIBOULET. *f.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *f.* [tribulation, French.]

- Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Hooker. Milton. Atterbury.*

TRIBUNAL. *f.* [tribunal, Latin and Fr.]

1. The seat of a judge. *Shakef. Waller.*
2. A court of justice. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *f.* [tribunus, Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shakespeare.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. *a.* [tribunitius, Lat.]

TRIBUNI'TIOUS. *a.* Suits a tribune relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRI'BUTARY. *a.* [tributaire, Fr. tributarius, Latin.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master. *Dryden.*
2. Subject; subordinate. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute. *Concanon.*

TRI'BUTARY. *f.* [from tribute.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. *Davies.*

TRIBUTE. *f.* [tribut, Fr. tributum, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection. *Numbers. Milton.*

TRICE. *f.* A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Suckling. Swift. Bentley.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *f.* Division into three parts. *Waller.*

TRICK. *f.* [treck, Dutch.]

1. A fly fraud. *Raleigh. South.*
2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*

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3. A vicious practice. *Dryden.*
 4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely. *Prior.*
 5. An unexpected effect. *Shakespeare.*
 6. A practice; a manner; a habit. *Shakespeare.*
 7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.
 8. **TRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricher*, French.]
 1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *Stephens.*
 2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn. *Drayton. Shakespeare. Sandys.*
 3. To perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope.*
 9. **TRICK.** *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryd.*
TRICKER. *f.* The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*
TRICKING. *f.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament. *Shakespeare.*
TRICKISH. *a.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Pope.*
 10. **TRICKLE.** *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream. *Bac. Dryd. Pope.*
TRICKSY. *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. *Shakespeare.*
TRICORPORAL. *a.* [*tricorporus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.
TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*
TRIDENT. *f.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked sceptre of Neptune. *Sandys. Addison.*
TRIDENT. *a.* Having three teeth.
TRIDING. *f.* [*tridīnga*, Sax.] The third part of a country or thire: used only of Yorkshire, and called, by corruption, *riding*.
TRIDUAN. *a.* [from *triduum*, Latin.]
 1. Lasting three days.
 2. Happening every third day.
TRIENNIAL. *a.* [*triennis*, Latin; *triennial*, French.]
 1. Lasting three years. *K. Charles. Howel.*
 2. Happening every third year.
TRIER. *f.* [from *try*.]
 1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
 2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
 3. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakespeare.*
 11. **TRIFALLOW.** *v. a.* To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*
TRIFID. *a.* Cut or divided into three parts.
TRIFISTULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.
 12. **TRIFLE.** *v. n.* [*trifelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity. *Hooker.*
 2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shakes.*
 3. To indulge light amusement.

4. To be of no importance. *Spenser.*
 To **TRIFLE.** *v. a.* To make of no importance. *Shakespeare.*
TRIFLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Drayton.*
TRIFLER. *f.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity, or talks with folly. *Bacon. Watts.*
TRIFLING. *a.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*
TRIFLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*
TRIFORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*
TRIGGER. *f.*
 1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
 2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. *Locke.*
TRIGINTALS. *f.* A number of masses to the tale of thirty. *Ayliffe.*
TRIGLYPH. *f.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumnations. *Harris.*
TRIGON. *f.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. *Hale.*
TRIGONAL. *a.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*
TRIGONOMETRY. *f.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.] *Trigonometry* is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*
TRIGONOMETRICAL. *a.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.
TRILATERAL. *a.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Latin.] Having three sides.
TRILL. *f.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick. *Addison.*
 To **TRILL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomson.*
 To **TRILL.** *v. n.*
 1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. *Dryden.*
TRILLION. *f.* A million of millions of millions.
TRILUMINAR. *a.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.]
TRILUMINOUS. *a.* Having three lights.
TRIM. *a.* [*gærnymmeð*, Saxon.] Nice; smug; dressed up. *Tusser. Dryden.*
 To **TRIM.** *v. n.* [*trimman*, Saxon, to build.]
 1. To fit out. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To dress; to decorate. *Bacon. Wotton. Dryden.*
 3. To shave; to clip. *Samuel. Howel.*
 4. To make neat; to adjust. *Shakespeare. Ben Johnson.*
 5. To

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5. To balance a vessel. *Spectator.*
 6. It has often up emphatical. *Shakes.*
To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South. Dryden.*
TRIM. *f.* Dress; gear; ornaments. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
TRIMLY. *ad.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly. *Spenser. Ascham.*
TRIMMER. *f.* [from *trim.*] One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat. *L'Estrange. Swift.*
 2. A piece of wood inserted. *Moxon.*
TRIMMING. *f.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. *Garth.*
TRINIAL. *a.* [trinus, Latin.] Threefold. *Spenser.*
TRINE. *f.* [trine, Fr. trinus, Latin.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. *Milton. Creech.*
To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect. *Dryden.*
TRINITY. *f.* [trinitas, Lat. trinité, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. *Locke.*
TRINKET. *f.*
 1. Toys; ornaments of dress. *Sidney. Swift.*
 2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Estrange.*
TRIOBOLAR. *a.* [triobolaris, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless. *Cheyne.*
To TRIP. *v. a.* [treper, Fr. trippen, Dut.]
 1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To catch; to detect. *Shakespeare.*
To TRIP. *v. n.*
 1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet. *Dryden.*
 2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Hooker. South. Addison.*
 3. To stumble; to titubate. *Locke.*
 4. To run lightly. *Shakespeare. Crashaw. Dryden. Prior.*
 5. To take a short voyage.
TRIP. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist. *Dryd. Addison.*
 2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.
 3. A failure; a mistake. *Dryden.*
 4. A short voyage or journey. *Pope.*
TRIPARTITE. *a.* [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies. *Shakespeare.*
TRIBE. *f.* [tribe, Fr. trippa, Italian and Spanish.]
 1. The intestines; the guts. *King.*
 2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

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- TRIPEDAL.** *a.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.
TRIPETALOUS. *a.* [tres and petalon, Lat.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.
TRIPHONG. *f.* [triphtongue, Fr. tri and φθῶν.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau; eye.*
TRIPLE. *a.* [triple, Fr. triplex, triplus, Latin.]
 1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined. *Milton. Waller.*
 2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burns.*
To TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To treble; to make thrice as much, as many. *Hooker. Swift.*
 2. To make threefold. *Dryden.*
TRIPLET. *f.* [from triple.]
 1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*
 2. Three verses rhyming together. *Dryden.*
TRIPPLICATE. *a.* [from triplex, Latin.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*
TRIPPLICATION. *f.* [from triplicate.] The act of trebling or adding three together. *Glaswill.*
TRIPLYCITY. *f.* [triplicité, Fr. from triplex, Latin.] Trebleness; state of being threefold. *Bacon. Warton.*
TRIPMADAM. *f.* An herb. *Mortimer.*
TRIPOD. *f.* [tripus, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.
TRIPOLY. *f.* A sharp cutting sand. *Newton.*
TRIPPOS. *f.* A tripod. *Ben Jonson.*
TRIPPER. *f.* [from trip.] One who trips.
TRIPPING. *a.* [from trip.] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*
TRIPPING. *f.* [from trip.] Light dance. *Milton.*
TRIPOTOTE. *f.* [tripoton, Lat.] Tripton is a noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*
TRIPUDIARY. *a.* [tripudium, Lat.] Perfected by dancing. *Brown.*
TRIPUDIATION. *f.* [tripudium, Latin.] Act of dancing.
TRIPPINGLY. *ad.* [from tripping.] With agility; with swift motion. *Shakespeare.*
TRIPEME. *f.* [tiremis, Latin.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.
TRISECTION. *f.* [tres and sectio, Latin.] Division into three equal parts.
TRISTFUL. *a.* [tristis, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. *Shakespeare.*
TRISULC. *f.* [trifolcus, Lat.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*
TRISYLLABICAL. *a.* [from trif, syllable.] Consisting of three syllables.
TRISYLLABLE. *f.* [trifsyllaba, Latin.] A word consisting of three syllables.
TRITE. *a.* [tritus, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new. *Rogers.*
 TRITE.

TRO

TRO

TRITENESS. *f.* [from *trite*.] Staleness; commonness.

TRITHEISM. *f.* [τρεῖς and θεοί.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

TRITURABLE. *a.* [triturabile, *Fr.* from *triturate*] Possible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*

TRITURATION. *f.* [trituro, *Lat.*] Reduction of substances to powder upon a stone with a mallet, as colours. *Brown.*

TRIVET. *f.* Any thing supported by three feet. *Chapman.*

TRIVIAL. *f.* [trivialis, *Latin.*]
1. Vile; worthless; vulgar. *Roscommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. *Dryden, Rogers.*

TRIVIALY. *ad.* [from *trivial*.]
1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS. *f.* [from *trivial*.]
1. Commonness; vulgarity.
2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIUMPH. *f.* [triumphus, *Latin.*]
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious. *Milton, Dryden.*

3. Victory; conquest. *Milton, Pope.*
4. Joy for success. *Milton.*
5. A conquering card now called *TRUMP*.

TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [triumpho, *Latin.*]
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Job, Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory. *Knollys.*
3. To insult upon an advantage gained. *Shakespeare.*

TRIUMPHAL. *a.* [triumphalis, *Lat.*] Used in celebrating victory. *Bacon, Swift.*

TRIUMPHAL. *f.* [triumphalia, *Latin.*] A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRIUMPHANT. *a.* [triumphans, *Latin.*]
1. Celebrating of victory. *Shakespeare, South.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conquest. *Pope.*

TRIUMPHANTLY. *ad.* [from *triumphant*.]
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Glanville.*
2. Victoriously; with success. *Shakespeare.*
3. With insolent exultation. *South.*

TRIUMPHER. *f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs. *Shakespeare, Peacbam.*

TRIUMVIRATE. *f.* [triumviratus or triumviri, *Lat.*] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Shakespeare, Swift.*

TRIVNE. *a.* [tres and unus, *Lat.*] At once three and one. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time.

TRO'CAR. *f.* [trois quart, *French.*] A surgical instrument. *Sharpe.*

TROCHAICAL. *a.* [trochaïque, *Fr.* trochaicus, *Latin.*] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHANTERS. *f.* [τροχανῆες.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TRO'CHEE. *f.* [trocheus, *Lat.* τροχαῖος.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHILICKS. *f.* [τροχῖς.] The science of rotatory motion. *Brown.*

TROCHINGS. *f.* The branches on a deer's head.

TROCHISCH. *f.* [τροχισκός.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread*. *Judges.*

TRODE. *f.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing. *Spenser.*

TROD. } Participle passive of *tread*.

TRODDEN. } *Luke, Milton, Addison.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *f.* [τρογλοδυτή.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbut.*

To TROLL. *v. n.* [trollen, to roll, *Dutch.*] To move circularly; to drive about. *Ben Johnson.*

To TROLL. *v. n.*
1. To roll; to run round. *Swift.*

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom. *Gay.*

TRO'LOP. *f.* A slatternly, loose woman.

TROOP. *f.* [troupe *Dutch.*]

1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakespeare, Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body. *Shakespeare, Milton.*

2. To march in haste. *Shakespeare, Chapman.*

3. To march in company. *Shakespeare.*

TRO'OPER. *f.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. *Greav.*

TROPE. *f.* [τροπή.] A change of a word from its original signification: as the clouds foretel rain for forebrow. *Hudibras.*

TRO'PHIED. *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *f.* [trophæum, *Lat.*] Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured in proof of victory. *Shakespeare, Pope.*

TRO'PICAL. *a.* [from *trope*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. *Brown, South.*

2. Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

TRO'PICK. *f.* [tropicus, *Latin.*] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn. *Dryden.*

TRO.

TRO

TROPOLO'GICAL. *a.* [τροπος and λογος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *f.* [τροπος and λογος.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

TRO'SSERS. *f.* [trousses, Fr.] Breeches; hose.

To TROT. *v. n.* [trotter, Fr. trotten, Dut.]

1. To move with a jolting pace.
2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *f.* [trot, French.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.
2. An old woman.

TROTH. *f.* [trocet, Saxon.] Truth; faith; fidelity.

TRO'THLESS. *a.* [from troth.] Faithless; treacherous.

TRO'THPLIGHT. *a.* [troth and plight.] Betrothed; affianced.

To TRO'UBLE. *v. a.* [troubler, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.
2. To afflict; to grieve.
3. To distress; to make uneasy.

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

5. To give occasion of labour to.

6. To teize; to vex.

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

8. To sue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *f.* [trouble, French.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.
2. Affliction; calamity.
3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.
4. Uneasiness; vexation.

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *f.* [trouble and state.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

TRO'UBLER. *f.* [from trouble.] Disturber; confounder.

TRO'UBLESOME. *a.* [from trouble.]

1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.
2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

3. Full of teizing business.

4. Slightly harassing.

5. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

6. Importunate; teizing.

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *ad.* [from troublesome.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *f.* [from troublesome.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.
2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TRU

TRO'UBLOUS. *a.* [from trouble.] Troublesome; confused; disordered; put into commotion.

TRO'VER. *f.* [trouwer, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH. *f.* [troog, troh, Sax. troog, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

To TROUL. *v. n.* [trollen, to roll, Dutch.]

1. To move volubly.
2. To utter volubly.

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* To punish by an inflictment or information.

TROUSE. *f.* [trouffe, Fr. trouze, Erle.] Breeches; hose.

TROUT. *f.* [truhz, Saxon.]

1. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams.

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, perhaps for a silly fellow.

To TROW. *v. n.* [trocian, Saxon; tro, Danish.] To think; to imagine; to conceive; to believe.

TROW. *interj.* An exclamation of inquiry.

TRO'WEL. *f.* [truelle, Fr. trulla, Lat.] A tool to take up the mortar with and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WE'IGHT. *f.* [from trois, Fr.] A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of troy weight after the following manner:

TROY.

by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of troy weight after the following manner:

Grains

20 Scruples

60 3 Drachm

480 24 8 Ounce

5760 288 96 12 Pound.

TRU'ANT. *f.* [truand, old Fr. truand, Dutch.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment.

To play the truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

TRU'ANT. *a.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

TRU'ANTSHIP. *f.* [from truant.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business.

TRU

TRU

TRUBS. *f.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A sort of herb.

Ainsworth.

TRUBTAIL. *f.* A short squat woman.

Ainsworth.

TRUCE. *f.* [*truga*, low Latin.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.

Hooker. Dryden.

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

Milton.

TRUCIDA'TION. *f.* [from *trucido*, Lat.]

The act of killing.

TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian.] To traffick by exchange.

TRUCK. *v. n.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

L'Estrange. Swift.

TRUCK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

L'Estrange. Dryden.

2. Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, or trundlebed. *f.* [properly *trochlebed*; from *trochlea*, Lat. or *τροχός*.]

A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

Shakespeare. Hudibras.

TRUCKLE. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

Cheval. Norris.

TRUCULENCE. *f.* [*truculentia*, Latin.]

1. Savageness of manners.

2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT. *a.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

Ray.

2. Terrible of aspect.

3. Destructive; cruel.

Harvey.

TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

Shakespeare. Dryden. Locke.

TRUE. *a.* [*τρεος*, *τρυς*, Saxon.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact.

Spenser. Cowley.

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.

3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.

Proverbs.

4. Genuine; not counterfeit.

Miln. Atterb.

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.

Shakespeare. Roscommon.

6. Honest; not fraudulent.

Shakespeare.

7. Exact; conformable to a rule.

Prior.

8. Rightful.

Milton.

TRUEBORN. *a.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth.

Shakespeare.

TRUEBRE'D. *a.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

TRUEHEARTED. *a.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful.

Shakespeare.

TRUELOVE. *f.* An herb.

TRUELOVEKNOT.

f. [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.]

TRUELOVERSKNOT.

f. [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.]

Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

Hudibras.

TRUENESS. *f.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY. *f.* [*true* and *penny*.] A

familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Shakespeare.

TRUFFLE. *f.* [*truffe*, *truffe*, French.] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of truffles, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root.

Ray.

TRUG. *f.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *f.* [*trulla*, Italian.] A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.

Shakespeare.

TRULLY. *ad.* [from *true*.]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully.

Sidney. Hooker.

2. Really; without fallacy.

3. Exactly; justly.

South;

4. Indeed.

Wotton.

TRUMP. *f.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music.

Shakespeare. W.ley.

2. A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

Pope. Swift.

3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.

Dryden.

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.

2. To TRUMP up. [*tromper*, to cheat, Fr.] To devise; to forge.

TRUMPERY. *f.* [*tromperie*, French.]

1. Something fallaciously splendid.

Shakespeare.

2. Falsehood; empty talk.

Raleigh.

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Milton.

TRUMPET. *f.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial music sounded by the breath.

Milton. Roscommon.

2. In military stile, a trumpeter.

Clarend.

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Bacon. Dryden.

TRUMPET-FLOWER. *f.* [*bignonia*, Lat.]

A tubulous flower.

Miller.

To TRUMPET. *v. n.* [*trompeter*, Fr.]

To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

Shakespeare. Bacon.

TRUMPETER. *f.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Shakespeare. Hayward.

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

Bacon. South.

3. A fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED. *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

Shakespeare.

To TRUNCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To main; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCATION. *f.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON. *f.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

Shakespeare. Hayward.

2. A staff of command.

Shakespeare.

To

TRU

TUB

To TRUNCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To beat with a truncheon. *Shake.*

TRUNCHEONEER. *f.* [from *truncheon*.]
One armed with a truncheon. *Shake.*

To TRUNDLE. *v. n.* [*trēndl*, a *bowl*,
Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*

TRUNDLE. *f.* [*trēndl*, Saxon.] Any
round rolling thing.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. *f.* Round tail.
Shakespeare.

TRUNK. *f.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, Fr.]
1. The body of a tree. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an ani-
mal. *Shakespeare.*

3. The main body of any thing. *Ray.*

4. A chest for cloaths; a small chest com-
monly lined with paper. *Dryden.*

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other
animal. *Milton. Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of
clay are blown. *Bacon.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To
truncate; to maim; to lop. *Spenser.*

TRUNKED. *a.* [from *trunk*.] Having a
trunk. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *f.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large
breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRUNNIONS. *f.* [*trogions*, Fr.] The
knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it
on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRUSION. *f.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act of
thrusting or pushing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *f.* [*trouffe*, French.]
1. A bandage by which ruptures are re-
strained from lapsing. *Wiseman.*

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.
Spenser. Addison.

3. Trousse; breeches.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouffer*, French.] To
pack up close together. *Spenser.*

TRUST. *f.* [*trauft*, Runick.]
1. Confidence; reliance on another.
Shakespeare.

2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryd.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

4. Credit without examination. *Locke.*

5. Credit without payment. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.
Bacon.

7. Deposit; something committed to charge,
of which account must be given. *Swift.*

8. Fidelity; supposed honesty. *Tobit.*

9. State of him to whom something is en-
trusted. *Clarendon. Denham.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in.
Ben Johnson.

2. To believe; to credit. *Shakespeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power
over any thing. *Taylor.*

4. To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently. *Milton.*

6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.
Job.

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depe-
nd without doubt. *Isaiab. Miln.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to con-
fidence. *Shakespeare.*

4. To expect. *L'Estrang.*

TRUSTEE. *f.* [from *trust*.]

1. One entrusted with any thing. *Tayl.*

2. One to whom something is committed
for the use and behoof of another. *Dry-*

TRUSTEER. *f.* [from *trust*.] One who
trusts. *Shakespeare.*

TRUSTINESS. *f.* [from *truffy*.] Honesty
fidelity; faithfulness. *Gre.*

TRUSTLESS. *f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful
unconstant; not to be trusted. *Spenser.*

TRUSTY. *a.* [from *trust*.]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be
trusted. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.
Spenser. Dryden.

TRUTH. *f.* [*treopda*, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity
of notions to things. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.
Milton.

3. Purity from falsehood. *Shakespeare.*

4. Fidelity; constancy.

5. Honesty; virtue. *Shakespeare.*

6. It is used sometimes by way of conce-
sion. *Maitland.*

7. Exactness; conformity to rule.
Mortimer.

8. Reality. *Hooker.*

9. Of a TRUTH, or in TRUTH. In re-
ality; certainly. *King.*

TRUTINATION. *f.* [*trutina*, Lat.] An
act of weighing; examination by the scale.
Brown.

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.
Shakespeare.

2. To experience; to essay; to have know-
ledge or experience of. *Dryden.*

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision, with due empha-
tical. *Dryden.*

6. To act on as a test. *Shakespeare.*

7. To bring as to a test. *Milton.*

8. To essay; to attempt. *Milton.*

9. To purify; to refine.

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.
Watson.

TUB. *f.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]

1. A large open vessel of wood. *Milton.*

2. A state of salivation. *Shake.*

TUBE. *f.* [*tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon;
a long hollow body. *Rescomm.*

TUBER.

T U L

TU'BERCLE. *f.* [*tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*
TU'BEROSE. *f.* A flower. *Mortimer.*
TU'BEROUS. *a.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences. *Woodward.*
TUBULAR. *a.* [from *tubus*, Latin.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular. *Grew.*
TUBULE. *f.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body. *Woodward.*
TUBULATED. *a.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]
TUBULOUS. *s.* Fistular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*
TUCK. *f.*
 1. A long narrow sword. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*
 2. A kind of net. *Carew.*
TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, Germah.]
 1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading. *Addison. Prior.*
 2. To inclose, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*
TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. *Sharpe.*
TUCKER. *f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women. *Addison.*
TU'EL. *f.* [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*
TU'ESDAY. *f.* [*tuesdag*, Saxon; *tuy*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.
TU'FAFFETY. *f.* [from *tuffed* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk. *Donne.*
TUFT. *f.* [*tuffe*, French.]
 1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together. *More. Dryden.*
 2. A cluster; a clump. *Staney. Milton.*
TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. *Thomson.*
TUFTED. *a.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters. *Milton. Pope.*
TUFFY. *a.* [from *tuff*.] Adorned with tufts.
TUG. *v. n.* [*teogan*, Saxon.]
 1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion. *Chapman. Roscommon.*
 2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*
TUG. *v. n.*
 1. To pull; to draw. *Sandys. Boyle.*
 2. To labour; to contend; to struggle. *Shakespeare. How. Crashaw.*
TUG. *f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort. *Dryden.*
TUGGER. *f.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.
TUITION. *f.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Latin.] Guardianship; superintendant care. *Sidney. Locke.*
TU'LIP. *f.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower. *Hakewill.*

VOL. II.

T U M

TU'LIP TREE. *f.* A tree.
To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]
 1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously. *Prior.*
 3. To roll about. *Sidney.*
 4. To play tricks by various libations of the body. *Rowe.*
To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*
 1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.*
 2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locks.*
 3. To throw down. *Dryden.*
TU'MBLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Estrange.*
TU'MBLER. *f.* [from *tumble*.] One who shews postures or feats of activity. *Wilk.*
TU'MBREL. *f.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*
TUMEFA'CTION. *f.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling. *Arbutnot.*
To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell. *Sharpe.*
TU'MID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Latin.]
 1. Swelling; puffed up.
 2. Protuberant; raised above the level. *Milton.*
 3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime. *Boyle.*
TU'MOUR. *f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]
 1. A morbid swelling. *Wiseman.*
 2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur. *L'Estrange.*
TU'MOUROUS. *a.* [from *tumour*.]
 1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*
 2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent. *Wotton.*
To TUMP. among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.
TU'MULOSE. *a.* [*tumulosus*, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*
TU'MULT. *f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.]
 1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.*
 2. A multitude put into wild commotion.
 3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Milton. Addison.*
TUMU'LTUARILY. *ad.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.
TUMU'LTUARINESS. *f.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions. *K. Charles.*
TUMU'LTUARY. *a.* [*tumultuaire*, French, from *tumult*.]
 1. Disorderly; confused. *Bacon. Glanville.*
 2. Put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*
To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Latin.] To make a tumult.
TUMUL.

TUN

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TUMULTUATION. *f.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confused agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMULTUOUS. *a.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, French.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated. *Milton. Addison.*

2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes. *Spenser.*

3. Turbulent; violent. *Shakef. Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence. *Bacon.*

TUN. *f.* [*tunne*, Saxon; *tonno*, Dutch.]

1. A large cask. *Milton.*

2. Two pipes; the measure of four hogheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially. *Shakespeare.*

4. A drunkard. In burlesque. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TUNABLE. *a.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical. *Shakef. Milton. Holder.*

TUNABLENESS. *f.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiousness; musicalness.

TUNABLY. *ad.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUNE. *f.* [*toon*, Dutch.]

1. *Tune* is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke. Milton. Dryden.*

2. Sound; note. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds; as, the fiddle is in *tune*.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humour. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order. *Shakespeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as, that the proper sounds may be produced. *Dryden.*

2. To sing harmoniously. *Milton. Pope.*

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL. *a.* [*tune* and *full.*] Musical; harmonious. *Milton. Dryden.*

TUNELESS. *a.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmusical. *Spenser. Cowley.*

TUNER. *f.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes. *Shakespeare.*

TUNICK. *f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tanica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress. *Arbutnot.*

2. Covering; integument; tunicle. *Harvey. Derham.*

TUNICLE. *f.* [from *tunick.*] Cover; integument. *Ray. Bentley.*

TUNNAGE. *f.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbutnot.*

2. Tax laid by the tun: as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TUNNEL. *f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke. *Spenser. Wotton.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To TUNNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net.

TUNNY. *f.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish. *Caret.*

TUP. *f.* A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire.

To TUP. *v. n.* To but like a ram.

TURBAN. } *f.* [A Turkish word.]

TURBANT. } The cover worn by the

TURBAND. } Turks on their heads. *Bacon. Howell. Dryden.*

TURBANED. *a.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban. *Shakespeare.*

TURBARY. *f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat.] The right of digging turf.

TURBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick muddy; not clear. *Bacon. Phillips.*

TURBIDNESS. *f.* [from *turbid.*] Muddiness; thickness.

TURBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral. *Bentley.*

2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dick.*

TURBINATION. *f.* [from *turbinated.*] The art of spinning like a top.

TURBITH. *f.* [*turpetus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate. *Wijeman.*

TURBOT. *f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish. *Peacham. Dryden.*

TURBULENCE. } *f.* [*turbulence*, Fr.]

TURBULENCY. } [*turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion. *Swift.*

TURBULENT. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent. *Dryd. Bentley.*

TURBULENTLY. *ad.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuously; violently.

TURD

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TURD. *f.* [turd, Saxon.] Excrement.
TURF. *f.* [turf, Saxon; torf, Dutch.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.
Shakes. Bacon. Milton. Dryden. Pope.
TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*
TURFINNESS. *f.* [from turf.] The state of abounding with turfs.
TURFY. *a.* [from turf.] Full of turfs.
TURGENT. *a.* [turgens, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.*
TURGE/SCENCE. } *f.* [turgescens, Lat.]
TURGE/SCENCY. } The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown.*
TURGID. *a.* [turgidus, Latin.]
 1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. *Boyle. Phillips.*
 2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*
TURGIDITY. *f.* [from turgid.] State of being swollen. *Arbutnot.*
TURKEY. *f.* [gallina turcica, Latin.] A large domestick fowl brought from Turkey. *Bacon. Gay.*
TURKOIS. *f.* [turquoise, French; from turkey.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*
TURKSCAP. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
TURM. *f.* [turma, Latin.] A troop. *Milton.*
TURMERICK. *f.* [turmerica, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.
TURMOIL. *f.* Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness. *Spenser. Dan.*
TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To harass with commotion. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. To weary; to keep in inquietness. *Milton.*
TO TURN. *v. a.* [turnan, Saxon, tournier, Fr. from torno, Latin.]
 1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. To put the upper side downwards. *Addison.*
 3. To change with respect to position. *Milton.*
 4. To change the state of the balance. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To bring the inside out. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 6. To change as to the posture of the body. *Milton. Pope.*
 7. To form on a lathe by moving round.
 8. To form; to shape. *Tatler.*
 9. To transform; to metamorphose; to transmute. *Taylor.*
 10. To make of another colour. *Floyer.*

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11. To change; to alter. *Shakes.*
 12. To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryden.*
 13. To translate. *Pope.*
 14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.
 15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Palms.*
 16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another. *Hooker. Taylor. Tillotson.*
 17. To betake. *Temple.*
 18. To transfer. *Chronicles.*
 19. To fall upon. *Bacon.*
 20. To make to nauseate. *Pope.*
 21. To make giddy. *Pope.*
 22. To insatuate; to make mad. *Dryden.*
 23. To direct to, or from any point. *Milton. Locke.*
 24. To direct to a certain purpose or propensity. *Addison. Prior. Pope.*
 25. To double in. *Swift.*
 26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*
 27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Aycham.*
 28. To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*
 29. To apply. *Milton. Temple.*
 30. To reverse; to repeal. *Deuteronomy.*
 31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Temple. Collier.*
 32. To adapt the mind. *Addison.*
 33. To put towards another. *Exodus.*
 34. To retort; to throw back. *Atterb.*
 35. To TURN away. To dismiss from service; to discard. *Sidney. Arbutnot.*
 36. To TURN back. To return to the hand from which it was received. *Shakes.*
 37. To be TURNED off. To advance to an age beyond. *Addison.*
 38. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously. *Shakespeare.*
 39. To TURN off. To give over; to resign. *Decay of Piety.*
 40. To TURN off. To deflect. *Addison.*
 41. To TURN over. To transfer. *Sidney.*
 42. To TURN over. To refer. *Knolles. Dryden.*
 43. To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*
 44. To TURN over. To throw off the ladder. *Butler.*
 45. To TURN to. To have recourse to a book. *Grew. Locke.*
TO TURN. *v. n.*
 1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben Johnson.*
 2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing. *Bacon. Locke.*
 3. To move the body round. *Milton. Dryden.*
 4. To

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4. To move from its place. *Wise man.*
 5. To change posture. *Cheynes.*
 6. To have a tendency or direction. *Addison.*
 7. To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*
 8. To depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*
 9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed. *Miller. Taylor.*
 10. To become by a change. *Bacon. Boyle.*
 11. To change sides. *Dryden. Swift.*
 12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Proverbs. Milton.*
 13. To change to acid. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 14. To be brought eventually. *Locke. Addison.*
 15. To depend on, as the chief point. *Swift. Pope.*
 16. To grow giddy. *Shakespeare.*
 17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency. *Wake.*
 18. To TURN away. To deviate from a proper course. *Proverbs. Bacon.*
 19. To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
 20. To be directed to or from any point. *Milton.*
 21. To TURN off. To divert one's course. *Norris.*
- TURN.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of turning; gyration.
 2. Meander; winding way. *Dryd. Addis.*
 3. A walk to and fro. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Change; vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.*
 5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance. *Swift.*
 6. Chance; hap. *Collier.*
 7. Occasion; incidental opportunity. *L'Estrange.*
 8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done. *Bacon. Denham.*
 9. Actions of kindness or malice. *Fairfax. South.*
 10. Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
 11. A step off the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*
 12. Convenience. *Spenser. Clarendon.*
 13. The form; cast; shape; manner. *Dryden. Addison. Watts.*
 14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Addison. Arbuthnot.*
 15. By TURNS. Alternately; one after another; reciprocally. *Dryden. Prior.*
- TURNBENCH.** *f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners; a small lathe. *Moxon.*
- TURNCOAT.** *f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakespeare.*
- TURNER.** *f.* [from turn.] One whose

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- trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryd. Moxon.*
- TURNING.** *f.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*
- TURNINGNESS.** *f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Shakespeare.*
- TURNIP.** *f.* A white esculent root. *Milton.*
- TURNPIKE.** *f.* [turn and pike, or pique.]
1. A cross of two bars armed with pike at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed behind horses from entering.
 2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbuthnot.*
- TURNSICK.** *a.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*
- TURN-SO-L.** *f.* [bellotropium, Latin.] plant. *Miller.*
- TURNSPIT.** *f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. *Swift.*
- TURNSTILE.** *f.* [turn and stile.] A turnpike. *Butler.*
- TURPENTINE.** *f.* [turpentina, Italian; terebinthia, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Ecclus. Placem.*
- TURQUOISE.** *f.* See TURKOIS. *Shakespeare.*
- TURPITUDE.** *f.* [turpitude, Latin.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness. *Shakespeare. South.*
- TURRET.** *f.* [turris, Latin.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax. Pope.*
- TURRETED.** *a.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. *Bacon.*
- TURRTLE.** *f.* [tortoise, Saxon.]
- TURRTLEDOVE.** *f.* [tortur, Latin.]
1. A species of dove. *Shakespeare. Gen. Wise.*
 2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.
- TUSH.** *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Psalms. Camden.*
- TUSK.** *f.* [tyxar, Saxon; toshen, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; a fang; the holding tooth. *Bacon. Dryden. Smith.*
- TUSKED.** *a.* [from tusk.] Furnished with tusks. *Dryden. Grew.*
- TUSSUCK.** *f.* [diminutive of tuxa.] A sort of grass or twigs. *Grew.*
- TUT.** *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shakespeare.*
- TUTANAG.** *f.* The Chinese name for spelter. *Woodward.*
- TUTELAGE.** *f.* [tutelle, tutelage, Fr. tutela, Latin.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*
- TUTELAR.** *a.* [tutela, Latin.] Having the charge or guardianship.

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relationship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Tem. Dryden.*

TUTOR. *f.* [tutor, Latin; tuteur, French.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals. *Shakespeare. Butler.*

TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To instruct; to teach; to document. *Shakespeare. Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity. *Addison.*

TUTORAGE. *f.* [from tutor.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Government of the Tongue.*

TUTORESS. *f.* [from tutor.] Directress; instructress; governess.

TUTTY. *f.* [tutia, low Latin; tutis, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Answerib.*

TUTSAN, or parkleaves. *f.* A plant.

TUZ. *f.* a lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *a.* [twegen, bayga, both twain, Saxon.] Two. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. *Shakespeare. Phillips. Pope.*

TWANG. *v. n.* To make to sound sharply. *Shakespeare.*

TWANG. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A sharp quick sound. *Butler. Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice. *South. Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a sharp sound. *Pri.*

TWANGLING. *a.* [from twang.] Compactly noisy. *Shakespeare.*

TWANK. *v. n.* To make to sound. *Addison.*

TWAS. Contracted from *it was.* *Dryden.*

TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [schwatzen, Ger.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For **TWAIN.** *Spenser.*

TWAYBLADE. *f.* [ophris, Latin.] A polypetalous flower. *Miller.*

TWEAG. *v. a.* To pinch; to squeeze

TWEAK. *v. a.* betwixt the fingers. *Butler.*

TWEAGUE. *f.* Perplexity; ludicrous

TWEAK. *f.* distress. *Arbuthnot.*

TWEE'DLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly. *Addison.*

TWEE'ZERS. *f.* [twey, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *a.* [twelfra, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. *1. Kings.*

TWELFTHIDE. *f.* The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*

TWELVE. *a.* [twelf, Saxon.] Two and ten. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

TWELVEMONTH. *f.* A year, as consisting of twelve months. *Holder. Evelyn.*

T W I

TWELVEPENNY. *f.* [twelve and pence.] A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY. *a.* [twelve and penny.] Sold for a shilling. *Dryden.*

TWELVESCORE. *f.* [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty. *Dryden.*

TWENTIETH. *a.* [twentigoda, Saxon.] Twice tenth. *Ben Johnson.*

TWENTY. *a.* [twentig, Saxon.] 1. Twice ten. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bac.*

TWIBIL. *f.* [twy for twy, and bill.] A halbert. *Answerib.*

TWICE. *ad.* [twigig, Sax. twice, Dutch.] 1. Two times. *Spenser.*

2. Doubly. *Dryden.*

3. It is often used in composition. *Shakespeare. Creech.*

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* To touch lightly. *Wifeman.*

TWIG. *f.* [twig, twigga, Saxon; twyg, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long. *Raleigh. Sandys.*

TWIGGEN. *a.* [from twig.] Made of twigs. *Shakespeare. Grew.*

TWIGGY. *a.* [from twig.] Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT. *f.* [twelicht, Dutch; twelicht, Sax.] The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light; uncertain view. *Donne. Clavel.*

TWILIGHT. *a.* 1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Seen by twilight. *Milton.*

TWIN. *f.* [twinn, Sax. tweligen, Dutch.] 1. One of several children born at a birth. *Cleveland. Orway.*

2. Gemini, sign of the zodiack. *Creech.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be suited. *Shak. Sand.*

TWINBO'RN. *a.* [twinn and born.] Born at the same birth. *Shakespeare.*

To TWINE. *v. a.* [twinn, Saxon; twynan, Dutch.] 1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more. *Exodus.*

2. To unite itself. *Cresshaw.*

To TWINE. *v. n.* 1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about. *Pope.*

2. To unite by interposition of parts. *Shakespeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*

TWINE. *f.* [from the verb.] 1. A twisted thread. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Twist; convolution. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round. *Phillips.*

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T W I

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain. *L'Estrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain. *Dryden.*
2. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Estrange.*

TWINK. *f.* [See **TWINKLE.**] The motion of an eye; a moment. *Shakespeare.*

To TWINKLE. *v. n.* [*twincian*, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to quiver. *Shakes. Fairfax. Boyle. Newton.*
2. To open and shut the eye by turns. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly. *Donne.*

TWINKLE. *f.* [from the verb.]

TWINKLING. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye. *Spenser. Dryden.*
2. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Spenser. Dryden.*

TWYNLING. *f.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser.*

TWINNER. *f.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bac.*

TWIRL. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion. *Woodward.*
2. Twist; convolution.

To TWIST. *v. a.* [*twēstian*, Saxon; *twisten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Shak. Taylor. Prior. Littleton.*
2. To contort; to writhe. *Pope.*
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about. *Burnet.*
4. To form; to weave. *Shakespeare.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts. *Wall.*
6. To unite; to insinuate. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Arbutnot. Pope.*

TWIST. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addison.*
2. A single string of cord. *Moxon.*
3. A cord; a string. *Herbert. Dryden.*
4. Contortion; writhe. *Addison.*
5. The manner of twisting. *Arbutnot.*

TWISTER. *f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.

To TWIT. *v. a.* [*edwitan*, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach. *Spenser. Tillotson.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [*twiccian*, Saxon.]

- To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch. *Dryden. Pope.*

TWITCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication. *Hudibras.*

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2. A painful contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore. Prior.*

TWITCHGRASS. *f.* A plant. *Morison.*

To TWITTER. *v. n.*

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitting noise. *Dryden.*
2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. *L'Estrange.*

TWITTER. *f.* Any motion or disorder of passion. *Hudibras.*

TWITTLETWATTLE. *f.* Tattle; gabble. *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton.*

TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Gothic; *two*, Saxon.] One and one. *Shakespeare.*

TWO'EDGED. *a.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side. *Pope.*

TWOFOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double. *Hooker. Prior.*

TWOFOLD. *ad.* Doubly. *Mattew.*

TWO'HANDED. *a.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *f.* A small coin. *Shakespeare.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See **TIE.**

TYE. *f.* See **TIE.** A knot; a bond of obligation.

TY'GER. *f.* See **TIGER.**

TYKE. *f.* A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakespeare.*

TY'MBAL. *f.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum. *Prior.*

TYMPANITES. *f.* [*tympanitis*.] The particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum.

TY'MPANUM. *f.* A drum; a part of the ear.

TY'MPANY. *f.* [from *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.

Hammond. Suckling. Roscommon.

TY'NY. *a.* Small. *Shakespeare.*

TYPE. *f.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Latin; *typos*.]

1. Emblem; mark of something. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
2. That by which something future is prefigured. *Milton. Tillotson.*
3. A stamp; a mark. *Shakespeare.*
4. A printing letter.

TY'PICK. *a.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.]

TYPICAL. *f.* Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Atterbury.*

TYPICALLY. *ad.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner. *Norris.*

TYPICALNESS. *f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in emblem. *Hammond.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*typos* and *graphein*.] A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [from *typography*.]

1. Em-

TYR

TYR

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.
- TYPOGRAPHICALLY.** *ad.* [from *typographical*.]
1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.
- TYPOGRAPHY.** *f.* [*typographie*, French; *typographia*, Latin.]
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown.*
2. The art of printing.
- TYRANNESS.** *f.* [from *tyrant*.] A she tyrant. *Spenser.*
- TYRANNICAL.** } *a.* [*τυραννικός*.] Suiting
- TYRANNICK.** } a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Shakesp. Rose. Taylor. Dryden.*
- TYRANNICALLY.** *ad.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.
- TYRANNICIDE.** *f.* [*tyrannus* and *cado*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.
- TYRANNISE.** *v. n.* [*tyraniser*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act

with rigour and imperiousness.

- Hooker. Locke.*
- TYRANNOUS.** *a.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe.
- Sidney. Temple.*
- TY'RANNY.** *f.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; *τυραννία*.]
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered. *Milton.*
 2. Unresisted and cruel power. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
 4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakespeare.*
- TY'RANT.** *f.* [*τύραννος*; *tyrannus*, Latin.]
1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
 2. A cruel despotick and severe master. *Sidney. South.*
- TYRE.** *f.* [Properly *tire*.] See **TIRE.**
- Hakewill.*
- TY'RO.** *f.* [Properly *tira*.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth.*

V.

VAC

VAC

- V** Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel.
- U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obund*.
- V*, the consonant, has a sound in English uniform. It is never mute.
- VACANCY.** *f.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space; vacuity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.*
 3. State of a post or employment when it is supplied. *Ayliffe.*
 4. Relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. *Watts.*
 5. Littlefiness; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*
- VACANT.** *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]
1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.*
 2. Free; unencumbered; uncrouded. *More.*
 3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. *Swift.*
 4. Being at leisure; disengaged. *Clar.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. *Wotton.*
- To VA'CATE.** *v. n.* [*vacare*, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.
 2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.
 3. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*
- VACA'TION.** *f.* [*vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. *Cowell.*
 2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*
- VA'CCARY.** *f.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-house, a cow-pasture.
- VA'CILLANCY.** *f.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconsistency. *More.*
- VACILLA'TION.** *f.* [*vacillatio*, Lat.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. *Derham.*
- VA'CUIST.** *f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum. *Boyle.*
- VACUA'TION.** *f.* [*vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Diſt.*
- VACU'ITY.** *f.* [from *vacuus*, Latin.]
1. Emp-

V A I

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.
2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.
Hammond. Milton. Bentley. Rogers.
3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*
- VA'CUOUS. *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacûe*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled. *Milton.*
- VACUUM. *f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*
- To VADE. *v. n.* To vanish; to pass away.
- VA'GABOND. *a.* [*vagabond*, French.]
 1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.
 2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakespeare.*
- VA'GABOND. *f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach. *Raleigh. Addison.*
 2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation. *Watts.*
- VAGAR'Y. *f.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolic. *Milton. Locke.*
- VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *f.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.
- VA'GOUS. *a.* [*vagus*, Latin; *vagut*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*
- VA'GRANCY. *f.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.
- VA'GRANT. *a.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond. *Prior.*
- VA'GRANT. *f.* Vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *Prior. Atterbury.*
- VAGUE. *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]
 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Hayward.*
 2. Unsettled; undetermined. *Locke.*
- VAIL. *f.* [*voile*, French.]
 1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wisdom.*
 2. A part of female dress, by which the face is concealed.
 3. Money given to servants. See VALE.
- To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover.
- To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaler*, French.]
 1. To let fall; to suffer to descend. *Carew. Fairfax.*
 2. To let fall in token of respect. *Kneller.*
 3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. *Shakespeare.*
- To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place. *South.*
- VAIN. *a.* [*vain*, French; *vanus*, Latin.]
 1. Fruitless; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
 2. Empty; unreal; shadowy. *Dryden.*
 3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things. *Dryden. Swift. Pope.*
 4. Shewy; ostentatious. *Pope.*
 5. Idle; worthless; unimportant. *Denham.*

V A L

6. False; not true.
7. In VAIN. [*en vain*, Fr. *invano*, Ital.] To no purpose; to no end; ineffectual. *Milton. Locke. Addison. W.*
- VAINGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*vanus* and *glorius*, Latin; *vanaglorioso*, Italian.] Boastful without performances; proud in disposition to desert. *Milton.*
- VAINGLO'RY. *f.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; *Taylor.*
- VAI'NLY. *ad.* [from *vain*.]
 1. Without effect; to no purpose; vain. *Dryden.*
 2. Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
 3. Idly; foolishly. *Greene.*
- VA'INNESS. *f.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain. *Shakespeare.*
- VAI'VODE. *f.* [*vaiwod*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.
- VA'LANCE. *f.* [from *Valencia*, Skinner.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed. *Swiss.*
- To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Shakespeare.*
- VALE. *f.* [*val*, French.]
 1. A low ground; a valley. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. [From *avail*, profit; or *wale*, farewell.] Money given to servants. *Dryden.*
- VALEDI'CTION. *f.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell. *Donne.*
- VALEDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *valedico*, Latin.] Bidding farewell.
- VA'LENTINE. *f.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day. *Watts.*
- VALE'RIAN. *f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, French.] A plant.
- VA'LET. *f.* [French.] A waiting servant. *Addison.*
- VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *a.* [*valetudinarius*, Latin.]
- VALETU'DINARY. } *Fr.* *valetudinaire*.
1. Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.
2. Sick in fancy. *Brown. Derham.*
- VA'LIANCE. *f.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; bravery. *Spenser.*
- VA'LIANT. *a.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; personally puiſſant; brave. *Samuel.*
- VA'LIANTLY. *ad.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength. *Kneller.*
- VA'LIANTNESS. *f.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bravery; puiſſance. *Kneller.*
- VA'LID. *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*
 2. Having force to convince; weighty; conclusive. *Stephens.*
- VALI'DITY. *f.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]
 1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
 2. Value. *Shakespeare.*

V A N

V A P

VALLANCY. *f.* A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VALLEY. *f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground between hills. *Ra'leighb. Milton.*

VALOROUS. *a.* [*valoroso*, Italian; from *valor*.] Brave; stout; valiant. *Spenser.*

VALOUR. *f.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; valiance; stoutness. *Howell. Temple.*

VALUABLE. *a.* [*valuable*, French.]

1. Precious; being of great price.

2. Worthy; deserving regard. *Atterbury.*

VALUATION. *f.* [from *value*.]

1. Value set upon any thing. *Bacon.*

2. The act of setting a value; appraisement. *Ray.*

VALUATOR. *f.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*

VALUE. *f.* [*value*, French; *valor*, Latin.]

1. Price; worth. *Job.*

2. High rate. *Addison.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

VALUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, French.]

1. To rate at a certain price. *Spens. Milt.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem. *Atterbury. Pope.*

3. To appraise; to estimate. *Levitius.*

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakespeare.*

5. To take account of. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at. *Shakespeare.*

7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*

8. To raise to estimation. *Temple.*

VALUELESS. *a.* [from *value*.] Being of no value. *Shakespeare.*

VALUER. *f.* [from *value*.] He that values.

VALVE. *f.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regrets. *Arbutnot.*

VALVULE. *f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP. *f.* The upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP. *v. a.* To piece an old thing with some new part. *Bentley.*

VAMPER. *f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN. *f.* [from *avant*, Fr. or *vanguard*.]

1. The front of an army; the first line. *Dryden.*

2. [*Vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread

by which a wind is raised; a fan.

3. A wing with which the wind is beaten. *Broomt.*

VANCOURIER. *f.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor. *Milton. Dryden.*

VANE. *f.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakesf.*

VANGUARD. *f.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army. *Milton.*

VANILLA. *f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

TO VANISH. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Latin.]

1. To lose perceptible existence. *Sidney.*

2. To pass away from the sight, to disappear. *Shakesf. Pope.*

3. To pass away; to be lost. *Atterbury.*

VANITY. *f.* [*vanitas*, Latin.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour. *Sidney.*

3. Trifling labour. *Ra'leighb.*

4. Falshood; untruth. *Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew. *Hooker. Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Ra'leighb.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds. *Swift.*

TO VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, French.] To fan; to winnow. *Bacon.*

TO VANQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*

2. To confute. *Atterbury.*

VANQUISHER. *f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer. *Shakespeare.*

VANTAGE. *f.* [from *advantage*.]

1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*

2. Superiority. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakesf.*

TO VANTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. *Spenser.*

VANTBRASS. *f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*

VAPID. *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless. *Arbutnot.*

VAPIDNESS. *f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or maukish.

VAPORATION. *f.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours.

VAPORER. *f.* [from *vapour*.] A boaster; a braggart. *Government of the Tongue.*

VAPORISH. *a.* [from *vapour*.] Vaporous; splenetick; humoursome. *Swift.*

VAPOUROUS. *a.* [*vaporous*, French.]

1. Full of exhalation; fummy. *Sandys.*

2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbutnot.*

VAPOUR. *f.* [*vapor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles

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mingles with the air.

2. Wind; flatulence.

3. Fume; steam.

4. Mental fume; vain imagination.

5. Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy; spleen.

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]

1. To pass in a fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.

2. To bully; to brag.

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.

VA'RIABLE. *a.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

VA'RIABLENESS. *f.* [from *variable*.]

1. Changeableness; mutability.

2. Levity; inconstancy.

VA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissention.

VA'RIATION. *f.* [*variatio*, Latin.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

2. Difference; change from one to another.

3. Successive change.

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

5. Change in natural phenomena.

6. Deviation.

7. Variation of the compass; deviation of the magnetick needle from its parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilation.

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

VA'RIEGA'TION. *f.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours.

VARI'ETY. *f.* [*varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture.

2. One thing of many by which variety is made.

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

VA'RIOUS. *a.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.

3. Unlike each other.

4. Variegated; diversified.

VA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *various*.] In a various manner.

Milton.

Bacon.

Newton.

Hammond.

Addison.

Donne.

Glanville.

Shakespeare.

Milton.

Addison.

Spratt.

Bentley.

Woodward.

Shakespeare.

Watts.

Wotton.

Dryden.

Sharpe.

Woodward.

Evelyn.

Newton.

Raleigh.

Asterbury.

Hale.

Locke.

Dryden.

Milton.

VARIX. [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation the vein.

VA'RLET. *f.* [*varlet*, old French.]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

2. A scoundrel; a rascal.

VA'RLETRY. *f.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; croud; populace.

VA'RNISH. *f.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Latin]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, other bodies, to make them shine.

2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*verniffer*, French.]

1. To cover with something shining.

2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental.

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric.

VA'RNISHER. *f.* [from *varnish*.]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

2. A dissembler; an adorer.

VA'RVELS. *f.* [*varvelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk.

To VA'RY. *v. a.* [*vario*, Latin.]

1. To change; to make unlike itself.

2. To change to something else.

3. To make of different kinds.

4. To diversify; to variegate.

To VA'RY. *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.

2. To be unlike each other.

3. To alter; to become unlike itself.

4. To deviate from a rule or state.

5. To succeed each other.

6. To disagree; to be at variance.

7. To shift colours.

VA'RY. *f.* [from the verb.] Change; iteration.

VA'SCULAR. *a.* [from *vasculum*, Latin] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

VASCULIFEROUS. *a.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

VA'SE. *f.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Latin] A vessel.

VA'SSAL. *f.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Italian]

1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord.

2. A subject; a dependent.

3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.

4. A slave; a low wretch.

VA'SSALLAGE. *f.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery.

VAST.

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VAST. *a.* [*vaste*, French; *vastus*, Latin] Large; great. *Clarendon.*
v. Viciously great; enormously extensive. *Ben Johnson. Milton.*
VAST. *f.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste. *Milton.*
VASTA'TION. *f.* [*vastatio*, Lat.] Waste; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*
VASTI'DITY. *f.* [*vastitas*, Latin.] Wide-ness; immensity. *Shakespeare.*
VASTLY. *ad.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree. *South.*
VASTNE-S. *f.* [from *vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness.
VASTY. *a.* [from *vast*.] Large. *Shakesf.*
VAT. *f.* [*vat*, Dutch; *pat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in an im-mature state. *Pbills.*
VATICIDE. *f.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of poets. *Pope.*
VATICINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To prophecy; to practise prediction. *Horvel.*
VAVASOUR. *f.* [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who, himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him.
VAUDEVIL. *f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar; a ballad; a trivial strain.
VAULT. *f.* [*vaulte*, Fr. *volta*, Italian.]
 1. A continued arch. *Burnet.*
 2. A cellar. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
 4. A repository for the dead. *Shakesf.*
VAULT. *v. a.* [*voûter*, French.]
 1. To arch; to shape as a vault. *Shakesf.*
 2. To cover with an arch. *Milton.*
VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, French.]
 1. To leap; to jump. *Addison.*
 2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.
VAULT. *f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.
VAULTAGE. *f.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. *Shakespeare.*
VAULTED. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. *Pope.*
VALTER. *f.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
VULTY. *a.* [from *vault*.] Arched; con-cave. *Shakespeare.*
VAUNMURE. *f.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall. *Camden. Knolles.*
VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation. *Spenser.*
VAUNT. *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation. *Milton.*
VAUNT. *f.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation. *Spenser. Granville.*
VAUNT. *f.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. *Shakespeare.*
VAUNTER. *f.* [*vanteur*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *a.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Brast-ful; ostentatious. *Spenser.*
VA'UNTINGLY. *ad.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously. *Shakespeare.*
VA'WARD. *f.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore part. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
U'BERTY. *f.* [*ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.
UBICA'TION. } *f.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] Local
UBI'ETY. } relation; whereness. *Glanville.*
UBI'QUITARY. *a.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where. *How.*
UBI'QUITARY. *f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where. *Hall.*
UBI'QUITY. *f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Om-nipresence; existence at the same time in a'll places. *Hooker. Ben Johnson. South.*
U'DDER. *f.* [*oden*, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*
VEAL. *f.* [*veel*, a calf, old Fr.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*
VE'CTION. } *f.* [*vectio*, *vectio*, Lat.]
VE'CTIGATION. } The act of carrying, or being carried. *Arbutnot.*
VE'CTURE. *f.* [*veitura*, Latin.] Carriage. *Bacon.*
To VEER. *v. n.* [*vire*, Fr.] To turn about. *Roscommon.*
To VEER. *v. a.*
 1. To let out. *Ben Johnson.*
 2. To turn; to change. *Brown.*
VEGETABI'LITY. *f.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature. *Brown.*
VE'GETABLE. *f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat.] Any thing that has growth without sensa-tion, as plants. *Locke. Watts.*
VE'GETABLE. *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
 2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*
To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation. *Woodward. Pope.*
VEGETA'TION. *f.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
 1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
 2. The power of growth without sensation. *Ray.*
VEGETA'TIVE. *a.* [*vegetatif*, French.]
 1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Brome.*
VE'GETATIVENESS. *f.* [from *vegeta-tive*.] The quality of producing growth.
VEGE'TE. *a.* [*vigetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; sprightly. *South.*
VE'GETIVE. *a.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Ve-getable. *Tusser.*
VE'GETIVE. *f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.
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VEHE.

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VE'HEMENCE. } *f.* [*vehementia*, Lat.]
VE'HEMENCY. }

1. Violence; force.
2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

Milton.

Hooker. Clarendon.

VE'HEMENT. *a.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible.
2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

Grew.

Milton.

VE'HEMENTLY. *ad.* [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently.

Tillotson.

VE'HICLE. *f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.
2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.
3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

Addison.

Brown.

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.
2. To cover; to invest.
3. To hide; to conceal.

Boyle.

Milton.

Pope.

VEIL. *f.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.
2. A cover; a disguise.

Waller.

Dryden.

VEIN. *f.* [*veine*, French; *vena*, Latin.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it.
2. Hollow; cavity.
3. Course of metal in the mine.
4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.
5. Favourable moment.
6. Humour; temper.
7. Continued disposition.
8. Current; continued production.
9. Strain; quality.
10. Streak; variegation.

Quincy.

Newton.

Swift.

Dryden.

Wotton.

Bacon.

Temple.

Swift.

Spenser.

VE'INED. } *a.* [*veineux*, French.]
VE'INY. }

1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated.

Thomson.

VELLE'ITY. *f.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Lat.]

The lowest degree of desire.

Locke.

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

Bacon.

VE'LLICATION. *f.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.]

Twitching; stimulation.

Watts.

VE'LLUM. *f.* [*velin*, Fr.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

Wiseman.

VELO'CITY. *f.* [*velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; swiftnefs; quick motion.

Beniley.

VE'LVET. *f.* [*villus*, Latin; *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Locke.

VELVET. *a.*

1. Made of velvet.
2. Soft; delicate.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Peacham.

VELURE. *f.* [*velours*, French.] Velvet.

Shakespeare.

VE'NAL. *a.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.
2. Contained in the veins.

Po.

R.

VENA'LITY. *f.* [from *venal*.] Mercinanefs; prostitution.

VENA'TICK. *a.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] U in hunting.

VENA'TION. *f.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The or practice of hunting.

Brown.

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale.

Boyle.

VENDEE'. *f.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold.

Aylmer.

VE'NDER. *f.* [*vendeur*, French.] A seller.

Gray.

VE'NDIBLE. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Carew.

VE'NDIBLENESS. *f.* [from *vendible*.] T state of being saleable.

VENDITA'TION. *f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendo*, Latin.] Boastful display.

Ben Jonson.

VENDI'TION. *f.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VE'NEFICE. *f.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] T practice of poisoning.

VE'NEFICIAL. *a.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Poisoning; bewitching.

Brown.

VE'NEFICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison.

Brown.

VE'NEMOUS. *a.* [from *venin*, French.] Poisonous.

Adams.

To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Lat.] To poison; to infect with poison.

Wood.

VENENA'TION. *f.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom.

Brown.

VE'NE'NE. } *a.* [*veneneux*, Fr.] Poisonous; venomous.

VENENO'SE. } *ous*; venomous.

Harvey. Ray.

VE'NERABLE. *a.* [*venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

Hooker. Fairfax. Dryden.

VE'NERABLY. *ad.* [from *venerable*.] In manner that excites reverence.

Addison.

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerar*, Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

Herbert.

VENERA'TION. *f.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Latin.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Addison.

VENERA'TOR. *f.* [from *venerare*.] Reverencer.

Halifax.

VE'NE'REAL. *a.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love; commonly unchaste love.
2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.

Addison.

Boyle.

VENE.

VEN

VENEROUS. *a.* [from *venerary*.] Libidinous; lustful. *Derham.*

VENERY. *f.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting. *Grew.*

2. The pleasure of the bed. *Shakes.*

VENESECTON. *f.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.]

Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*

VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish. *Shakespeare.*

VENGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenser.*

VENGEANCE. *f.* [*vengeance*, French.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement. *K. Charles. Dryden. Addison.*

2. It is used in familiar language. To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence: What a vengeance? emphatically what?

VENGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful. *Milton. Prior.*

VENIAL. *a.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable. *Shakes. Brown. Rascommon.*

2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VENIALNESS. *f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

VENISON. *f.* [*venaison*, French.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

VENOM. *f.* [*venim*, Fr.] Poison. *Dryden.*

VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.

VENOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom*.]

1. Poisonous.

2. Malignant; mischievous. *Addison.*

VENOMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden.*

VENOMOUSNESS. *f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT. *f.* [*vente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice; eruption. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening. *Phillips.*

4. Emission; passage. *Addison.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge. *Milton. Mortimer.*

6. Sale. *Temple. Pope.*

VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let pass; to give way to. *Denham.*

3. To utter; to report. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out. *Shakespeare.*

5. To publish. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell; to carry to sale. *Carew.*

VENT. *v. n.* To snuff.

VENTAIL. *f.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTANNA. *f.* [Spanish.] A window. *Dryden.*

VEN

VE'NTER. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *f.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.]

A passage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.]

1. To fan with wind. *Harvey. Woodw.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to discuss.

VENTILATION. *f.* [*ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned. *Addison.*

2. Vent; utterance. *Wotton.*

3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *f.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *f.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The stomach. *Hale.*

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *f.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Latin.] One who speaks in such a manner, as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTURE. *f.* [*aventure*, French.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *South. Locke.*

2. Chance; hap. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake. *Shakespeare.*

4. *At a VENTURE.* At hazard; without much consideration; without any security of success, more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenser. Hudibras.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare. *Bacon. Addison.*

2. To run hazard. *Dryden.*

3. *To VENTURE at.* } To engage in; or make attempts without any security of success. *Bacon. Atterbury.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expose to hazard. *Shakespeare.*

2. To put or send on a venture. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *f.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VENTUROUS. *a.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards. *Bacon. Temple.*

VENTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VENTUROUSNESS. *f.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willingness to hazard. *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' basin.

VE'NUS' comb.

VE'NUS' hair.

VE'NUS' looking-glass.

VE'NUS' navel-wort.

f. Plants.

VERA-

VER

- VERA'CITY.** *f.* [*verax*, Latin.]
 1. Moral truth; honesty of report.
 2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. *Addison.*
- VERA'CIOUS.** *a.* [*verax*, Latin.] Observant of truth.
- VERB.** *f.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Latin.] A part of speech signifying existence, or modification thereof, as action, passion. *Clarke.*
- VERBAL.** *a.* [*verbalis*, Latin.]
 1. Spoken, not written.
 2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakesf.*
 3. Consisting in mere words. *Milton, Glanville. South.*
 4. Verbose; full of word. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Minutely exact in words.
 6. Literal; having word answering to word. *Denham.*
 7. A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.
- VERBA'LITY.** *f.* [from *verbal*.] Mere bare words. *Brown.*
- VERBALLY.** *ad.* [from *verbal*.]
 1. In words; orally. *South.*
 2. Word for word. *Dryden.*
- VERBA'TIM.** *ad.* [Latin.] Word for word. *Hale.*
- To VER'BERATE.** *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to strike.
- VERBERA'TION.** *f.* [from *verberate*.] Blows; beating. *Arbutnot.*
- VERBO'SE.** *a.* [*verbosus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*
- VERBO'SITY.** *f.* [from *verbosus*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*
- VERDANT.** *f.* [*viridans*, Latin.] Green, like the grass. *Milton.*
- VER'DERER.** *f.* [*werdier*, Fr.] An officer in the forest.
- VERDICT.** *f.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]
 1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenser.*
 2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion. *Hooker, South.*
- VERDIGRISE.** *f.* The rust of brass. *Peacbam.*
- VERDITURE.** *f.* Chalk made green. *Peacbam.*
- VERDURE.** *f.* [*verdure*, French.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*
- VER'DUROUS.** *a.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green. *Milton.*
- VERECU'ND.** *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful.
- VERGE.** *f.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]
 1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. *Swift.*

VER

2. The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shakespeare.*
3. In law, *verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. *Cotton.*
- To VERGE.** *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend to bend downward. *Holder. Pope.*
- VE'RGER.** *f.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*
- VER'DICAL.** *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dick.*
- VERIFICA'TION.** *f.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*
- To VE'RIFY.** *v. n.* [*verifier*, French.] To justify against the charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker, Swift.*
- VER'ILY.** *a.* [from *very*.]
 1. In truth; certainly. *Shakespeare.*
 2. With great confidence. *Swift.*
- VERISIMILAR.** *a.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.
- VERISIMILITUDE.** *f.* [from *verisimilitudo*, Latin.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Brown, Dryden.*
- VERITABLE.** *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True agreeable to fact. *Brown.*
- VER'ITY.** *f.* [*veritas*, Latin.]
 1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *Hooker, South.*
 2. A true assertion; a true tenet. *Sidney, Davies.*
 3. Moral truth; agreement of the word with the thoughts.
- VERJUICE.** *f.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. *Dryden.*
- VERMICE'LLI.** *f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*
- VERMI'CULAR.** *a.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne.*
- To VERMI'ULATE.** *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work. *Bailey.*
- VERMICULA'TION.** *f.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*
- VERMICULE.** *f.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub. *Derbam.*
- VERMI'CULOUS.** *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.
- VERMIFORM.** *a.* [*vermiforme*, French; *vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.
- VERMIFUGE.** *f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.
- VERMIL.** *f.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, French.]
- VERMILION.** *f.* French.
 1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant. *2. Fac-*

VER

VES

1. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Peacham.*
 2. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser.*
VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red. *Granville.*
VERMINE. *f.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal. *Shakes. Bacon. Taylor.*
VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermine*.] To breed vermine.
VERMINATION. *f.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermine. *Derham.*
VERMINOUS. *a.* [from *vermine*.] Tending to vermine; disposed to vermine. *Harvey.*
VERMIPAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms. *Brown.*
VERNA'CLAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Latin] Native; of one's own country; domestick. *Addison.*
VER'NAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton.*
VERNANT. *f.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. *Milton.*
VERN'ILITY. *f.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage. *Bailey.*
VERSAB'ILITY. } *f.* [*versabilis*, Lat.]
VERSABLENESS. } Aptness to be turned or wound any way.
VER'SAL. *a.* [A cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole. *Hudibras.*
VERSATILE. *f.* [*versatilis*, Latin.]
 1. That may be turned round.
 2. Changeable; variable. *Glanville.*
 3. Easily applied to a new task.
VERSATILENESS. } *f.* [from *versatile*.]
VERSAT'ILITY. } The quality of being versatile.
VERSE. *f.* [*vers*, French; *versus*, Latin.]
 1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables. *Shak.*
 2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.*
 3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Donne. Prior.*
 4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*
TO VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically. *Shakes.*
TO BE VERSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in, to be acquainted with. *Brown. Dryden.*
VERSEMAN. [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. *Prior.*
VER'SICLE. *f.* [*versiculus*, Lat.] A little verse.
VERSIFICATION. *f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses. *Dryden. Granville.*
VERSIFICA'TOR. } *f.* [*versificator*, Lat.]
VERSIFIER. } A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry. *Watts.*
TO VER'SIFY. *v. n.* [*versificor*, Lat.] To

make verses. *Sidney. Apscham. Dryden.*
TO VER'SIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse. *Daniel.*
VE'RSION. *f.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Latin.]
 1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.*
 2. Change of direction. *Bacon.*
 3. Translation. *Dryden.*
 4. The act of translating.
VERT. *f.* [*vert*, French.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. *Cowel.*
VE'RTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebra*, Latin.] Relating to joints of the spine. *Ray.*
VE'RTEBRE. *f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*
VE'RTEX. *f.* [Latin.]
 1. Zenith; the point over head. *Creech.*
 2. A top of a hill. *Derham.*
VERTICAL. *a.* [*vertical*, French.]
 1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomson.*
 2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*
VERTICA'LITY. *f.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith. *Brown.*
VE'R'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith. *Brown.*
VERTIC'LLATE. *a.* *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls. *Quincy.*
VERTIC'ITY. *f.* [from *vertex*] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Glanville.*
VERTIGINOUS. *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]
 1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
 2. Giddy. *Woodward.*
VE'RTIGO. *f.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head. *Arbutnot.*
VE'R'VAIN. } *f.* [*verbena*, Lat.] A plant.
VE'R'VINE. } *Drayton.*
VE'R'VAIN mallow. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
VE'R'VELES. *f.* [*vervelle*, French.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
VE'RY. *a.* [*vrai*, French.]
 1. True; real. *Samuel. Dryden.*
 2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree: a *very* villain. *Davies.*
 3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently: the *very* bottom. *Shakes.*
 4. Same: the *very* man. *Spratt.*
VE'RY. *ad.* In a great degree, in an eminent degree. *Addison.*
TO VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Latin.] To blister. *Wiseman.*
VESICA'TION. *f.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle. *Wiseman.*
VESI'CA'ORY. *f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering application.
VE'SICLE. *f.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated; a blister. *Ray.*
VESI'CLAR. *a.* [from *vesicula*, Latin.] Hollow; full of small interstices. *Cheyne.*
VES.

VEX

VE'SPER. *f.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening. *Shakespeare.*

VE'SPERS. *f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Latin.] The evening service.

VE'SPERTINE. *a.* [*vespertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening.

VE'SSEL. *f.* [*vasselle*, French.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body, as veins. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. *Raleigh.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milton.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk.

VE'SSICNON. *f.* [among horsemen.] A windgall. *Diæ.*

VEST. *f.* [*vestis*, Lat.] An outer garment. *Smitb.*

To VEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe. *Dryd.*

2. To dress in a long garment. *Milton.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession. *Claren. Locke.*

VE'STAL. *f.* A pure virgin. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *a.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity. *Shakespeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *f.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE. *f.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing. *Harvey.*

VESTMENT. *f.* [*vestmentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress. *Waller.*

VESTRY. *f.* [*vestiarum*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church; in which the sacerdotal garments, and consecrated things are reposit. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry. *Clarendon.*

VESTURE. *f.* [*vesture*, old French.]

1. Garment; robe. *Fairfax. Shakesf.*

2. Dress; habit; external form. *Shakesf.*

VETCH. *f.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*

VE'TCHY. *a.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN. *f.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised. *Hooker. Addison.*

VE'TERAN. *a.* Long practised in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *a.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in diseases of cattle. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet. *Pope.*

VIC

3. To trouble with slight provocations. **VEXA'TION.** *f.* [from *vex*.]

1. The act of troubling. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow. *Tem.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

4. An act of harassing by law. *Ba.*

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *vexation*.]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble. *South, Fr.*

2. Full of trouble or uneasiness. *Dig.*

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vexation*.]

Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *vexation*.]

Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER. *f.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GL'LY. *ad.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity.

U'GLINESS. *f.* [from *ugly*.]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryd.*

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South.*

U'GLY. *a.* Deformed; offensive to sight; contrary to beautiful. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

VI'AL. *f.* [*φιάλη*.] A small bottle. *Shakespeare. Wilkins. Addison.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To inclose in a vial. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *f.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakespeare.*

VI'ATICUM. *f.* [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.

2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion. *Holder.*

2. To make to quiver.

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle. Newton.*

2. To quiver. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *f.* [from *vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns. *South. Newton. Thomson.*

VICAR. *f.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated impropriated benefice. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. One who performs the function of another; a substitute. *Aylmer.*

VI'CARAGE. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Hale. Norris.*

VICARSHIP. *f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar. *VIC.*

VIC

VIG

VICE. *f.* [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue.

Milton, Locke.

2. A fault; an offence.

Milton.

3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.

Shakespeare.

4. [*Vijl*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron
screws with screws, used by workmen.

Shakespeare.

5. Gripe; grasp.

Shakespeare.

6. It is used in composition for one who
performs, in his stead, the office of a su-
perior, or who has the second rank in
command: as, a *viceroi*, *vice-chancellor*.

VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.

Shakespeare.

VICEADMIRAL. *f.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

Knolles.

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY. *f.* [from *viceadmi-*

ral.] The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*

VICEAGENT. *f.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One
who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICED. *a.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt.

Shakespeare.

VICEGERENT. *f.* [*vicem* *gerens*, Latin.]
A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with
the power of the superior. *Bacon, Spratt.*

VICEGERENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.]
Having a delegated power; acting by sub-
stitution. *Milton.*

VICEGERENCY. *f.* [from *vicegerent*.]
The office of a vicegerent; lieutenantcy;
deputed power. *South.*

VICECHANCELLOR. *f.* [*vicecancellarius*,
Latin.] The second magistrate of the uni-
versities.

VICENARY. *a.* [*wicenarius*, Latin.] Be-
longing to twenty.

VICEROY. *f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who
governs in place of the king with regal au-
thority. *Bacon, Swift.*

VICEROYALTY. *f.* [from *viceroi*.] Digi-
nity of a viceroy. *Addison.*

VICETY. *f.* Nicety; exactness.

Ben Johnson.

VICINITY. *f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.*

2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*

VICINAGE. *f.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neigh-
bourhood; place adjoining.

VICINAL. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;
VICINE. } neighbouring. *Glanville.*

VICIOUS. *a.* [from *vice*.] Devoted to vice;
not addicted to virtue. *Milton.*

VICISSITUDE. *f.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same
things in the same succession. *Newton.*

2. Revolution; change. *Atterb. Giffard.*

VICTIM. *f.* [*vitima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacri-
fice. *Denham, Dryden, Addison.*

2. Something destroyed. *Prior.*

Vol. II.

VICTOR. *f.* [*vicitor*, Latin.] Conqueror;
vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in
any contest. *Sidney, Shakespeare, Addison.*

VICTORIOUS. *a.* [*victricum*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest;
superior in contest. *Milton.*

2. Producing conquest. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conquest. *Shakespeare.*

VICTORIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *victorious*.]

With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

Hammond.

VICTORIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *victorious*.]

The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY. *f.* [*victria*, Latin.] Conquest;
success in contest. *Taylor.*

VICTRESS. *f.* [from *victrix*.] A female that
conquers. *Shakespeare.*

VICTUAL. } *f.* [*viçtuailles*, Fr. *vittoria-*
VICTUALS. } *glia*, Italian.] Provision of
food; stores for the support of life; meat.

Shakespeare, Knolles, King Charles.

To VICTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
store with provisions for food. *Shakespeare.*

VICTUALLER. *f.* [from *victuals*.] One
who provides victuals. *Hayward.*

VIDELICET. *ad.* [Latin.] To wit; that is.
Generally written *viz*.

To VIE. *v. a.* To show or practise in com-
petition. *L'Estrange.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To contest; to contend. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, French.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of exa-
mination. *Prior, Pope.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*

VIEW. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Prospect. *Wotton, Dryden.*

2. Sight; power of beholding. *Dryden, Locke.*

3. Act of seeing. *Denham, Locke.*

4. Sight; eye.

5. Survey; examination by the eye.

Dryden.

6. Intellectual survey. *Locke.*

7. Space that may be taken in by the eye;
reach of sight. *Dryden.*

8. Appearance; show. *Waller.*

9. Display; exhibition to the sight of mind.

Locke.

10. Prospect of interest. *Locke.*

11. Intention; design. *Abutnot.*

VIEWLESS. *a.* [from *view*.] Unseen; not
discernible by the sight. *Pope.*

VIGIL. *f.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the
customary hours of rest. *Pope.*

2. A fast kept before a holiday. *Shakespeare.*

3. Service used on the night before a holi-
day. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller.*

VIGILANCE. } *f.* [*vigilantia*, Latin.]

VIGILANCY. } 1. Forbearance of sleep. *Broom.*

2. Watch-

60

VIL

VIN

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. *Wotton.*
 3. Guard; watch. *Milton.*
VIGILANT. *a.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
VIGILANTLY. *ad.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayw.*
VIGOROUS. *a.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life. *Waller. Atterbury.*
VIGOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weakness. *Dryden. South.*
VIGOROUSNESS. *f.* [from *vigour*.] Force; strength. *Taylor.*
VIGOUR. *f.* [*vigor*, Latin.]
 1. Force; strength. *Milton.*
 2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
 3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore.*
VILE. *a.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]
 1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable. *Shakespeare. Abbot. Fairfax.*
 2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*
VILED. *a.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous. *Hayward.*
VILELY. *ad.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully. *Shakespeare.*
VILENESS. *f.* [from *vile*.]
 1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness; worthlessness. *Drayton. Creech.*
 2. Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior.*
TO VILIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.] To debase; to defame; to make contemptible. *Dray.*
VILL. *f.* [*villa*, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*
VILLA. *f.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country seat. *Pope.*
VILLAGE. *f.* [*village*, French.] A small collection of houses, less than a town. *Shakespeare. Knolles. Pope.*
VILLAGER. *f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of a village. *Milton. Locke.*
VILLAGERY. *f.* [from *village*.] District of villages. *Shakespeare.*
VILLAIN. *f.* [*villain*, French.]
 1. One who held by a base tenure. *Davies.*
 2. A wicked wretch. *Shak. Clarend. Pope.*
VILLANAGE. *f.* [from *villain*.]
 1. The state of a villain; base servitude. *Davies.*
 2. Baseness; infamy. *Dryden.*
TO VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade. *Dryden. Bentley.*
VILLANOUS. *a.* [from *villain*.]
 1. Base; vile; wicked.
 2. Sorry; worthless. *Shakespeare.*
VILLANOUSLY. *ad.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly; basely. *Knolles.*
VILLANOUSNESS. *f.* [from *villanous*.] Baseness; wickedness.
VILLANY. *f.* [from *villain*.]
1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity. *Shakespeare.*
 2. A wicked action: a crime. *Dryden.*
VILLATICK. *a.* [*villaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*
VILLI. *f.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag. *Quincy.*
VILLOUS. *a.* [*villosus*, Latin.] Shaggy rough. *Arbutnot.*
VIMINEOUS. *a.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*
VINCIBLE. *a.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris.*
VINCIBLENESS. *f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be overcome.
VINCTURE. *f.* [*vincitura*, Lat.] A binding.
VINDEMIAL. *a.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.
TO VINDEMIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage. *Boyle.*
VINDEMIATION. *f.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering.
TO VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]
 1. To justify; to maintain. *Watts.*
 2. To revenge; to avenge. *Bacon. Pearson.*
 3. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.*
 4. To clear; to protect. *Hammond.*
VINDICATION. *f.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicare*.] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broom.*
VINDICATIVE. *a.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Howel. Sprat.*
VINDICATOR. *f.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden.*
VINDICATORY. *a.* [from *vindicator*.]
 1. Punitive; performing the office of vengeance. *Bramhall.*
 2. Defensory; justificatory.
VINDICTIVE. *a.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*
VINE. *f.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*
VINEGAR. *f.* [*vinaigre*, French.]
 1. Wine grown sour. *Bacon. Pope.*
 2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. *Shakespeare.*
VINEYARD. *f.* [*pingeard*, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakespeare.*
VINNEWED, or Vinney. *a.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*
VINOUS. *a.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine. *Boyle. Phillips.*
VINTAGE. *f.* [*vinage*, French.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon. Waller.*
VINTAGER. *f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *VINT.*

VIP

VINTNER. *f.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] One who sells wine. *Howel.*

VINTRY. *f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VIOL. *f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.

Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton.

VIOLABLE. *a.* [from *violabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Resembling violets.

VIOLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]

1. To injure; to hurt. *Milton. Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing ven-

erable. *Hooker.*

3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown.*

4. To ravish; to deflower. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *f.* [*violatio*, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

Shakespeare.

VIOLA'TOR. [*violator*, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred. *South.*

2. A ravisher. *Shakespeare.*

VIOLENCE. *f.* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

Shakespeare.

3. Outrage; unjust force. *Milton.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence. *Shakespeare.*

5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*

6. forcible defloration.

VIOLENT. *a.* [*violentus*, Latin.]

1. forcible; acting with strength. *Milton.*

2. Produced or continued by force. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton.*

4. Unjustly assailing; murderous.

Shakespeare. Milton.

5. Unseasonably vehement. *Hooker.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*

VIOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *violent*.] With

force; forcibly; vehemently.

Shakespeare. Taylor.

VOIET. *f.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A

flower. *Shakespeare. Milton. Locke.*

VIOLIN. *f.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A

fiddle; a stringed instrument. *Sandys.*

VIOLIST. *f.* [from *viol*.] A player on the

viol.

VIOLNCE'LLO. *f.* [Italian.] A stringed

instrument of musick.

VIPER. *f.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings

its young alive. *Sandys.*

2. Any thing mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

VIPERINE. *a.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belong-

ing to a viper.

VIPEROUS. *a.* [*viperous*, Lat. from *viper*.]

Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*

VIR

VIPER's bugloss. *f.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

VIPER's grass. *f.* [*scorzonera*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

VIRAGO. *f.* [Latin.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man.

Peacbam..

VIRELAY. *f.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, French.] A

sort of little ancient French poem, that

consisted only of two rhymes and short

verses. *Dryden.*

VIRENT. *a.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not

faded. *Brown.*

VIRGE. *f.* [*virga*, Latin.] A dean's mace.

Swift.

VIRGIN. *f.* [*virgo*, Latin.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with

men. *Genesis.*

2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled.

Derbam.

4. The sign of the zodiack in which the

sun is in August. *Milton.*

VIRGIN. *a.* Befitting a virgin; suitable

to a virgin; maidenly. *Corwley.*

To VIRGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To

play the virgin. *Shakespeare.*

VIRGINAL. *a.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden;

maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

Hammond.

To VIRGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to strike

as on the virginal. *Shakespeare.*

VIRGINAL. *f.* [more usually *virginals*.]

A musical instrument so called, because

used by young ladies. *Bacon.*

VIRGINITY. *f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maid-

enhead; unacquaintance with man.

Taylor.

VIRILE. *f.* [*virilis*, Latin.] Belonging to

man.

VIRILITY. *f.* [*virilitas*, Latin.]

1. Manhood; character of a man.

Rambler.

2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *f.* Properly *vermilion*.

VIRTUAL. *a.* [from *virtue*.] Having the

efficacy without the sensible part.

Bacon. Milton. Stilling fleet.

VIRTUA'LITY. *f.* [from *virtual*.] Effi-

cacy. *Brown.*

VIRTUALLY. *ad.* [from *virtual*.] In ef-

fect, though not formally. *Hammond.*

To VIRTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To

make efficacious. *Harvey.*

VIRTUE. *f.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

1. Moral goodness. *Pope.*

2. A particular moral excellence. *Addison.*

3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.*

5. Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*

6. Acting power. *Mark.*

7. Secret agency; efficacy. *Davies.*

8. Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.*

9. Excel-

V I S

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence or power. *Ben Johnson.*
 10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickell.*
VIRTUELESS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
 1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
 2. Not having efficacy; wanting operating qualities. *Raleigh. Fairfax. Hakewill.*
VIRTUOSO. *f.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities, studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Tatler.*
VIRTUOUS. *a.* [from *virtue.*]
 1. Morally good. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Dryden.*
 4. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
 5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser. Milton.*
 6. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*
VIRTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner. *Hooker. Denham.*
VIRTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *virtuous.*] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spens.*
VRULENCE. *f.* [from *virulent.* Men-
VRULENCY, *f.* tal poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Addison. Swift.*
VRULENT. *a.* [*virulentus*, Latin.]
 1. Poisonous; venomous.
 2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.
VRULENTLY. *ad.* [from *virulent.*] Malignity; with bitterness.
VISAGE. *f.* [*visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. *Shakes. Milton. Waller.*
VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.
VISCID. *a.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.
VISCIDITY. *a.* [from *viscid.*]
 1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Glutinous concretion. *Fleyer.*
VISCO'SITY. *f.* [*viscosité*, French.]
 1. Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A glutinous substance. *Brown.*
VISCOUNT. *f.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.] *Vis-*
count signifies as much as sheriff. *Viscount*
 also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*
VISCOUNTESS. *f.* The lady of a viscount.
VISQUOUS. *a.* [*viscosus*, Latin.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*
VISIBILITY. *f.* [*visibilite*, French; from *visible.*]
 1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye. *Bayle.*

V I S

2. State of being apparent, or openly coverable. *Stillington. R.*
VISIBLE. *f.* [*visibile*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]
 1. Perceptible by the eye. *Bacon. Dry-*
 2. Discovered to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clar-*
VISIBleness. *f.* [from *visible.*] State
 quality of being visible.
VISIBLY. *ad.* [from *visible.*] In a man-
 perceptible by the eye. *Dry-*
VISION. *f.* [*vision*, French; *visio*, Lat.]
 1. Sight; the faculty of seeing. *New-*
 2. The act of seeing. *Hem-*
 3. A supernatural appearance; a specter
 a phantom. *Mil-*
 4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. *Lo-*
VISIONARY. *a.* [*visionaire*, French.]
 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to
 receive impressions on the imagination. *P-*
 2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream. *Sw-*
VISIONARY. *f.* [*visionaire*, Fr.] *C-*
VISIONIST. *f.* whole imagination
 disturbed.
To VISIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]
 1. To go to see. *Pe-*
 2. To send good or evil judicially. *Judith. Swi-*
 3. To salute with a present. *Jud-*
 4. To come to a survey, with judicial au-
 thority. *Apl-*
To VISIT. *v. n.* To keep up the inter-
 course of ceremonial salutations at the
 houses of each other.
VISIT. *f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The
 act of going to see another. *Wat-*
VISITABLE. *a.* [from *visit.*] Liable
 to be visited. *Apl-*
VISITANT. *f.* [from *visit.*] One who
 goes to see another. *South. Pop-*
VISITATION. *f.* [*visito*, Latin.]
 1. The act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Object of visits. *Mil-*
 3. Judicial visit or perambulation. *Apl-*
 4. Judicial evil sent by God. *Taylor.*
 5. Communication of divine love. *Hook-*
VISITATORIAL. *a.* [from *visitor.*] Be-
 longing to a judicial visitor. *Apl-*
VISITER. *f.* [from *visit.*]
 1. One who comes to another. *Harvey. Swi-*
 2. An occasional judge. *Gur-*
VISNOMY. *f.* [corrupted from *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance. *Spens-*
VISIVE. *a.* [*visif*, Fr.] Formed in the act
 of seeing. *Brom-*
VISOR. *f.* [*visire*, Fr.] A mask used to
 disfigure and disguise. *Sidney. Brown-*
VISORED. *a.* [from *visor.*] Masked. *Mil-*
VTST A.
throu
VTST A.
light
VTST A.
1. Co
2. R
3. C
4. B
5. S
6. E
VITA
(sub)
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essen
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low
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vil
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VISTA. *f.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue, Addison.

VISUAL. *a.* [visual, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight. *Milt.*

VITAL. *a.* [vitalis, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life. *Sidney. Pope.*

2. Relating to life. *Shakespeare.*

3. Containing life. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary. *Corbet.*

VITALITY. *f.* [from *vital*.] Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh. Ray.*

VITALLY. *ad.* [from *vital*.] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VITALS. *f.* [without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Phillips.*

VITELLARY. *f.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

TO VITIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evel.*

VITIATION. *f.* [from *vitiate*.] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*

TO VITILIGATE. *v. n.* To contend in law.

VITILIGATION. *f.* Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*

VINO'SITY. *f.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*

VITIOUS. *a.* [*vitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous; morally bad. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *Ben Johnson.*

VITIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vitious*.] Not virtuously; corruptly; badly.

VITIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *vitious*.] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *South.*

VITREOUS. *a.* [*vitreus*, Latin.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Arb.*

VITREOUSNESS. *f.* [from *vitreous*.] Resemblance of glass; glassy parts.

VITRIFICABLE. *a.* [from *vitrificate*.] Convertible into glass.

TO VITRIFICATE. *v. a.* To change into glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICATION. *f.* [*vitrication*, Fr. from *vitricate*.] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

TO VITRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*

TO VITRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass. *Arb.*

VITRIOL. *f.* [*vitriolum*, Lat.] Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

VITRIOLATE. *f.* [*vitriolisé*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol, *Boyle.*

VITRIO' LICK. *f.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Latin.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Brown. Grew. Floyer.*

VIT' TULINE. *a.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf. *Bailey.*

VITU' PERABLE. *a.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

TO VITU' PERATE. *v. a.* [*vituperar*, Fr. *vitupero*, Latin.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERA' TION. *f.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA' CIOUS. *a.* [*vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVA' CIOUSNESS. *f.* [*vivacité*, Fr. from *vivacious*.]

1. Liveliness; spriteliness. *Boyle.*

2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*

VIVARY. *f.* [*vivarium*, Lat.] A warren.

VIVE. *a.* [*vif*, Fr.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon.*

VIVENCY. *f.* [*vivo*, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Brown.*

VIVES. *f.* A distemper among horses, much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict.*

VIVID. *a.* [*vividus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking. *Boyle. Newton. Pope.*

2. Spritely; active. *South. Watts.*

VIVIDLY. *ad.* [from *vivid*.] With life; with quickness; with strength. *Boyle.*

VIVIDNESS. *f.* [from *vivid*.] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVICAL. *a.* [*vivicus*, Lat.] Giving life.

TO VIVIFICATE. *v. n.* [*vivifico*, Latin.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the original properties.

VIVIFICA' TION. *f.* [*vivification*, French.] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVIFICK. *a.* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*

TO VIVIFY. *v. a.* [*vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon. Harvey.*

VIVIPAROUS. *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive; opposed to oviparous. *More. Ray.*

VIXEN. *f.* *Vixen* is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Shakes.*

VIZ. *ad.* To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*

VIZARD. *f.* [*visiere*, Fr.] A mask used for disguise. *Roscommon.*

TO VIZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask. *Shakespeare.*

VIZIER. *f.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*

U'LCER. *f.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] A sore of continuance; not new wound. *Sandys.*

To

U M B

U N A

TO ULCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores. *Arbut.*

ULCERATION. *f.* [*ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.

2. Ulcer; sore. *Arbut.*

ULCEROUS. *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] Affected with sores. *Shakespeare.*

ULCEROUSNESS. *f.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.

ULCERED. *a.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from an hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*

ULGINOUS. *a.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*

ULTIMATE. *a.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort. *Addison. Rogers.*

ULTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence. *Atterbury. Rogers.*

ULTIMITY. *f.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon.*

ULTRAMARINE. *f.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

ULTRAMARINE. *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsw.*

ULTRAMONTANE. *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE. *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. *a.* [*ultra*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

UMBEL. *f.* The extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Diët.*

UMBELLATED. *a.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Diët.*

UMBELLIFEROUS. *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks. *Diët.*

UMBER. *f.*

1. A colour. *Peacham.*

2. A fish. The *umber* and grayling differ in nothing but their names. *Walton.*

UMBERED. *a.* [from *umber*, or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakes.*

UMBILICAL. *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*

UMBLE. *f.* [*umbles*, French.] A deer's entrails. *Diët.*

UMBO. *f.* [Lat.] The pointed boss or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*

UMBRA. *f.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; screen of trees. *Phillips.*

2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.*

3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Harvey.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] Shadiness. *Rale.*

UMBRA'TILE. *a.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Be in the shade.

UMBRE'L. *f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.]

UMBRE'LLA. *f.* A screen used in countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBRI'RE. *f.* The visor of the helmet. *Spens.*

UMBRO'SITY. *f.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brook.*

UMPIRAGE. *f.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE. *f.* An arbitrator; one who, a common friend, decides disputes. *Boyd.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNABA'SHED. *a.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confused by modesty. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *a.* [from *able*.]

1. Not having ability. *Milton. Rogers.*

2. Weak; impotent.

UNABO'LISHED. *a.* [from *abolished*.] Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hook.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *a.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Addison. Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *f.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleasing. *Collins.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *f.* [from *unaccessible*.] State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hall.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *a.* [from *unaccommodated*.] Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shakespeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *a.* [from *unaccompanied*.] Not attended. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *a.* [from *unaccomplished*.] Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *unaccountable*.]

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule. *Glanville. L'Estrange. Addison. Rogers.*

2. Not subject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *ad.* Strangely.

UNACCU'RATE. *a.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *a.* [from *accustomed*.]

1. Not used; not habituated. *Boyle.*

2. New; not usual. *Phillips.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *a.* [from *unacknowledged*.] Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *f.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of familiarity. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *a.* [from *acquainted*.]

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Waller.*

UNA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *active*.]

1. Not

UNA

UNB

1. Not brisk; not lively.
 2. Having no employment.
 3. Not busy; not diligent.
 4. Having no efficacy.
UNADMIR'ED. *a.* Not regarded with honour.
UNADO'RED. *a.* Not worshipped.
UNADVISED. *a.*
 1. Imprudent; indiscreet.
 2. Done without due thought; rash.
UNADVISEDLY. *ad.* Rashly; imprudently; precipitately.
UNADULTERATED. *a.* Genuine; not defeated by base admixture; not counterfeit.
UNAFFECTED. *a.*
 1. Real; not hypocritical.
 2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.
 3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules.
 4. Not moved; not touched.
UNAFFECTING. *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.
UNAFIDABLE. *adj.* Admitting no help.
UNAFIDED. *a.* Not assisted; not helped.
UNALLIED. *a.*
 1. Having no powerful relation.
 2. Having no common nature; not congenial.
UNAMBITIOUS. *a.* Free from ambition.
UNAN'E'LD. *a.* Without the funeral bell. *Pope.* (*Of this sense I am in doubt.*)
UNANIMITY. *f.* Concord; agreement in design; agreement in opinion.
UNANIMOUS. *a.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.
UNANIMOUSLY. *ad.* With one mind.
UNANOINTED. *a.*
 1. Not anointed.
 2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.
UNANSWERABLE. *a.* Not to be refuted.
UNANSWERED. *a.*
 1. Not opposed by a reply.
 2. Not confuted.
 3. Not suitably returned.
UNAPPA'LED. *a.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.
UNAPPA'RENT. *a.* Obscure; invisible.
UNAPPEASABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable.
UNAPPREHENSIVE. *a.* [*from apprehend.*]
 1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.
 2. Not suspecting.
UNAPPROACHED. *a.* Inaccessible.

Locke.
Milton.
South.
Milton.
Pope.
Milton.
Shakesf.
Hayward.
Glanville.
Dryden.
Addison.
Milton.
Blackmore.
Coilier.
Pope.
Dryden.
Shakespeare.
Glanville.
UNAPPROVED. *a.* [*from approve.*] Not approved.
UNAPT. *a.* [*from apt.*]
 1. Dull; not apprehensive.
 2. Not ready; not propense.
 3. Unfit; not qualified.
 4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.
UNAPTNESS. *f.* [*from unapt.*]
 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.
 2. Dulness; want of apprehension.
 3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.
UNARGUED. *a.* [*from argue.*]
 1. Not disputed.
 2. Not censured.
UNARMED. *a.* [*from unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.
UNARTFUL. *a.*
 1. Having no art, or cunning.
 2. Wanting skill.
UNASKED. *a.* Not sought by solicitation.
UNASPIRING. *a.* Not ambitious.
UNASSAILED. *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.
UNASSISTED. *a.* Not helped.
UNASSISTING. *a.* Giving no help.
UNASSUMING. *ad.* Not arrogant.
UNASSURED. *a.*
 1. Not confident.
 2. Not to be trusted.
UNATTA'INABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.
UNATTA'INABLENESS. *f.* State of being out of reach.
UNATTEMPTED. *a.* Untried; not assayed.
UNATTE'NDED. *a.* Having no retinue, or attendants.
UNATTENTIVE. *a.* Careless; heedless.
UNAVAILABLE. *a.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.
UNAVAILING. *a.* Useless; vain.
UNAVOIDABLE. *a.*
 1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.
 2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.
UNAVOIDED. *a.* Inevitable.
UNAUTHORISED. *a.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.
UNAWARE. *ad.*
UNAWARES. *ad.*
 1. Without thought; without previous meditation.
 2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.
UNAWED. *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
UNBA'CKED. *a.*
 1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.
 2. Not countenanced; not aided.
UNBA'LLASTED. *a.* Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.

U N B

To UNBAR, *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*
UNBARBED, *a.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not shaven. *Shakespeare.*
UNBARKED, *a.* Decorticated; stripped of bark.
UNBATTERED, *a.* Not injured by blows. *Shakespeare.*
To UNBA'Y, *v. a.* To lay open.
UNBEA'TEN, *a.*
 1. Not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
 2. Not trodden. *Roscommon.*
UNBECOMING, *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous. *Milton. Dryden.*
To UNBED, *v. a.* To raise from a bed.
UNBETTING, *a.* Not becoming; not suitable. *Milton.*
UNBEGOT. } *a.* [from *begot*.]
UNBEGOTTEN. }
 1. Eternal; without generation. *Stilling.*
 2. Not yet generated. *South.*
UNBELIEF, *f.*
 1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*
 2. Infidelity; irreligion.
To UNBELIEVE, *v. a.*
 1. To discredit; not to trust. *Wotton.*
 2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
UNBELIEVER, *f.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God. *Hooker.*
To UNBEND, *v. a.*
 1. To free from forcible flexure.
 2. To relax; to amuse after labour.
UNBENDING, *a.*
 1. Not suffering flexure. *Pope.*
 2. Resolute. *Rowe.*
UNBENEVOLENT, *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*
UNBENEFICED, *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*
UNBENIGHTED, *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*
UNBENIGN, *a.* Malignant; malevolent.
UNBENT, *a.*
 1. Not strained by the string. *Dryden.*
 2. Having the bow unstrung. *Shakes.*
 3. Not crushed; not subdued. *Dryden.*
 4. Relaxed; not intent. *Denham.*
UNBESPEAKING, *a.* Unbecoming. *K. C.*
UNBESOURGHT, *a.* Not intreated. *Milton.*
UNBEWAILED, *a.* Not lamented. *Shakes.*
To UNBIASS, *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice. *Atterbury. Swift. Pope.*
UNBID. } *a.*
UNBIDDEN. }
 1. Uninvited. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Uncommanded; spontaneous. *Milton.*
UNBIGOTTED, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Ad.*
To UNBIND, *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To loose; to untie. *Dryden.*
To UNBI'SHOP, *v. a.* [from *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
UNBITTLED, *a.* [from *bit*.] Unbridled; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*

U N B

UNBLAMABLE, *a.* Not culpable. *Dryden.*
UNBLEMISHED, *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Waller. Addison.*
UNBLENNCHED, *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any fail. *Milton.*
UNBLEST, *a.*
 1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.
 2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UNBLOODIED, *a.* Not stained with blood.
UNBLOWN, *a.* Having the bud yet unopened. *Shakespeare.*
UNBLUNTED, *a.* Not made obtuse. *Coventry.*
UNBO'DIED, *a.*
 1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Waller.*
 2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*
To UNBO'LT, *v. a.* To set open; to unbar. *Shakespeare.*
UNBO'LTED, *a.* Coarse; gross; not refined. *Shakespeare.*
UNBO'NNETTED, *a.* Wanting a hair bonnet. *Shakespeare.*
UNBOOKISH, *a.*
 1. Not studious of books.
 2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakes.*
UNBO'RN, *a.* Not yet brought into life future. *Shakes. Milton. Dryden.*
UNBO'RROWED, *a.* Genuine; native one's own. *Locke.*
UNBO'TTOMED, *a.*
 1. Without bottom; bottomless. *Milton.*
 2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
To UNBO'SOM, *v. a.*
 1. To reveal in confidence. *Milt. Atterb.*
 2. To open; to disclose. *Milton.*
UNBOUGHT, *a.*
 1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
 2. Not finding any purchaser. *Locke.*
UNBO'UND, *a.*
 1. Loose; not tied. *Locke.*
 2. Wanting a cover.
 3. Preterite of *unbind*.
UNBOUNDED, *a.* Unlimited; unrestrained. *Shakes. Decay of Piety.*
UNBOUNDEDLY, *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNBOUNDEDNESS, *f.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
UNBO'WED, *a.* Not bent. *Shakes.*
To UNBO'WEL, *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate. *Hakewill.*
To UNBRA'CE, *v. a.*
 1. To loose; to relax. *Spenser. Prior.*
 2. To make the clothes loose. *Shakes.*
UNBREATHED, *a.* Not exercised. *Shakes.*
UNBRED, *a.*
 1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.
 2. Not taught. *Dryden.*
UNBREECHED, *a.* Having no breeches.
UNBRIBED, *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
UNBRIDLED, *a.* Licentious; not restrained. *Spratt.*
UNBRO'KE,

UNBRO'KE. } *a.* [from *break*.]

1. Not violated. *Taylor.*
2. Not subdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*
3. Not tamed. *Addison.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *a.* Ill suiting with
UNBRO'THERLY. } the character of a
brother. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from
buckles. *Milton. Pope.*

UNBU'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.

UNBU'LT. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *a.* Not interred; not ho-
noured with the rites of funeral. *Pope.*

UNBU'RNE. } *a.*
UNBU'RNT. }

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not in-
jured by fire. *Dryden.*
2. Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING. *a.* Not consuming by heat.

UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load. *Shakespeare.*
2. To throw off. *Shakespeare.*
3. To disclose what lies heavy on the
mind. *Shakespeare.*

UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing
buttoned. *Harvey. Addison.*

UNCALC'INED. *a.* Free from calcination.

UNCA'LED. *a.* Not summoned; not sent
for; not demanded. *Sidney. Milton.*

UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To disturb. *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCALLED. *a.* Not erased; not ab-
rogated. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the
canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *a.* [incapable, *Fr.* *incapax*,
Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. *Ham.*

UNCA'RED for. *a.* Not regarded; not at-
tended to.

UNCA'RNATE. *a.* Not fleshy. *Brown.*

UNCA'SE. *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering. *Add.*
2. To flay. *Spenser.*

UNCA'UGHT. *a.* Not yet caught. *Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *a.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedless.

UNCERTAIN. *a.* [incertain, *Fr.* *incertus*,
Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denb.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain know-
ledge. *Tillotson.*
3. Not sure in the consequence. *Pope.*
4. Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*

UNCERTAINTY. *f.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Denb.*
2. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*
3. Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*

UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* Immutable. *Hook.*

UNCHA'NGED. *a.*

1. Not altered. *Taylor.*
2. Not alterable. *Dryden. Pope.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *f.* Immutabi-
lity. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Immutably;
without change. *South.*

UNCHA'NGING. *a.* Suffering no altera-
tion. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an ac-
cusation. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *a.* Contrary to charity;
contrary to the universal love prescribed by
christianity. *Denham. Addison.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *f.* Want of cha-
rity. *Asterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *ad.* In a manner con-
trary to charity. *Spenser. Spratt.*

UNCHA'RY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious.

UNCHA'STE. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not
continent. *Sidney. Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *f.* Lewdness; inconti-
nence. *Woodward. Arbuthnot.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *f.* Melancholy;
gloominess of temper. *Addison.*

UNCHE'CKED. *a.* Unrestrained; not fluct-
uated. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

UNCHE'WED. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*

To UNCH'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of chil-
dren. *Shakespeare.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *a.*

1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.
2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *f.* Contrariety to
christianity. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *a.* Not circumcised;
not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *f.* Omission of cir-
cumcision. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *a.* Unbounded;
unlimited. *Addison.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *a.* Not cautious; not
vigilant. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* Unimpo-
tant. *Brown.*

UNCI'VIL. *a.* [incivil, *Fr.* *incivilis*, *Lat.*]
Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of ele-
gance, or complaisance. *Whitgift.*

UNCI'VILLY. *ad.* Unpolitely; not com-
plaisantly. *Brown.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *a.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.
2. Coarse; indecent.

UNCLA'RIFIED. *a.* Not purged, not pu-
rified. *Bacon.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut
with clasps. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*

UNCLA'SSICK. *a.* Not classic. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *f.* [uncle, *Fr.*] The father or mo-
ther's brother.

UNCLE'AN. *a.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy. *Dryden.*
2. Not purified by ritual practices. *Milton. Rogers.*
3. Foul with sin. *Shakes. Milton.*
4. Lewd; unchaste.

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- UNCLE'ANLINESS.** *f.* Want of cleanliness; dirtiness. *Clarendon.*
- UNCLE'ANLY.** *a.*
1. Foul; filthy; nasty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Indecent; unchaste. *Watts.*
- UNCLE'ANNESS.** *f.*
1. Lewdness; incontinence. *Graunt.*
 2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness. *Taylor.*
 3. Sin; wickedness. *Ezekiel.*
 4. Want of ritual purity.
- UNCLE'ANSED.** *a.* Not cleansed. *Bacon.*
- TO UNCLE'W.** *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo any thing complicated. *Shakespeare.*
- TO UNCLE'NCH.** *v. a.* To open the closed hand. *Garib.*
- UNCLIPPED.** *a.* Whole; not cut. *Locke.*
- TO UNCLO'ATH.** *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*
- TO UNCLO'G.** *v. a.*
1. To disencumber; to exonerate. *Shakef.*
 2. To set at liberty. *Dryden.*
- TO UNCLO'ISTER.** *v. n.* To set at large from a monastery. *Norris.*
- TO UNCLO'SE.** *v. a.* To open. *Pope.*
- UNCLO'SED.** *a.* Not separated by inclosures. *Clarendon.*
- UNCLO'UDED.** *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened. *Roscom.*
- UNCLO'UDEDNESS.** *f.* Openness; freedom from gloom. *Boyle.*
- UNCLO'UDY.** *a.* Free from a cloud. *Gay.*
- TO UNCLU'TCH.** *v. a.* To open. *Dec. of P.*
- TO UNCO'IF.** *v. a.* To pull the cap off. *Ar.*
- TO UNCO'IL.** *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another. *Derbam.*
- UNCO'INED.** *a.* Not coined. *Locke.*
- UNCOLLECTED.** *a.* Not collected; not recollected. *Prior.*
- UNCO'LOURED.** *a.* Not stained with any colour, or dye. *Bacon.*
- UNCO'MBED.** *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb. *Craslow.*
- UNCO'MEATABLE.** *a.* Inaccessible; unattainable.
- UNCO'MELINESS.** *f.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenser. Wotton. Locke.*
- UNCO'MELY.** *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
- UNCO'MFORTABLE.** *a.*
1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable. *Hooker. Wake.*
 2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.
- UNCO'MFORTABLENESS.** *f.* Want of cheerfulness. *Taylor.*
- UNCO'MFORTABLY.** *ad.* Without cheerfulness.
- UNCOMMA'NDED.** *a.* Not commanded.
- UNCO'MMON.** *a.* Not frequent; not often found or known. *Addison.*
- UNCO'MMONNESS.** *f.* Infrequency. *Add.*
- UNCOMPA'CT.** *a.* Not compact; not closely cohering. *Addison.*
- UNCOMMUNICATED.** *a.* Not communicated. *Hooker.*
- UNCOMPANIED.** *a.* Having no company. *Fairfax.*
- UNCOMPE'LLED.** *a.* Free from compulsion. *Boyle. Pope.*
- UNCOMPLE'TE.** *a.* Not perfect; not finished. *Pope.*
- UNCOMPO'UNDED.** *a.*
1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*
 2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*
- UNCOMPRESSED.** *a.* Free from compulsion. *Boyle.*
- UNCOMPREHENSIVE.** *a.*
1. Unable to comprehend.
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify incomprehensible.
- UNCONCEIVABLE.** *a.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind. *Locke. Blackmore.*
- UNCONCEIVABLENESS.** *f.* Incomprehensibility. *Locke.*
- UNCONCEIVED.** *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Cruc.*
- UNCONCE'RN.** *f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*
- UNCONCE'RNED.** *a.*
1. Having no interest. *Taylor.*
 2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. *Denham. Rogers.*
- UNCONCE'RNEDLY.** *ad.* Without interest or affection. *Denham. Bentley.*
- UNCONCE'RNEDNESS.** *f.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South.*
- UNCONCE'RNING.** *a.* Not interesting; not affecting. *Addison.*
- UNCONCERNMENT.** *f.* The state of having no share. *South.*
- UNCONCLU'DENT.** *a.* Not decisive.
- UNCONCLU'DING.** *a.* inferring no plain or certain conclusion. *Hale. Locke.*
- UNCONCLUDINGNESS.** *f.* Quality of being unconcluding.
- UNCONCO'CTED.** *a.* Not digested; not matured. *Brown.*
- UNCONDITIONAL.** *a.* Absolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden.*
- UNCONFINED.** *a.*
1. Free from restraint. *Pope.*
 2. Having no limits; unbounded. *Spenser.*
- UNCONFINABLE.** *a.* Unbounded. *Shakespeare.*
- UNCONFIRMED.** *a.*
1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel.*
 2. Not strengthened by additional testimony. *Milton.*
 3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.
- UNCONFO'RM.** *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. *Milton.*
- UNCONFO'RMABLE.** *a.* Inconsistent; not conforming. *Watts.*
- UNCON-

U N C

UNCONFO'RMITY. *f.* Incongruity; inconsistency. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *a.* Distinct; free from confusion. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *a.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error. *Spratt.*

UNCONJUGAL. *a.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *a.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts: lax; loose; vague. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *a.* Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*

UNCONQUERABLE. *a.* Not to be subdued; intuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERABLY. *ad.* Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERED. *a.*

1. Not subdued; not overcome. *Denham.*
2. Insuperable; invincible. *Sidney.*

UNCONSCIONABLE. *a.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation. *L'Estrange.*
2. Forming unreasonable expectations. *Dr.*
3. Enormous; vast. A low word.
4. Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South.*

UNCONSCIONABLY. *ad.* Unreasonably. *Hudibras.*

UNCONSCIOUS. *a.*

1. Having no mental perception. *Blackm.*
2. Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope.*

UNCONSECRATED. *a.* Not dedicated; not devoted. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *a.* Not yielded. *Wake.*

UNCONSIDERED. *a.* Not considered; not attended to. *Brown.*

UNCONSONANT. *a.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent. *Hooker.*

UNCONSTANT. *a.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstant*, Latin.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable. *May.*

UNCONSTRAINED. *a.* Free from compulsion. *Raleigh.*

UNCONSTRAINT. *f.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton.*

UNCONSULTING. *a.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Head; rash; improvident; imprudent. *Stany.*

UNCONSUMED. *a.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power. *Milton.*

UNCONSUMMATE. *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *a.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *f.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *a.* Indisputable; not controvertible. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *a.* Not disputable; evident. *Blackmore.*

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UNCONTROVERTED. *a.* Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLE. *a.*

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition. *Milton.*
2. Indisputable; irrefragable. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLY. *ad.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.
2. Without danger of refutation. *Brown.*

UNCONTRO'ULED. *a.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled. *Phillips.*
2. Not convinced; not refuted. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'ULEDLY. *ad.* Without controul; without opposition. *Dec. of P.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Rogers.*

UNCONVERTED. *a.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of christianity.
2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life.

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords

UNCORRE'CTED. *a.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *a.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest. *Hooker.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Locke.*

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.*

1. To divest of a covering. *Locke.*
2. To deprive of clothes. *Shakes.*
3. To strip of the roof. *Prior.*
4. To shew openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment. *Milton.*
5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour. *Shakespeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* Not to be advised. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE. *a.* Innumerable. *Ral.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Spratt.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Shakes. Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite.

UNCO'URTLINESS. *f.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *a.* [*uncuþ*, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Fairfax. Baker.*

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

UNCREA'TED. *a.*

1. Not yet created. *Milton.*
2. [*Incréé*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *f.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakes.*

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UNCRO'UED. *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*
To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Dryden.*
UN'CTION. *f.* [*unction*, French.]
 1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*
 2. Unguent; ointment. *Dryden.*
 3. The act of anointing medically. *Arb.*
 4. Any thing softening, or lenitive. *Shak.*
 5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.
 6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.
UNCTUO'SITY. *f.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatness; oiliness. *Brown.*
UNCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shak.*
UNCTUOUSNESS. *f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*
UNCU'LED. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*
UNCU'LPABLE. *a.* Not blameable. *Hook.*
UNCU'LTVATED. *a.* [*incultus*, Latin.]
 1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.
 2. Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscom.*
UNCU'MBERED. *a.* Not burthened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*
UNCU'RABLE. *a.* That cannot be cured, or checked. *Shakespeare.*
UNCU'RBED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained.
To UNCURL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*
To UNCURL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets. *Shakespeare.*
UNCU'RRENT. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakespeare.*
To UNCURSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakespeare.*
UNCUT. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*
To UNDAM. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*
UNDA'MAGED. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Phillips.*
UNDA'UNTED. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
UNDA'UNTEDLY. *a.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*
UNDA'ZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour. *Boyle.*
To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.
UNDEBA'UCHED. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*
UNDE'CAGON. *f.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and *gonia*, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.
UNDECA'YING. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*
UNDECA'YED. *a.* Not liable to be diminished. *Pope.*
To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Roscommon.*
UNDECE'IVABLE. *a.* Not liable to deceive. *Holder.*
UNDECE'IVED. *a.* Not cheated; not imposed on. *Dryden.*

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UNDECI'DED. *a.* Not determined; not settled. *Roscommon.*
To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
UNDE'CKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embellished. *Milton.*
UNDECI'SIVE. *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive. *Glanville.*
UNDECLI'NED. *a.*
 1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
 2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
UNDE'DICATED. *a.*
 1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
 2. Not inscribed to a patron. *Boyle.*
UNDEE'DED. *a.* Not signalized by action.
UNDEFA'CED. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured. *Grawville.*
UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.
UNDEFI'LED. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Wisdom. Milt. Dry.*
UNDEFI'NED. *a.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*
UNDEFI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition. *Loc.*
UNDEFO'RMED. *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured. *Pope.*
UNDEFI'ED. *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser. Dryden.*
UNDELI'BERATED. *a.* Not carefully considered. *Clarendon.*
UNDELI'GHTED. *a.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure. *Milton.*
UNDELI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not giving pleasure. *Clarendon.*
UNDEMO'LISHED. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Phillips.*
UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
UNDENI'ABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be gainsaid. *Sidney.*
UNDENI'ABLY. *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Brown.*
UNDEPLO'RED. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryd.*
UNDEPRA'VED. *a.* Not corrupted. *Glanville.*
UNDEPRI'VED. *a.* Not divested by authority; not stripped by any possession. *Dryd.*
UN'DER. *preposuion.* [*undar*, Gothick; *unben*, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]
 1. In a state of subjection to: we are all under the king. *Dryden.*
 2. In the state of pupillage to: I studied under one *Wentworth.* *Denham.*
 3. Beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; his dagger was under his cloak. *Bacon. Burnet. Dryden. Locke.*
 4. Below in place; not above: the parlour is under the chamber. *Sidney. Bacon.*
 5. In a less degree than: he acted under his natural strength. *Hooker. Dryden.*
 6. For

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6. For less than: it was sold *under* the price. *Ray.*
 7. Less than; below: nothing *under* royalty contented him. *South. Collier.*
 8. By the show of: he escaped *under* the appearance of a messenger. *Shakespeare. Baker.*
 9. With less than: he would not speak *under* ten pounds. *Swift.*
 10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence: a Viscount is *under* an Earl. *Addison.*
 11. In a state of being loaded with: he faints *under* his load. *Shakespeare.*
 12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to: the criminal was *under* the lash. *Tillotson. Locke. Collier. Addison.*
 13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn: I was *under* great anxiety. *Pope.*
 14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by: he acts *under* legal restraints. *Hooker. South. Locke.*
 15. In a state of depression, or dejection by: he sunk *under* his father's influence. *Shakespeare.*
 16. In the state of being distinguished: he was known *under* another name. *Swift.*
 17. In the state of: he may do well *under* his present disposition. *Shakespeare.*
 18. Not having reached or arrived to, noting time: he is *under* fifteen. *Spenser.*
 19. Represented by: it appeared *under* a fair form. *Addison.*
 20. In a state of protection: *under* your direction I am safe. *Collier.*
 21. With respect to: it is mentioned *under* two heads. *Felton.*
 22. Attested by: I gave it *under* my hand. *Locke.*
 23. Subjected to; being the subject of: all this was *under* consideration. *Locke. Addison.*
 24. In the next stage of subordination: their hopes were in him *under* the general. *Locke.*
 25. In a state of relation that claims protection: he was *under* his uncle's care. *Locke.*
UNDER. ad.
 1. In a state of subjection. *Chronicles.*
 2. Less: opposed to *over* or *more*. *Addison.*
 3. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; inferior; subject; subordinate. *Shakespeare.*
UNDERA'CTION. f. Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story. *Dryden.*
To UNDERBEA'R. v. a. [*under* and *bear*.]
 1. To support; to endure. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To line; to guard. *Shakespeare.*
UNDERBEA'RER. f. [*under* and *bearer*.]
 In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.
To UNDERBI'D. v. a. [*under* and *bid*.]
 To offer for any thing less than its worth.
UNDERCLE'RK. f. [*under* and *clerk*.] A

- clerk subordinate to the principal clerk. *Swift.*
To UNDERDO'. v. n. [*under* and *do*.]
 1. To act below one's abilities. *B. Johnson.*
 2. To do less than is requisite. *Grete.*
UNDERFA'CTION. f. [*under* and *faction*.]
 Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction. *Decay of Piety.*
UNDERFE'LLow. f. [*under* and *fellow*.]
 A mean man; a sorry wretch. *Sidney.*
UNDERFI'LLING. f. [*under* and *fill*.]
 Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*
To UNDERFO'NG. v. a. [*under* and *fang*, Saxon.] To take in hand. *Spenser.*
To UNDERFU'RNISH. v. a. [*under* and *furnish*.] To supply with less than enough. *Collier.*
To UNDERGI'RD. v. a. [*under* and *gird*.]
 To bind round the bottom. *Acts.*
To UNDERGO'. v. a. [*under* and *go*.]
 1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil: he *underwent* much fatigue. *Dryden.*
 2. To support; to hazard. Not in use. *Shakespeare. Daniel.*
 3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess: Not used. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To sustain; to endure without fainting. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
 5. To pass through. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To be subject to: Not used. *Shakespeare.*
UNDERGRO'UND. f. [*under* and *ground*.]
 Subterraneous space. *Milton.*
UNDERGRO'WTH. f. [*under* and *growth*.]
 That which grows under the tall wood. *Milton.*
UNDERHA'ND. ad. [*under* and *hand*.]
 1. By means not apparent; secretly. *Hooker.*
 2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Sidney. Swift.*
UNDERHA'ND. a. Secret; clandestine; sly. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
UNDERLA'BOURER. f. [*under* and *labourer*.] A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*
UNDERIVED. a. [*from derived*.] Not borrowed. *Locke.*
To UNDERLA'Y. v. a. [*under* and *lay*.]
 To strengthen by something laid under.
UNDERLE'AF. f. [*under* and *leaf*.] A species of apple. *Mortimer.*
To UNDERLI'NE. v. a. [*under* and *line*.]
 To mark with lines below the words. *Wol.*
UNDERLING. f. [*from under*.] An inferior agent; a sorry mean fellow. *Sidney.*
To UNDERMI'NE. v. a. [*under* and *mine*.]
 1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up; to sap. *Pope.*
 2. To excavate under. *Addison.*
 3. To injure by clandestine means. *Locke.*
UNDERMI'NER. f. [*from undermine*.]
 1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports. *Bacon.*
 2. A clandestine enemy. *South.*
UNDERMOST. a.
 1. Lowest in place. *Boyle.*
 2. Lowest

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2. Lowest in state or condition. *Atterbury.*
UNDERNE'ATH. *ad.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Addison.*
UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under. *Sandys.*
UNDEROFFICER. *f.* [under and officer.] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*
UNDERO'GATORY. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*
UNDERPART. *f.* [under and part.] Subordinate, or essential part. *Dryden.*
UNDERPETTICOAT. *f.* [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*
To UNDERPIN. *v. a.* [under and pin.] To prop; to support. *Hale.*
UNDERPLOT. *f.* [under and plot.]
 1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*
 2. A clandestine scheme. *Addison.*
To UNDERPRAISE. *v. a.* [under and praise.] To praise below desert. *Dryden.*
To UNDERPRIZE. *v. a.* [under and prize.] To value at less than the worth. *Shakesp.*
To UNDERPROP. *v. a.* [under and prop.] To support; to sustain. *Bacon. Fenton.*
UNDERPROPORTIONED. *a.* [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion. *Collier.*
UNDERPULLER. *f.* [under and puller.] Inferiour or subordinate puller. *Collier.*
To UNDERRATE. *v. a.* [under and rate.] To rate too low.
UNDERRATE. *f.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual. *Dryden.*
To UNDERSAY. *v. n.* [under and say.] To say by way of derogation. *Spenser.*
UNDERSECRETARY. *f.* [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary. *Bacon.*
To UNDERSELL. *v. a.* [under and sell.] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*
UNDERSERVANT. *f.* [under and servant.] A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*
To UNDERSET. *v. a.* [under and set.] To prop; to support. *Bacon.*
UNDERSETTER. *f.* [from *underset*.] Prop; pedestal; to support. *Kings.*
UNDERSETTING. *f.* [from *underset*.] Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*
UNDERSHERIFF. *f.* [under and sheriff.] The deputy of the sheriff. *Cleveland.*
UNDERSHERIFFRY. *f.* [from *undersheriff*.] The business or office of an undersheriff. *Bacon.*
UNDERSHO'T. *part. a.* [under and shot.] Moved by water passing under it. *Carew.*
UNDERSO'NG. *f.* [under and song.] Chorus; burthen of a song. *Spenser. Dryden.*

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To UNDERSTAND. *v. a.* preterite *understood*. [understand, Saxon.]
 1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of. *Dryden.*
 2. To conceive. *Stillingfleet.*
To UNDERSTAND. *v. n.*
 1. To have use of the intellectual faculties to be an intelligent conscious being. *Chro.*
 2. To be informed. *Nebemiah.*
 3. To know the meaning; to be able to interpret: he *understands* French.
 4. To suppose to mean.
 5. To know without expression.
UNDERSTANDING. *f.* [from *understand*.]
 1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. *Davies.*
 2. Skill. *Swift.*
 3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*
UNDERSTANDING. *a.* Knowing; skillful. *Addison.*
UNDERSTANDINGLY. *ad.* [from *understand*.] With knowledge. *Milton.*
UNDERSTOOD. *pret. and part. passive of understand.*
UNDERSTRA'PPER. *f.* [under and strap.] A petty fellow; inferior agent. *Swift.*
To UNDERTAKE. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; *part. pass. undertaken*. [underfangen, German.]
 1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roscommon.*
 2. To assume a character. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To engage with; to attack. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To have the charge of. *Shakespeare.*
To UNDERTAKE. *v. n.*
 1. To assume any business or province. *Milton.*
 2. To venture; to hazard. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*
UNDERTAKEN. *part. passive of undertake.*
UNDERTAKER. *f.* [from *undertake*.]
 1. One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.*
 2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.*
 3. One who manages funerals.
UNDERTAKING. *f.* [from *undertake*.] Attempt; enterprize; engagement. *Raleigh.*
UNDERTENANT. *f.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*
UNDERTO'OK. *part. passive of undertake.*
UNDERVALUATION. *f.* [under and value.] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*
To UNDERVALUE. *v. a.* [under and value.]
 1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.*
 2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Dryden. Addison.*
UNDER-

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UNDE'RV'ALUE. *f.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*
UNDE'RV'ALUER. *f.* [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*
UNDERWE'NT. preterite of *undergo.*
UNDERWOOD. *f.* [under and wood.] The low trees that grow among the timber.
UNDERWORK. *f.* [under and work.] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*
UNDERWO'RK. *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought*.
 1. To destroy by clandestine measures.
 2. To labour less than enough. *Dryden.*
UNDERWO'RKMAN. *f.* [under and workman.] An inferior or subordinate labourer.
UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [under and write.] To write under something else. *Sidney. Sanderfon.*
UNDERWRI'TER. *f.* [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.
UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not described. *Collier.*
UNDESCRIBED. *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.
UNDESE'RVED. *a.*
 1. Not merited; or obtained by merit.
 2. Not incurred by fault. *Addison.*
UNDESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *undeserved.*] Without desert, whether of good or ill.
UNDESE'RV'ER. *f.* One of no merit.
UNDESE'RVING. *a.*
 1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Addison. Aterbury.*
 2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Sidney. Pope.*
UNDESI'G'NED. *a.* Not intended; not purposed. *South. Blackmore.*
UNDESI'G'NING. *a.*
 1. Not acting with any set purpose.
 2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. *South.*
UNDESI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*
UNDESI'RING. *a.* Negligent; not wishing.
UNDESTRO'YABLE. *a.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. *Boyle.*
UNDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*
UNDETE'RMINATE. *a.*
 1. Not settled; not decided; contingent.
 2. Not fixed. *More.*
UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *f.* [from
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *undetermi-*
nate.]
 1. Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale.*
 2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*
UNDETE'RMINED. *a.*
 1. Unsettled; undecided. *Locke. Milton.*
 2. Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*
UNDIA'PHANOUS. *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle.*

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UNDI'D. The preterite of *undo.* *Roscom.*
UNDIGE'STED. *a.* Not concocted. *Denb.*
UNDI'GHT. Put off. *Spenser.*
UNDIM'INISHED. *a.* Not impaired; not lessened. *King Charles. Addison.*
UNDI'PPED. *a.* [un and dip.] Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*
UNDIRE'CTED. *a.* Not directed. *Blackm.*
UNDISCE'RNED. *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Brown. Dryden.*
UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle.*
UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Shakes. Rogers.*
UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *a.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*
UNDISCE'RNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Danne.*
UNDI'SCIPLINED. *a.*
 1. Not subdued to regularity and order.
 2. Untaught; uninstructed. *K. Charles.*
UNDISCO'RDING. *a.* Agreeing. *Milton.*
UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*
UNDISCO'VERED. *a.* Not seen; not descried; unknown. *Sidney. Dryden.*
UNDISCREE'T. *a.* Not wise; imprudent.
UNDISGUI'SED. *a.* Open; artless; plain.
UNDISMA'YED. *a.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear. *Milton.*
UNDISOBLI'GING. *a.* Inoffensive. *Broo.*
UNDISPO'SED. *a.* Not bestowed. *Swift.*
UNDISPU'TED. *a.* Incontrovertible; evident. *Aterbury.*
UNDISSE'MBLED. *a.*
 1. Openly declared.
 2. Honest; not feigned. *Aterbury.*
UNDI'SSIPATED. *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed. *Boyle.*
UNDISSO'L'VING. *a.* Never melting.
UNDISTE'MPERED. *a.*
 1. Free from disease.
 2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be distinctly seen. *Rogers.*
 2. Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *a.*
 1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other. *Locke.*
 2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly described.
 3. Not plainly discerned. *Swift.*
 4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham.*
 6. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *a.* Making no difference. *Addison.*
UNDISTRA'CTED. *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires. *Boyle.*
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UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *a.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

Boyle.

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *f.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

Boyle.

UNDISTU'RBED. *a.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

Atterbury.

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.

3. Not agitated.

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *a.* Calmly; peacefully.

Locke.

UNDIVI'DABLE. *a.* Not separable; not susceptible of division.

Shakespeare.

UNDIVI'DED. *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

UNDIVU'LGED. *a.* Secret; not promulgated.

Shakespeare.

To UNDO'. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; part. pass. *undone* [from *do*.]

1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.

Hayward.

2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.

Sidney.

3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recal, or annul any action.

Hooker.

UNDO'ING. *a.* Ruining; destructive.

South.

UNDO'ING. *f.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

Row.

UNDO'NE. *a.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Claren.

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Glan.

UNDO'UBTEDLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Tillotson.

UNDO'UBTING. *a.* Admitting no doubt.

Hammond.

UNDRE'AMED. *a.* Not thought on.

Shak.

To UNDR'ESS. *v. a.* [from *dress*.]

1. To divest of cloaths; to strip.

Suckl.

2. To divest of ornaments or the attire of ostentation.

Prior.

UNDRE'SS. *f.* A loose or negligent dress.

UNDRE'SSED. *a.*

1. Not regulated.

2. Not prepared for use.

Arbutnot.

UNDRO'SSY. *a.* Free from recreation.

Phillips.

UNDUBITABLE. *a.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Locke.

UNDU'E. *a.* [indue, French.]

1. Not right; not legal.

Bacon.

2. Not agreeable to duty.

Atterbury.

UNDULARY. *a.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

Brown.

To UNDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Holder.

To UNDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Pope.

UNDULA'TION. *f.* [from *undulate*.] Waving motion.

Holder.

UNDULATORY. *f.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves.

Arbutnot.

UNDU'LY. *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Spratt.

UNDU'TEOUS. *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

Shakespeare.

UNDU'TIFUL. *a.* Not obedient; not reverent.

Tillotson.

UNDU'TIFULLY. *a.* [from *undutiful*.] Not according to duty.

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *f.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

Spenser.

UNDY'ING. *a.* Not destroyed; not perishing.

Milton.

UNE'ARNED. *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

Phillips.

UNE'ARTHE'D. *a.* Driven from the den in the ground.

Thomson.

UNE'ASILY. *ad.* Not without pain.

Tillot.

UNE'ASINESS. *f.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Rogers.

UNE'ASY. *a.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

Taylor.

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Tillotson.

3. Constraining; cramping.

Roocommon.

4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged.

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

Addison.

6. Difficult. Out of use.

Shakes. Boyle.

UNE'ATH. *ad.* [from *eatb*, *eað*, Saxon, easy.]

1. Not easily.

Shakespeare.

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*.

UNE'DIFY'ING. *a.* Not improving in good life.

Atterbury.

UNE'LIGIBLE. *a.* Not worthy to be chosen.

Rogers.

UNEMFLO'YED. *a.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Milton.

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

UNE'MPTIABLE. *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.

Hooker.

UNENDO'WED. *a.* Not invested; not graced.

Clarendon.

UNENGA'GED. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

Swift.

UNENJO'YED. *a.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Dryden.

UNENJO'YING. *a.* Not using; having no fruition.

Crescib.

UNENLI'GHTENED. *a.* Not illuminated.

Atterbury.

UNENLA'RGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Watts.

UNENSLA'VED. *a.* Free; not enthralled.

Addison.

UNENTERTA'INING. *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

Pope.

UNE'NVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy.

UNE'QUABLE. *a.*

1. Different from itself; diverse.

Bentley.

2. Not

UNE

UNF

1. Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*
UNEQUAL. *a.* [*inequalis*, Latin.]
 1. Not even. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. Not equal; inferior. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages. *Denham.*
 4. Disproportionate; ill matched. *Pope.*
 5. Not regular; not uniform.
UNEQUALLED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Boyle. Roscom.*
UNEQUALLY. *ad.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.
UNEQUALNESS. *f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.
UNEQUITABLE. *a.* Not impartial; not just. *Decay of Piety.*
UNERRABLENESS. *f.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*
UNERRING. *a.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]
 1. Committing no mistake. *Rogers.*
 2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denb.*
UNERRINGLY. *ad.* Without mistake.
UNESCHEWABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Carew.*
UNESIED. *a.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried. *Hooker. Milton.*
UNESSENTIAL. *a.*
 1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence. *Addison.*
 2. Void of real being. *Milton.*
UNEVEN. *a.*
 1. Not even; not level. *Knolles.*
 2. Not suiting each other; not equal. *A sense not used. Peacham.*
UNEVENNESS. *f.*
 1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.
 2. Turbulence; changeable state. *Hale.*
 3. Not smoothness. *Burnet.*
UNEVITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Inevitable; not to be escaped. *Sidney.*
UNEXACTED. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*
UNEXAMINED. *a.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed. *Ben Johnson.*
UNEXAMPLED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Raleigh. Phillips.*
UNEXCEPTIONABLE. *a.* Not liable to any objection. *Atterbury.*
UNEXCOGITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*
UNEXCISED. *a.* Not subject to the payment of excise.
UNEXEMPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by instance or example. *Boyle. South.*
UNEXERCISED. *a.* Not practised; not experienced. *Dryden. Locke.*
UNEXEMPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*
UNEXHAUSTED. *a.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.
UNEXPANDED. *a.* Not spread out. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPECTED. *a.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against. *Hooker. Swift.*
UNEXPECTEDLY. *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Milton. Wake.*
UNEXPECTEDNESS. *f.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*
UNEXPERIENCED. *a.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Wilkins.*
UNEXPERIENT. *a.* Inconvenient; not fit. *Milton.*
UNEXPERT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge. *Prior.*
UNEXPLORED. *a.*
 1. Not searched out. *Pope.*
 2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*
UNEXPOSED. *a.* Not laid open to censure. *Watts.*
UNEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotson.*
UNEXPRESSIVE. *a.*
 1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing.
 2. Unutterable; ineffable. *Milton.*
UNEXTENDED. *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions. *Locke.*
UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*inextinguible*, French.] Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Milton. Bentley.*
UNEXTINGUISHED. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]
 1. Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttleton.*
 2. Not extinguishable. *Dryden.*
UNFADED. *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*
UNFADING. *a.* Not liable to wither.
UNFATLING. *a.* Certain; not missing.
UNFAIR. *a.* Disingenuous; seditious; not honest. *Swift.*
UNFAITHFUL. *a.*
 1. Perfidious; treacherous. *Pope.*
 2. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*
UNFAITHFULLY. *ad.* Treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*
UNFAITHFULNESS. *f.* Treachery; perfidiusness. *Boyle.*
UNFAMILIAR. *a.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common. *Hooker.*
UNFAISHIONABLE. *a.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom. *Watts.*
UNFAISHIONABLENESS. *f.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*
UNFAISHIONED. *a.*
 1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
 2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*
UNFAISHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *unfashionable*.]
 1. Not according to the fashion. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Unartfully.
TO UNFASTEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*
UNFATHERED. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakespeare.*
UNFATHOMABLE. *a.*
 1. Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.*
 2. That.

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2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*
UNFA'THOMABLY. *ad.* So as not to be founded. *Thomson.*
UNFA'THOMED. *a.* Not to be founded. *Dryden.*
UNFA'VOURABLY. *ad.*
 1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.
 2. So as not to countenance or support. *Glanville.*
UNFE'ARED. *a.*
 1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. *Ben Johnson.*
 2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.
UNFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.
UNFEA'THERED. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*
UNFE'ATURED. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*
UNFE'D. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Roscommon.*
UNFEE'D. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakespeare.*
UNFEE'LING. *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
UNFE'IGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Milton. Spratt.*
UNFE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*
UNFEL'T. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
UNFEN'CED. *a.*
 1. Naked of fortification. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.
UNFERMENTED. *a.* Made without fermentation. *Arbutnot.*
UNFE'RTILE. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolific. *Decay of Piety.*
To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Dryden. Addison. Thomson.*
UNFI'GURED. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Weston.*
UNFI'LLED. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Taylor. Boyle. Addison.*
UNFIRM. *a.*
 1. Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not stable. *Dryden.*
UNFI'LIAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Shakespeare. Boyle.*
UNFI'NISAED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Milton. Swift.*
UNFI'T. *a.*
 1. Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.*
 2. Unqualified. *Watts.*
To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNFI'TTING. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*
UNFI'TTLY. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Hooker.*
UNFI'TNESS. *f.*
 1. Want of qualifications. *Hooker.*
 2. Want of propriety.
To UNFI'X. *v. a.*
 1. To loosen; to make less fast. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*
UNFI'XED. *a.*
 1. Wandering; erratically; inconstant; variant. *Dryden.*
 2. Not determined. *Dryden.*
UNFLE'DGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young. *Shakespeare.*
UNFLE'SHED. *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood. *Corneille.*
UNFO'ILED. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*
To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*
 1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.*
 2. To tell; to declare. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
 3. To discover; to reveal. *Shakespeare. Newton.*
 4. To display; to set to view. *Burnet.*
To UNFOO'L. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Shakespeare.*
UNFORBI'D. *a.* Not prohibited. *Norris.*
UNFORBI'DDEN. *f.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*
UNFORCED. *a.*
 1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*
 2. Not impelled. *Donne.*
 3. Not feigned. *Hayward.*
 4. Not violent. *Denham.*
 5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*
UNFORCIBLE. *a.* Wanting strength.
UNFORBO'DING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*
UNFOREKNO'WN. *a.* Not foreseen by prescience. *Milton.*
UNFO'RESKINED. *a.* Circumcised. *Milton.*
UNFORESEE'N. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*
UNFORGO'TTEN. *a.* Not lost to memory. *Kneller.*
UNFORGI'VING. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*
UNFO'RMED. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Spectator.*
UNFO'RTIFIED. *a.*
 1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
 2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wanting securities. *Collier.*
UNFO'RTUNATE. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck. *Taylor.*
UNFO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* Unhappily without good luck. *Sidney. Wilkins.*
UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *f.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck. *Sidney.*
UNFO'UGHT. *a.* [un and fought.] Not fought. *Kneller.*
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UNFOU'LED. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *More.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *a.* Not to be moulded. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*

To UNFRE'QUENT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. *Phillips.*

UNFRE'QUENTED. *a.* Rarely visited; rarely entered. *Roscommon.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *a.* Not commonly. *Brown.*

UNFRI'NDED. *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced. *Shakespeare.*

UNFRI'NDLINESS. *a.* [from unfriendly.] Want of kindness; want of favour. *Boyle.*

UNFRI'NDLY. *a.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*

UNFRUITFUL. *a.*

1. Not prolific. *Pope.*

2. Not fructiferous. *Waller.*

3. Not fertile. *Mortimer.*

4. Not producing good effects. *Addison.*

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to strip; to divest. *Shakes.*

2. To leave naked. *Shakespeare.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *a.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*

2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *a.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awk-

UNGA'INLY. } ward; uncouth. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLD. *a.* Unhurt; unwounded. *Shakespeare.*

UNGA'RTERED. *a.* Being without garters. *Shakespeare.*

UNGA'THERED. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*

UNGE'NERATIVE. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakespeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *a.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.*

2. Ignominious. *Addison.*

UNGENIAL. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLE. *a.* Harsh; rude; rugged. *Shakespeare.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *a.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *f.*

1. Harshness; rudeness; severity. *Tusser.*

2. Unkindness; incivility. *Shakespeare.*

UNGE'NTLY. *ad.* Harshly; rudely. *Shakes.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDLED. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle. *Genesi.*

UNGI'RT. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*

UNGLO'RI'IED. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *a.* Having the hand naked. *Bacon.*

UNGI'VING. *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryd.*

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented. *Harvey.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity. *Donne.*

UNGO'DLILY. *ad.* Impiously; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *f.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God. *Tillotson.*

UNGO'DLY. *a.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.*

2. Polluted by wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RED. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RGED. *a.* Not filled; not fated. *Dryden.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *a.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atter.*

UNGO'VERNED. *a.*

1. Being without government. *Shakespi.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled: licentious. *Milton, Dryden.*

UNGO'T. *a.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten. *Shakespeare.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *f.* Inelegance; awkwardness. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *a.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenser.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Dryden.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarend.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *a.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing. *Clarendon.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *ad.*

1. With ingratitude. *Glanville.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *f.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableness.

UNGRA'VELY. *ad.* Without seriousness. *Shakespeare.*

UNGROUNDED. *a.* Having no foundation. *Locke.*

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- UNGRUDGINGLY.** *ad.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*
- UNGUARDED.** *a.* Careless; negligent. *Prior.*
- UNHA'NDSOME.** *a.*
1. Ungrateful; not beautiful. *Sidney.*
2. Illiberal; disingenuous.
- UNHA'NDY.** *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.
- UNHA'PPY.** *a.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. *Milt.*
- To UNHA'RBOUR.** *v. a.* To drive from shelter.
- UNHA'RMED.** *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Locke.*
- UNHA'RMFUL.** *a.* Innoxious; innocent. *Dryden.*
- UNHARMO'NIOUS.** *a.*
1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate. *Milton.*
2. Unmusical; ill sounding. *Swift.*
- To UNHA'RNESS.** *v. a.*
1. To loose from the traces. *Dryden.*
2. To disarm; to divest of armour.
- UNHA'ZARDED.** *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*
- UNHA'TCHED.** *a.*
1. Not disclosed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light. *Shakespeare.*
- UNHEA'LTHFUL.** *a.* Unwholesome; not salutary. *Graunt.*
- UNHEA'LTHY.** *a.* Sickly; wanting health; morbid. *Locke.*
- To UNHEA'RT.** *v. a.* To discourage; to depress. *Shakespeare.*
- UNHEA'RD.** *a.*
1. Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
2. Not vouchsafed an audience. *Dryden.*
3. Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*
4. UNHEARD *of.* Obscure; not known by fame. *Granville.*
5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented. *Swift.*
- UNHE'ATED.** *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*
- UNHEE'DED.** *a.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice. *Boyle.*
- UNHEE'DING.** *a.* Negligent; careless. *Dryden.*
- UNHEE'DY.** *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*
- To UNHE'LE.** *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*
- UNHE'LPED.** *a.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*
- UNHE'LPFUL.** *a.* Giving no assistance. *Shakespeare.*
- UNHE'WN.** Rough; not hewn.
- UNHIDEBOUND.** *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*
- To UNHINGE.** *v. a.*
1. To throw from the hinges.
2. To displace by violence. *Blackmore.*
3. To disorder; to confuse. *Waller.*
- UNHO'LINESS.** *f.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness. *Raleigh.*
- UNHO'LY.** *a.*
2. Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.*
2. Impious; wicked. *Hooker.*
- UNHO'NOURED.** *a.*
1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
2. Not treated with respect. *Pope.*
- To UNHOO'P.** *v. a.* To divest of hoops. *Addison.*
- UNHO'PED.** *a.* Not expected; great-
UNHO'PED for. *a.* er than hope has promised. *Dryden.*
- UNHO'PEFUL.** *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNHO'RSE.** *v. a.* To beat from a horse; to throw from the saddle. *Knolles.*
- UNHO'SPITABLE.** *a.* [*inhospitatis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*
- UNHO'STILE.** *a.* Not belonging to an enemy. *Phillips.*
- To UNHOU'SE.** *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Donne.*
- UNHOU'SED.** *a.*
1. Homeless; wanting a house. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having no settled habitation. *Southern.*
- UNHOU'SELED.** *a.* Having not the sacrament. *Shakespeare.*
- UNHU'MBLED.** *a.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion. *Milton.*
- UNHU'RT.** *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*
- UNHU'RTFUL.** *a.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm. *Blackmore.*
- U'NICORN.** *f.* [*unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]
1. A beast that has only one horn. *Sandys.*
2. A bird. *Grew.*
- U'NIFORM.** *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Latin.]
1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself. *Woodward.*
2. Conforming to one rule. *Hooker.*
- UNIFORMITY.** *f.* [*uniformité*, French.]
1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour. *Dryden.*
2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*
- UNIFORMLY.** *ad.* [from *uniform*.]
1. Without variation; in an even tenour. *Hooker, Newton.*
2. Without diversity of one from another.
- UNIMA'GINABLE.** *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy. *Milton, Tillotson.*
- UNIMA'GINABLY.** *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*
- UNIMITABLE.** *ad.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*
- UNIMPA'IRABLE.** *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*
- UNIMPO'RTANT.** *a.* Assuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*
- UNIMFORTUNED.** *a.* Not solicited; not reamed to compliance. *Donne.*
- UNIMPRO'VABLE.** *a.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS. *f.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*

UNIMPROVED. *a.*

1. Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction. *Glanville.*

UNINCREASABLE. *a.* Admitting no increase. *Boyle.*

UNINDIFFERENT. *a.* Partial; leaning to a side. *Hooker.*

UNINFLAMMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*

UNINFORMED. *a.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed. *Pope.*
2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh. Blackmore.*

UNINHABITED. *a.* Having no dwellers. *Sandys.*

UNINJURED. *a.* Unhurt; suffering no harm. *Prior.*

UNINSCRIBED. *a.* Having no inscription. *Pope.*

UNINSPIRED. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTED. *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Locke. Addison.*

UNINSTRUCTIVE. *a.* Not conferring any improvement. *Addison.*

UNINTELLIGENT. *a.* Not knowing; not skilful. *Blackmore. Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBLE. *a.* [unintelligible, *Fr.*] Not such as can be understood. *Swift. Rogers.*

UNINTELLIGIBLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*

UNINTENTIONAL. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*

UNINTERESTED. *a.* Not having interest. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMITTED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERRUPTED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*

UNINTERRUPTEDLY. *ad.* Without interruption. *Locke.*

UNINVESTIGABLE. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*

UNINVENTED. *a.* Not asked. *Phillips.*

UNJOINTED. *a.*

1. Disjoined; separated. *Milton.*
2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*

UNION. *f.* [unio, *Latin.*]

1. The act of joining two or more. *Milton.*
2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Taylor.*

3. A pearl. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which

is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Corvel.*

UNIPAROUS. *a.* [unus and *pario*, *Latin.*] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*

U'NISON. *a.* [unus and *sonus*, *Lat.*] Sounding alone. *Milton.*

U'NISON. *f.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.*
2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*

U'NIT. *f.* [unus, *unitas*, *Lat.*] One; the least number, or the root of numbers. *Bentley. Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [unitus, *Latin.*]

1. To join two or more into one. *Spenser.*
2. To make to agree. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere. *Wiseman.*

4. To join. *Dryden.*

5. To join in interest. *Genesi.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakespeare.*
2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER. *f.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *f.* [union, *Fr.*] The act or power of uniting; conjunction.

U'NITIVE. *a.* [from *unire*.] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *f.* [unitas, *Latin.*]

1. The state of being one. *Hammond. Brown.*
2. Concord; conjunction. *Spratt.*

3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the teneur of story, and propriety of representation is preserved. *Dryden.*

UNJU'DGED. *a.* Not judicially determined. *Prior.*

UNIVERSAL. *a.* [universalis, *Latin.*]

1. General; extending to all. *Shakespeare. South.*
2. Total; whole. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Davies. Arbuthnot.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *f.* The whole; the general system. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *f.* [universalitas, school *Lat.*] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *South. Woodward.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *ad.* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker. Dryden.*

U'NIVERSE. *f.* [univers, *Fr.* universum, *Latin.*] The general system of things. *South. Prior.*

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UNIVE'RSITY. *f.* [*universitas*, Latin.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *a.* [*univocatus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning. *Watts.*
2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one sense. *Hall.*
2. In one tenour. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful. *Thomson.*

UNJU'ST. *a.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Latin.]

1. Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *Shakes. K. Charles.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified. *Atterbury. Addison.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *f.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *a.* In a manner contrary to right. *Denham. Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *a.* Not combed. *Spenser.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat. *Shakespeare.*

UNKE'NT. *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *a.*

1. Not kept; not retained. *Hooker.*
2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

UNK'ND. *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

UNK'NDLY. *a.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenser.*
2. Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*

UNK'NDLY. *ad.* Without kindness; without affection. *Denham.*

UNK'INDNESS. *f.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill will; want of affection. *Clar.*

To UNK'ING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

UNKNI'GHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate. *Shakespeare.*
2. To open. *Shakespeare.*

UNKLE. *f.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother. *Dryden.*

To UNKNOW. *v. a.* To cease to know. *Smitb.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *a.* Not to be known. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing. *Dec. of P.*
2. Not practised; not qualified.

UNKNO'WINGLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addison.*

UNKNO'WN. *a.*

1. Not known. *Shakes. Roscommon.*

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2. Greater than is imagined.
3. Not having cohabitation.
4. Having no communication.

UNLA'BOURED. *a.*

1. Not produced by labour. *Bacon. Shakes. Addison.*
2. Not cultivated by labour. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
3. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickell.*

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.* To loose any thing fastened with strings. *Spenser.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries. *Denham.*
2. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryd.*
3. To put out. *Act.*

UNLA'ID. *a.*

1. Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*
2. Not pacified; not stilled. *Milton.*

UNLAMENTED. *a.* Not deplored. *Clarendon.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *Shakespeare. South.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right. *Taylor.*
2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Addison.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *f.* Contrariety to law. *Hooker. South.*

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned. *Phillips.*

UNLE'ARNED. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed. *D' Avenant.*
2. Not gained by study; not known. *Milton.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; grossly. *Shakespeare. Brown.*

UNLEA'VENED. *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *f.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not. *Hooker. Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *a.* Not taught. *Shakespeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*

UNLE'VELLED. *a.* Not made even. *Tick.*

UNLI'CEASED. *a.* Having no regular permission. *Milton.*

UNLI'CKED. *a.* Shapeless; not formed. *Donne.*

UNLI'GHTED. *a.* Not kindled; not set on fire. *Prior.*

UNLI'KE. *a.*

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance. *Hooker. Denham.*
2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bacon.*

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UNLIKELYHOOD. } *f.* [from *unlikely*.]
UNLIKELINESS. } Improbability.

South.

UNLIKELY. *a.*

1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected. *Sidney.*
2. Not promising any particular event. *Denham.*

UNLIKELY. *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*

UNLIKENESS. *f.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance. *Dryden.*

UNLIMITABLE. *a.* Admitting no bounds. *Locke.*

UNLIMITED. *a.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits. *Boyle, Tullotson.*
2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.*
3. Unconfined; not restrained. *Taylor, Rogers.*

UNLIMITEDLY. *ad.* Boundlessly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLINEAL. *a.* Not coming in the order of succession. *Shakespeare.*

To UNLINK. *v. a.* To untwist; to open. *Shakespeare.*

UNLIQUIFIED. *a.* Unmelted; undissolved. *Addison.*

To UNLOAD. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shakespeare, Creech.*
2. To put off any thing burthenful. *Shakespeare.*

To UNLOCK. *v. a.*

1. To open what is shut with a lock. *Shakespeare.*
2. To open in general. *Milton.*

UNLOOKED. } *a.* Unexpected; not

UNLOOKED for. } foreseen. *Sidney, Shakespeare.*

UNLOOSABLE. *a.* [A word rarely used.]
Not to be loosed. *Boyle.*

To UNLOOSE. *v. a.* To loose. *Shakes.*

To UNLOOSE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connexion. *Collier.*

UNLOVELINESS. *f.* Unamiableness; inability to create love. *Sidney.*

UNLOVELY. *a.* That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY. *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck. *Addison.*

UNLUCKY. *a.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. *Boyle.*
 2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.*
 3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. *Tusser.*
 4. Ill omened; inauspicious. *Dryden.*
- UNLUSTROUS. *a.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNLUTE. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE. *a.*

1. Not yet formed; not formed. *Spenser.*
2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodw.*
3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'KABLE. *a.* Not possible to be made. *Grew.*

To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. *Shakes. Dryden.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason. *South.*
2. To emasculate.
3. To break into irresolution; to deject. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE. *a.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed. *Glanville, Locke.*
2. Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *a.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*
2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*

UNMA'NLIKE. } *a.*

UNMA'NLY. }

1. Unbecoming a human being. *Sidney, Collier.*
2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. *Sidney, Addison.*

UNMA'NNERED. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Johnson.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *f.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *a.* Ill-bred; not civil. *Shakespeare, Swift.*

UNMANNE'RLY. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shakespeare.*

UNMANU'RED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RKED. *a.* Not observed; not regarded. *Sidney, Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED. *a.* Having no husband, or no wife. *Bacon.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*

1. To strip of a mask.
2. To strip of any disguise. *Roscommon.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the mask. *Shakespeare.*

UNMA'SKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED. *a.*

1. Not subdued.
2. Not conquerable. *Shakes. Dryden.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker, Shakespeare.*

UNMA'TCHED. *a.* Matchless; having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING. *a.* Expressing no meaning. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE. *a.* Boundless; unbounded. *Shakespeare.*

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UNME'ASURED. a.

1. Immense; infinite.

Blackmore.

2. Not measured; plentiful.

Milton.

UNME'DITATED. a. Not formed by previous thought.

Milton.

UNME'DLED with. a. Not touched; not altered.

Carew.

UNMEE'T. a. Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Spenser. Shakes. Milton.

UNME'LOWED. a. Not fully ripened.

Shakespeare.

UNMENTIONED. a. Not told; not named.

Clarendon.

UNME'RGHANTABLE. a. Unsaleable; not vendible.

Carew.

UNME'RCIFUL. a.

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

Rogers.

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Pope.

UNME'RCIFULLY. ad. Without mercy; without tenderness.

Addison.

UNME'RCIFULNESS. f. Inclemency; cruelty.

Taylor.

UNME'RITED. a. Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

Government of the Tongue.

UNME'RITABLE. a. Having no desert.

Shakespeare.

UNME'RITEDNESS. f. State of being undeserved.

Boyle.

UNMI'NDED. a. Not heeded; not regarded.

Shakespeare. Milton.

UNMI'NDFUL. a. Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Spenser. Boyle. Milton. Dryden. Swift.

To UNMI'NGLE. v. a. To separate things mixed.

Bacon.

UNMI'NGLED. a. Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

Shakespeare. Bacon. Taylor. Pope.

UNMI'NGLEABLE. a. Not susceptible of mixture. Not used.

Boyle.

UNMI'TIGATED. a. Not softened.

Shakespeare.

UNMIX'ED. } a. Not mingled with any

UNMIX'T. } thing; pure.

Bacon. Roscommon.

UNMOI'STENED. a. Not made wet.

Boyle.

UNMOLE'STED. a. Free from disturbance.

Rogers.

To UNMOO'R. v. a. To loose from land; by taking up the anchors.

Pope.

UNMO'RALIZED. a. Untutored by morality.

Norris.

UNMORTIFIED. a. Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

Rogers.

UNMO'VEABLE. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Locke.

UNMO'VED. a.

1. Not put out of one place into another.

May. Locke.

2. Not changed in resolution.

Milton.

3. Not affected; not touched with any

passion.

4. Unaltered by passion.

UNMO'VING. a.

1. Having no motion.

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD. v. a. To change as to the form.

Milton.

To UNMU'ZZLE. v. a. To loose from a muzzle.

Shakespeare.

To UNMU'FFLE. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.

Milton.

UNMU'SICAL. a. Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Ben Jonson.

UNNA'MED. a. Not mentioned.

Milton.

UNNA'TURAL. a.

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

L'Estr.

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Denham.

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state.

Dryden. Addison.

UNNA'TURALNESS. f. Contrariety to nature.

Sidney.

UNNA'TURALLY. ad. In opposition to nature.

Tillotson.

UNNA'VIGABLE. a. Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Cotwley.

UNNE'CESSARILY. ad. Without necessity; without need.

Hooker. Broome.

UNNE'CESSARINESS. f. Needlessness.

Decay of Piety.

UNNE'CESSARY. a. Needless; not wanted; useless.

Hooker. Addison.

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. a. Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Garth.

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. ad. In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence.

Shakespeare.

To UNNE'VE. v. a. To weaken; to enfeeble.

Addison.

UNNE'RVED. a. Weak; feeble.

Shakespeare.

UNNE'TH. } ad. [This is from un and

UNNE'THES. } eað, Saxon, easy; and

ought therefore to be written *uneatb.*]

Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty.

Spenser.

UNNO'BLE. a. Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

Shakespeare.

UNNO'TED. a. Not observed; not regarded.

Shakespeare. Pope.

UNNU'MBERED. a. Innumerable.

Shakespeare. Raleigh. Prior.

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. f. Incompliance; disobedience.

Brown.

UNOBE'YED. a. Not obeyed.

Milton.

UNOBE'CTED. a. Not charged as a fault.

Atterbury.

UNOBNO'XIOUS. a. Not liable; not opposed to any hurt.

Donne.

UNOBSE'RVABLE. a. Not to be observed.

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UNOBSERVANT. *a.*

1. Not obsequious.

2. Not attentive.

UNOBSERVED. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to. *Bacon. Glanville. Atterbury.*

UNOBSERVING. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not raising any obstacle. *Blackmore.*

UNOBTAINED. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*

UNOCCUPIED. *a.* Unpossessed. *Grew.*

UNOFFERED. *a.* Not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFENDING. *a.*

1. Harmless; innocent. *Dryden.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault. *Rogers.*

UNOPENING. *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*

UNOPERATIVE. *a.* Producing no effects. *South.*

UNOPPOSED. *a.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction. *Dryden.*

UNORDERLY. *a.* Disordered; irregular. *Sanderfon.*

UNORDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unusual. *Locke.*

UNORGANIZED. *a.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest. *Grew.*

UNORIG'INAL. } *a.* Having no birth;

UNORIG'INATED. } ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Stephens.*

UNOWED. *a.* Having no owner. *Decay of Piety.*

UNOWNED. *a.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged. *Milton.*

TO UNPA'CK. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Shakesf.*

2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *a.*

1. Not discharged. *Milton.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts. *Collier. Pope.*

3. UNPAID for. That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakesf.*

UNPA'INED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *a.* Nauseous; disgusting. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *a.* Unequaled; unmatched. *Shakespeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *a.* [impardonable, Fr.] Irremissible. *Hooker.*

VOL. II.

UNPA'RDONABLY. *ad.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *a.*

1. Not forgiven. *Rogers.*

2. Not discharged; not cancelled by legal pardon. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *f.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *a.* Equal; honest. *Sanderfon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *a.* Admitting no passage. *Temple. Watts.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *a.* Free from passion; calm; impartial. *Watson. Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATED. } *ad.* Without passion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* Without passion. *Shakespeare.*

UNPA'THED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by passage. *Pope.*

UNPA'WNED. *a.* Not given to pledge. *Shakesf.*

TO UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. *Hammond. Tillotson.*

UNPEA'CEABLE. *a.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg. *Pope.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *a.* Not kept in dependance by a pension. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *a.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known. *Dryden. Addison.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Bacon. Dryden.*

UNPERFECT. *a.* [imperfait, Fr. imperfectus, Latin.] Incomplete. *Boyle.*

UNPERFECTNESS. *f.* Imperfection; incompleteness. *Peacbam.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Ascham.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *a.* Lasting to perpetuity. *Taylor.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *a.* Disentangled; not embarrassed. *Hammond.*

UNPERSPI'ABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin. *Locke.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded. *Arbutb.*

UNPHILOSOP'HICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *Sidney.*

UNPHILOSOP'HICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *Collier.*

UNPHILOSOP'HICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason. *UN-*

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UNPHILOSOPHICALLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS. *f.* Incongruity with philosophy.

UNPIERCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

UNPILLARED. *a.* Divested of pillars.

UNPILOWED. *a.* Wanting a pillow.

To UNPIN. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin.

UNPINKED. *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

UNPI'TIED. *a.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

UNPI'TIFULLY. *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

UNPI'TYING. *a.* Having no compassion.

UNPLA'CED. *a.* Having no place of dependence.

UNPLA'GUED. *a.* Not tormented.

UNPLA'NTED. *a.* Not planted; spontaneous.

UNPLA'USIBLE. *a.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.

UNPLA'USIVE. *a.* Not approving.

UNPLEA'SANT. *a.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneasily.

UNPLEASANTNESS. *f.* Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEA'SED. *a.* Not pleased; not delighted.

UNPLEA'SING. *a.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

UNPLI'ANT. *a.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.

UNPOE'TICAL. *a.* Not such as becomes a poet.

UNPO'ISHED. *a.*

1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

2. Not civilized; not refined.

UNPOLI'TE. *a.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

UNPOLLU'TED. *a.* [*impollutus*, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

UNPO'PULAR. *a.* Not fitted to please the people.

UNPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*un* and *portable*.] Not to be carried.

UNPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not had; not obtained.

UNPOSSE'SSING. *a.* Having no possession.

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* Not feasible.

UNPRA'CTISED. *a.* Not skilful by use and experience.

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *a.* Not dependant on another.

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *a.* Not justifiable by any example.

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.

UNPREFF'ERRED. *a.* Not advanced.

UNPRE'GNANT. *a.* Not prolific.

UNPREJU'DICATE. *a.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

UNPRE'JUDICED. *a.* Free from prejudice.

UNPRELA'TICAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREME'DITATED. *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED. *a.*

1. Not fitted by previous measures.

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

UNPREPAREDNESS. *f.* State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not prepossessed; not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRE'SSED. *a.*

1. Not pressed.

2. Not enforced.

UNPRET'ENDING. *a.* Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVA'ILING. *a.* Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED. *a.*

1. Not previously hindered.

2. Not preceded by any thing.

UNPRI'NCELY. *a.* Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *a.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.

UNPRI'SABLE. *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.

UNPRI'SONED. *a.* Set free from confinement.

UNPRI'ZED. *a.* Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED. *a.* Not notified by a public declaration.

UNPROFA'NED. *a.* Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE. *a.* Useless; serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABLENESS. *f.* Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY. *ad.* Uselessly; without advantage.

UNPROFITED. *a.* Having no gain.

UNPROLI'TICK. *a.* Barren; not productive.

UNPRO'PER. *a.* Not peculiar.

UNPRO'PERLY. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *a.* Not favourable; inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONED. *a.* Not suited to something else.

UNPROPO'SED. *a.* Not proposed.

UNPRO'PPED. *a.* Not supported; not upheld.

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UNPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*improsper*, Latin.]
Unfortunate; not prosperous. *Clarendon.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unsuccessfully.
Taylor.

UNPROTE'CTED. *a.* Not protected; not supported.
Hooker.

UNPRO'VED. *a.* Not evinced by arguments.
Spenser. Boyle.

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications.
Soutberr.

UNPROVI'DED. *a.*

1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.
Shakespeare. Dryden.

2. Not furnished.
King Charles. Spratt.

UNPROVO'KED. *a.* Not provoked.
Dryden.

UNPU'BLISHED. *a.*

1. Secret; unknown.
Shakespeare.

2. Not given to the publick.
Pope.

UNPUNISHED. *a.* [*impunus*, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPU'RCHASED. *a.* Unbought. *Denham.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *a.*

1. Not freed from recreation.

2. Not cleansed from sin. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *a.* Not corrupted by rottenness.
Bacon. Arbuthnot.

UNQUA'LIFIED. *a.* Not fit. *Swift.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification. *Asterbury. Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned.
Brown.

To UNQUEE'N. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.
Shakespeare.

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *a.* Unextinguishable.
Milton.

UNQUE'NCHED. *a.*

1. Not extinguished.
Bacon.

2. Not extinguishable.
Arbuthnot.

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *f.* Unextinguishableness.
Hakerwill.

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *a.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Wot.*

2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.
Shakespeare.

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt.
Spratt.

UNQUE'STIONED. *a.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed. *B. J.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.
Dryden.

UNQUI'CK. *a.* Motionless. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.
Blackmore.

UNQUI'ET. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.
Shakespeare.

3. Restless; unsatisfied. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without rest. *Shakesf.*

U N R

UNQUI'ETNESS. *f.*

1. Want of tranquillity. *Denham.*

2. Want of peace. *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence. *Dryden.*

4. Perturbation; uneasiness. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *a.* Not poured from the lees.
Bacon.

UNRA'KED. *a.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires. *Shakesf.*

To UNRA'VFL. *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.
Arbuthnot.

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution. *Dryden. Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UNRA'ZORED. *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *a.*

1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.
Hooker.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.
Dryden.

UNRE'ADINESS. *f.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.
Hooker.

2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY. *a.*

1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *a.* Unsubstantial. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *a.*

1. Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Asterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *f.*

1. Exorbitance; excessive demand.
King Charles.

2. Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

2. More than enough. *Shakespeare.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* To unwind; to disentangle. *Spenser.*

UNREBA'TED. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakew.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. *Timothy.*

UNRECE'IVED. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *a.*

1. Not tamed. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not reformed. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *a.*

1. Not to be appeated; implacable.
Hammond.

2. Not to be made consistent with. *Shak.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *a.* Not reconciled.
Shakespeare.

UNRECO'RDED. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Pope.*

UNRE-

U N R

UNRECO'UNTED. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakespeare.*
UNRECRU'ITABLE. *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*
UNRECU'RING. *a.* Irremediable. *Shakesf.*
UNREFO'RMALE. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*
UNREFO'RMED. *a.*
 1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
 2. Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond. Milton.*
UNREFRE'SHED. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbutnot.*
UNREGA'RDED. *a.* Not heeded; not respected. *Spenser. Suckling.*
UNREGE'NERATE. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*
UNRE'INED. *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*
UNRELE'NTING. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Shakespeare. Smith.*
UNRELIE'VABLE. *a.* Admitting no succour. *Boyle.*
UNRELIE'VED. *a.*
 1. Not succoured. *Dryden.*
 2. Not eased. *Boyle.*
UNREMA'RKABLE. *a.*
 1. Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*
 2. Not worthy of notice.
UNREME'DIABLE. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*
UNREME'MBERING. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*
UNREME'MBRANCE. *f.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts.*
UNREMO'VEABLE. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*
UNREMO'VEABLY. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakespeare.*
UNREMO'VED. *a.*
 1. Not taken away. *Hammond.*
 2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*
UNREPA'ID. *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden.*
UNREPE'AIED. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Dryden. Blackmore.*
UNREPE'NTED. *a.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*
UNREPE'NTING. } *a.* Not repenting;
UNREPE'NTANT. } not penitent. *Roscommon.*
UNREPI'NING. *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rowe.*
UNREPLE'NISHED. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
UNREPRI'E'VABLE. *a.* Not to be respited from penal death. *Shakespeare.*
UNREPRO'ACHED. *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *King Charles.*
UNREPRO'VABLE. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Coloff.*
UNREPRO'VED. *a.*
 1. Not censured, *Sand, s.*

U N R

2. Not liable to censure. *Milton.*
UNRE'PUTABLE. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*
UNREQUI'TABLE. *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Boyle.*
UNRESE'NTED. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
UNRESE'RVED. *a.*
 1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.*
 2. Open; frank; concealing nothing. *Boyle.*
UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *f.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness. *Boyle.*
UNRESE'RVEDLY. *ad.*
 1. Without limitations. *Boyle.*
 2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*
UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *f.* Openness; frankness. *Pope.*
UNRESI'STED. *a.*
 1. Not opposed. *Bentley.*
 2. Restless; such as cannot be opposed. *Dryden. Pope.*
UNRESI'STING. *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance. *Bentley.*
UNRESO'L'VABLE. *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*
UNRESO'L'VED. *a.*
 1. Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
UNRESO'L'VING. *a.* Not resolving. *Dryden.*
UNRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakespeare.*
UNRE'ST. *f.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. *Spenser. Wotton.*
UNRESTO'RED. *a.*
 1. Not restored.
 2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*
UNRESTRA'INED. *a.*
 1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
 2. Licentious; loose. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not limited. *Brown.*
UNRETRACTED. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*
UNREVE'AIED. *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser.*
UNREVE'NGED. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*
UNRE'VEREND. *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shakespeare.*
UNRE'VERENDLY. *a.* Disrespectfully. *Ben Johnson.*
UNREVE'RSSED. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakespeare.*
UNREVO'KED. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*
UNREWA'RDED. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *L'Estrange. Pope.*
To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*
To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryden.*
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UNRIGHTEOUS. *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Spenser.*

UNRIGHTEOUSLY. *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Collier.*

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. *f.* Wickedness; injustice. *Hall.*

UNRIGHTFUL. *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNRING. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hudibras.*

TO UNRI'P. *v. a.* To cut open. *Taylor.*

UNRI'PE. *a.* 1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller.*
2. Too early. *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *a.* Not matured. *Addison.*

UNRI'PENESS. *f.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *a.* 1. Having no competitor. *Pope.*
2. Having no peer or equal.

TO UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*

TO UNROO'F. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakespeare.*

UNROO'STED. *a.* Driven from the roof. *Shakespeare.*

UNRO'UGH. *a.* Smooth. *Shakespeare.*

TO UNROO'T. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate. *Shakespeare.*

UNRO'UNDED. *a.* Not shaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sidney.*

TO UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To cease from commotion or agitation. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous. *Addison.*

UNRU'LED. *a.* Not directed by any superior power. *Spenser.*

UNRU'LINESS. *f.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser. Roscommon.*

UNSA'FE. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker. Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY. *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden. Grev.*

UNSA'ID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Dryden. Felton.*

UNSA'LTED. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbutnot.*

UNSA'NTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated. *Shakespeare.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *a.* [from *insatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be satisfied. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *f.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing the difficulty. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *f.* [from *unsatisfied*.]

The state of being not satisfied; want of fulness. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *a.*

1. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.*

2. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shakespeare. Rogers.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *f.* [from *unfavoury*.]

1. Bad taste. *Brown.*

2. Bad smell. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *a.*

1. Tasteless. *Job.*

2. Having a bad taste. *Milton.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*

TO UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCA'RRED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*

UNSCHOO'LED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCREE'NED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*

UNSCR'I'PTURAL. *a.* Not defensible by scripture. *Atterbury.*

TO UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALD. *a.*

1. Wanting a seal. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having the seal broken.

TO UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Shakespeare.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *f.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*

UNSEA'SONABE. *a.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Shakespeare.*

3. Late: as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSEA'SONABLENESS. *f.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hale.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *ad.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*

UNSE'ASONED. *a.*

1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. *Shakespeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

3. Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use.

5. Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *a.*

1. Not supported. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*

T

U N S

UNSLA'KED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*
 UNSLEE'PING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*
 UNSLI'PPING. *a.* Not liable to slip; fast. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSMI'RCHED. *a.* Unpolluted; not stained. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSMO'KED. *a.* Not smoked. *Swift.*
 UNSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*infociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good. *Ral.*
 UNSO'CIABLY. *ad.* Not kindly. *L'Estr.*
 UNSO'ILED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained. *Ray.*
 UNSO'LD. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
 UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a soldier. *Broome.*
 UNSO'LID. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
 UNSO'LVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
 UNSOO'T. Used for *unsweet*. *Spenser.*
 UNSOPH'ISTICATED. *a.* Not adulterated. *More.*
 UNSO'RTED. *a.* Not distributed by proper separation. *Watts.*
 UNSO'UGHT. *a.*
 1. Had without seeking. *Milton. Fenton.*
 2. Not searched. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSO'UND. *a.*
 1. Sickly; wanting health. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Not free from cracks. *Hooker.*
 3. Rotten; corrupted. *Shakef.*
 4. Not orthodox. *Spenser.*
 5. Not honest; not upright. *Daniel.*
 6. Not true; not certain. *Mortimer.*
 7. Not calm; not quiet. *Gay.*
 8. Not close; not compact. *Spenser.*
 9. Not sincere; not faithful. *Fairfax. Milton.*
 10. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*
 11. Erroneous; wrong. *Fairfax. Milton.*
 12. Not fast under foot. *Spenser.*
 UNSO'UNDED. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSO'UNDNESS. *f.*
 1. Erroneous of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
 2. Corruptness of any kind. *Hooker.*
 3. Want of strength; want of solidity. *Addison.*
 UNSO'URED. *a.*
 1. Not made four. *Bacon.*
 2. Not made morose. *Dryden.*
 UNSO'WN. *a.* Not propagated by scattering seed. *Bacon.*
 UNSPA'RED. *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*
 UNSPA'RING. *a.* Not sparing; not partitionous; not merciful. *Milton.*
 To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSPE'AKABLE. *a.* Not to be expressed. *Spenser.*
 UNSPE'AKABLY. *ad.* Inexpressibly; ineffably. *Spenser.*
 UNSPE'CIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*

U N S

UNSPE'CUATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical. *Government if the Tongue.*
 UNSPE'D. *a.* Not dispatched; not performed. *Garib.*
 UNSPE'NT. *a.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened. *Bacon.*
 To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSPI'ED. *a.* Not discovered; not seen. *Tickell.*
 UNSPI'LT. *a.*
 1. Not shed. *Denham.*
 2. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tuffer.*
 To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject. *Temple. Norris.*
 UNSPO'ILED. *a.*
 1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden.*
 2. Not marred. *Dryden.*
 UNSPO'TTED. *a.*
 1. Not marked with any stain. *Dryden.*
 2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSQUA'RED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSTA'BLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Not fixed; not fast. *Temple.*
 2. Inconstant; irresolute. *James.*
 UNSTA'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable. *Spenser. Sandys.*
 UNSTA'IDNESS. *f.* Indiscretion; volatile mind. *Sidney.*
 UNSTA'INED. *a.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured. *Hooker. Roscommon.*
 To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of state. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSTA'TUTABLE. *a.* Contrary to statute. *Swift.*
 UNSTA'UNCHED. *a.* Not stopped; not stayed. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSTE'ADILY. *ad.*
 1. Without any certainty. *Locke.*
 2. Inconstantly; not consistently. *Locke.*
 UNSTE'ADINESS. *f.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability. *Addison. Swift.*
 UNSTE'ADY. *a.*
 1. Inconstant; irresolute. *Denham. L'Estrange. Row.*
 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
 3. Not fixed; not settled. *Locke.*
 UNSTE'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not fast. *Shakespeare.*
 UNSTEE'PED. *a.* Not soaked. *Bacon.*
 To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*
 UNSTI'NTED. *a.* Not limited. *Skelton.*
 UNSTIRRED. *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
 To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches. *Collier.*
 UNSTOO'PING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakespeare.*
 To

U N S

U N T

- To UNSTO'P.** *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction. *Boyle.*
- UNSTOPPED.** *a.* Meeting no resistance. *Dryden.*
- UNSTRAINED.** *a.* Easy; not forced. *Hakewill.*
- UNSTRA'ITENED.** *a.* Not contracted.
- UNSTRENGTHENED.** *a.* Not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*
- To UNSTR'ING.** *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings. *Prior. Smith.*
 2. To loose; to unite. *Dryden.*
 3. To relax; to make less tense.
- UNSTRU'CK.** *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Phillips.*
- UNSTU'DIED.** *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*
- UNSTU'FFED.** *a.* Unfilled; unfurnished. *Shakespeare.*
- UNSUBSTA'NTIAL.** *a.*
1. Not solid; not palpable. *Milton.*
 2. Not real. *Addison.*
- UNSUCC'SSFUL.** *a.* Not having the wished event. *Cleaveland.*
- UNSUCC'SSFULLY.** *ad.* Unfortunately; without success. *South.*
- UNSUCC'SSFULNESS.** *f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*
- UNSUCC'SSIVE.** *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*
- UNSU'CKED.** *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*
- UNSU'FFERABLE.** *a.* Not supportable; intolerable. *Milton.*
- UNSUFF'CIENCE.** *a.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker.*
- UNSUFF'ICIENT.** *a.* [*insuffisant*, French.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*
- UNSU'GARED.** *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*
- UNSU'ITABLE.** *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Shakespeare. Tillot.*
- UNSU'ITABLENESS.** *f.* Incongruity; unfitness. *South.*
- UNSU'ITING.** *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- UNSU'LLIED.** *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Shakespeare. Spratt.*
- UNSU'NG.** *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton.*
- UNSU'NNED.** *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Milton.*
- UNSUPE'RFLUOUS.** *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*
- UNSUPPLA'NTED.** *a.*
1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it. *Phillips.*
 2. Not defeated by stratagem.
- UNSUPPO'RTABLE.** *a.* [*insupportable*, French.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*
- UNSUP'PORTED.** *a.*
1. Not sustained; not held up. *Milton.*
 2. Not assisted. *Brown.*
- UNSUR'.** *a.* Not fixed; not certain.
- UNSURMO'UNTABLE.** *a.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*
- UNSUSCE'PTIBLE.** *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*
- UNSUSPE'CT.** *a.* Not considered as likely to do or mean ill. *Milton. Swift.*
- UNSUSPE'CTED.** *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope.*
- UNSUSTA'INED.** *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Milton.*
- UNSWA'YABLE.** *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakespeare.*
- UNSWA'YED.** *a.* Not wielded. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNSWE'AR.** *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*
- To UNSWE'AT.** *v. a.* To ease after fatigue. *Milton.*
- UNSWO'RN.** *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shakespeare.*
- UNTA'INTED.** *a.*
1. Not sullied; not polluted. *Roscommon.*
 2. Not charged with any crime. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*
- UNTA'KEN.** *a.*
1. Not taken. *Hayward.*
 2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
- UNTA'LKED of.** *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*
- UNTA'MEABLE.** *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Wilkins. Grew.*
- UNTA'MED.** *a.* Not subdued; not suppressed. *Spenser.*
- To UNTA'NGLE.** *v. a.* To free from intricacy or convolution; to clear. *Prior.*
- UNTA'STED.** *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*
- UNTA'STING.** *a.*
1. Not perceiving any taste. *Smith.*
 2. Not trying by the palate.
- UNTA'UGHT.** *a.*
1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Dryden. Young.*
 2. Debarred from instruction. *Locke.*
 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakespeare.*
- To UNTE'ACH.** *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*
- UNTE'MPERED.** *a.* Not tempered. *Ezek.*
- UNTE'MPTED.** *a.*
1. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Taylor.*
 2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*
- UNTE'NABLE.** *a.*
1. Not to be held in possession. *Clarendon.*
 2. Not capable of defence.
- UNTE'NANTED.** *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*
- UN.

UNT

UNTE'NDER. *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTE'NDERED. *a.* Not offered. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent*.] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTE'RRIFIED. *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*
 UNTHA'NKED. *a.*
 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness. *Dryden.*
 2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*
 UNTHA'NKFUL. *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Locke. Taylor.*
 UNTHA'NKFULLY. *ad.* Without thanks. *Boyle.*
 UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *f.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received. *Hayward. South.*
 To UNTHINK. *v. a.* To recal, or dismiss a thought. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTHINKING. *a.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection. *Locke.*
 UNTHO'RNEY. *a.* Not obstructed by prickles. *Brown.*
 UNTHO'UGHT of. *a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To loose. *Milton.*
 UNTHRE'ATENED. *a.* Not menaced. *King Charles.*
 UNTHRI'FT. *f.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakespeare. Herbert.*
 UNTHRI'FT. *a.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTHRI'FTILY. *ad.* Without frugality. *Collier.*
 UNTHRI'FTINESS. *f.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.
 UNTHRI'FTY. *a.*
 1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful. *Sidney.*
 2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. *Mor.*
 UNTHRI'VING. *a.* Not thriving; not prospering. *Government of the Tongue.*
 To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*
 To UNTIE. *v. a.*
 1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To loosen from convolution or knot. *Waller.*
 3. To set free from any obstruction. *Gay.*
 4. To free from obligation.
 5. To resolve; to clear. *Denham.*
 UNTIED. *a.*
 1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Pri.*
 2. Not fastened by any binding or knot. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Not bound; not constrained.
 UNTIL. *ad.*
 1. To the time that. *Denham.*
 2. To the place that. *Dryden.*
 Vol. II.

UNT

UNTIL. *prep.* To. Used of time. *Spenser.*
 UNTI'LLLED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
 UNTI'MBERED. *a.* Not furnished with timber; weak. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTI'MELY. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Dryden. Pope.*
 UNTI'MELY. *ad.* Before the natural time. *Spenser. Waller.*
 UNTI'NGED. *a.*
 1. Not stained; not discoloured. *Boyle.*
 2. Not infected. *Swift.*
 UNTI'RABLE. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearyed. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTI'RED. *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*
 UNTI'TLED. *a.* [un and *title*.] Having no title. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To. *Hooker. Temple.*
 UNTO'LD. *a.*
 1. Not related. *Waller.*
 2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*
 UNTOUCHED. *a.*
 1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
 2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
 3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
 UNTO'WARD. *a.*
 1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught. *South. Woodw.*
 2. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
 UNTO'WARDLY. *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
 UNTO'WARDLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely. *Tillotson.*
 UNTRA'CEABLE. *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*
 UNTRA'CED. *a.* Not marked by any footsteps. *Denham.*
 UNTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [intra^{ct}abilis. Lat.]
 1. Not yielding to common measures and management. *Hayward.*
 2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
 UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *f.* Unwillingness or unfitness to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*
 UNTRA'INED. *a.*
 1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined. *Hayward.*
 2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
 UNTRANSFERRABLE. *a.* Incapable of being giving from one to another. *Howel.*
 UNTRANSPA'RENT. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
 UNTRA'VELLED. *a.*
 1. Never trodden by passengers. *Brown.*
 2. Having never seen foreign countries. *Addison.*
 To UNTREA'D. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTREA'SURED. *a.* Not laid up; not reposit. *Shakespeare.*
 UNTRE'ATABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*
 UN-

U N V

U N W

UNTRIED, *a.*

1. Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
2. Not yet experienced. *Atterbury. Collier.*
3. Not having passed trial. *Milton.*

UNTRIUMPHABLE, *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D. } *a.* Not passed; not
UNTRODDEN. } marked by the foot.

UNTROLLED, *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Waller. Dryden.*

UNTROUBLED, *a.*

1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
2. Not agitated; not confused. *Milton.*
3. Not interrupted in the natural course. *Spenser. Bacon.*
4. Transparent; clear.

UNTRUE, *a.*

1. False; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
2. False; not faithful. *Suckling.*

UNTRULY, *ad.* Falsely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*

UNTRUSTINESS, *f.* Unfaithfulness. *Hayward.*

UNTRUTH, *f.*

1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falsehood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shakespeare.*

UNTRUE, *a.*

UNTRUE, *a.* Unharmonious; not musical. *Atterbury. Bacon.*

To UNTUNE, *v. a.*

1. To make incapable of harmony. *Shakespeare.*
2. To disorder. *Shakespeare.*

UNTURNUED, *a.* Not turned. *Woodward.*

UNTUTORED, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught. *Shakespeare.*

To UNTWINE, *v. a.*

1. To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.*
2. To open what is wrapped on itself. *Bacon.*

3. To separate that which clasps round any thing. *Ascham.*

To UNTWIST, *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves. *Taylor.*

To UNTY, *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose. *Shakespeare.*

To UNVEIL, *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. *Denham.*

UNVALUABLE, *a.* Inestimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*

UNVALUED, *a.*

1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakespeare.*
2. Inestimable; above price. *Shakespeare.*

UNVANQUISHED, *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shakespeare.*

UNVARIABLE, *a.* [invariable, French.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*

UNVARIED, *a.* Not changed; not diversified. *Locke.*

UNVARNISHED, *a.*

1. Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakespeare.*

UNVARYING, *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*

To UNVEIL, *v. a.* To disclose; to show. *Shakespeare.*

UNVEILEDLY, *ad.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle.*

UNVENTILATED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE, *a.* Not true. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED, *a.* Unacquainted; unskilled. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED, *a.* Untroubled; undisturbed. *Shakespeare.*

UNVI'OLATED, *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon.*

UNVIRTUOUS, *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shakespeare.*

UNVI'SITED, *a.* Not resorted to. *Milt.*

UNUNIFORM, *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVOYAGEABLE, *a.* Not to be passed over or voyaged. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED, *a.* Not incited; not pressed. *Shakespeare.*

UNU'SED, *a.*

1. Not put to use; unemployed. *Sidney.*
2. Not accustomed. *Sidney.*

UNU'SEFUL, *a.* Useless; serving to no purpose. *Glanville. More.*

UNU'SUAL, *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Hooker. Roscommon. Felton.*

UNU'SUALNESS, *f.* Uncommonness; infrequency. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE, *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible. *Milton. Smith.*

UNVULNERABLE, *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakespeare.*

UNWA'KENED, *a.* Not roused from sleep. *Milton.*

UNWA'LED, *a.* Having no walls. *Kneller.*

UNWA'RES, *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY, *ad.* Without caution; carelessly. *Digby.*

UNWA'RINESS, *f.* [from unwary.] Want of caution; carelessness. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE, *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED, *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE, *a.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY, *ad.* Not justifiably; not defensibly. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED, *a.* Not ascertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*

UN.

U N W

UNWA'RY. *a.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate. *Milton.*

2. Unexpected. *Spenser.*

UNWA'SHED. } *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by washing. *Shakespeare.*

UNWA'SHEN. } *ed* by washing. *Shakespeare.*

UNWA'STED. *a.* Not consumed; not diminished. *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *a.* Not growing less. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *a.* Not used to travel. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*

UNWEA'PONED. *a.* Not furnished with offensive arms. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *a.* Not to be tired. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED. *a.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent. *Denham.*

To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakespeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Shakespeare.*

UNWEE'DED. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakespeare.*

UNWEE'PED. *a.* Not lamented. *Now unwept. Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenser. Milton.*

UNWE'IGHED. *a.*

1. Not examined by the balance. *Kings.*

2. Not considered; negligent. *Shakespeare.*

UNWE'IGHING. *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shakespeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *a.* Not pleasing; not grateful. *Denham.*

UNWE'PT. *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *a.* Not moist. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *a.* Not punished; not corrected. *Shakespeare.*

UNWHO'LEsome. *a.*

1. Infalubrious; mischievous to health. *Bacon. South.*

2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakespeare.*

UNWI'ELDILY. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *f.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY. *a.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*

UNWI'LLING. *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker. Dryden.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *ad.* Not with goodwill; not without loathness. *Denham.*

UNWILLINGNESS. *f.* Loathness; disin-

clination.

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive unwound. *Raleigh.*

1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist, to untwine. *Sidney.*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement. *Hooker.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED. *a.* Not cleaned. *Shakespeare.*

UNWI'SE. *a.* Weak; defective in wisdom. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*

UNWI'SELY. *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely. *Sidney.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be. *Shakespeare.*

UNWI'ST. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Shakespeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOO'D. *a.* Not opposed. *Phillips.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *a.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice. *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without consciousness. *Sidney. Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED. *a.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent. *Shakespeare. Glanville.*

2. Unaccustomed; unpractised. *May.*

UNWO'RKING. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*

UNWO'RTHILY. *ad.* Not according to desert. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *f.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Sidney. Wake.*

UNWORTHY. *a.*

1. Not deserving. *Hooker.*

2. Wanting merit. *Whitgift.*

3. Mean. *Sidney.*

4. Not suitable; not adequate. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*

UNWO'UND. pret. and part. pass. of unwound. Untwisted. *Mortimer.*

UNWO'UNDED. *a.*

1. Not wounded. *Milton.*

2. Not hurt. *Pope.*

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *a.* Not assuming the character of an author. *Arbutnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *a.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *South. Hale.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*

UNWRU'NG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shakespeare.*

UNYIE'LED. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke. *Shakespeare.*

2. To part to disjoin. *Shakespeare.*

UNYO'KED. *a.*

VOI

1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
 2. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shakespeare.*
UNZO'NED. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*
VOCABULARY. *f.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Brown.*
VO'CAL. *a.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]
 1. Having a voice. *Crasshaw.*
 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*
VOCA'LITY. *f.* [from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*
To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice. *Holder.*
VO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately. *Hale.*
VOCATION. *f.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Latin.]
 1. Calling by the will of god. *Hooker.*
 2. Summons. *Dryden.*
 3. Trade; employment. *Sidney.*
VO'CATIVE. *f.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to. *Accidence.*
VOCIFERATION. *f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbutnot.*
VOCIFEROUS. *a.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy. *Pope.*
VOGUE, [*vogue*, Fr.] Fashion; mode; popular reception. *South. Roscommon.*
VOICE. *f.* [*voix*, French, *vox*, *voxis*, Latin.]
 1. Sound emitted by the mouth.
 2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth. *Bac.*
 3. Any sound made by breath. *Addison.*
 4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed. *Knolles.*
To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To rumour; to report. *Bacon.*
 2. To vote. *Shakespeare.*
To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete. *South.*
VO'ICED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*
VOID. *a.* [*vide*, French.]
 1. Empty; vacant. *Genefs. Shakespeare.*
 2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
 3. Unsupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*
 4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty. *Whitgift.*
 5. Unsubstantial; unreal. *Pope.*
VOID. *f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*
To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuidar*, French.]
 1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To emit, to pour out. *Wilkins.*
 3. To emit as excrement, *Bacon.*

VOL

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarendon.*
VO'IDABLE. *a.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*
VO'IDER. *f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*
VO'IDNESS. *f.* [from *void*.]
 1. Emptiness; vacuity.
 2. Nullity; inefficacy.
 3. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*
VO'ITURE. *f.* [French.] Carriage. *Arbutnot.*
VO'LANT. *a.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]
 1. Flying; passing through air. *Wilkins.*
 2. Nimble; active. *Milton. Phillips.*
VO'LATILE. *a.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]
 1. Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon.*
 2. Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
 3. Fickle; changeable of mind. *Watts. Swift.*
 4. Lively; airy; gay.
VO'LATILE. *f.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal. *Brown.*
VO'LATILENESS. *f.* [*volatilité*, Fr.]
VOLATIL'ITY. *f.* [*volatilité*, Fr.]
 1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon. Hale. Newton. Arbutnot.*
 2. Mutability of mind.
VOLATILIZA'TION. *f.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*
To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*
VOLE. *f.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole trick. *Swift.*
VOLCA'NO. *f.* A burning mountain. *Bacon. Bentley.*
VO'LERY. *f.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*
VOLITA'TION. *f.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*
VOLIT'ION. *f.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *South. Locke.*
VO'LITIVE. *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*
VO'LLY. *f.* [*volée*, French.]
 1. A flight of shot. *Raleigh.*
 2. A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shakespeare.*
To VOLLEY. *v. n.* To throw out, *Shakes.*
VO'LLIED. *a.* [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a volley. *Phillips.*
VOLT. *f.* [*volte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center.
VOLUBIL'ITY. *f.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Latin.]

VOL

VOT

1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Clarendon.*
3. Mutability; liability to revolution. *L'Estrange.*

VOLUBLE. *a.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Hammond. Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milt.*
3. Nimble; active. *Watts.*
4. Fluent of words. *Shakespeare.*

VOLUME. *f.* [*volumen*, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.
2. As much as seems convolved at once. *Dryden. Fenton. Chayne.*
3. A book. *Spenser.*

VOLUMINOUS. *a.* [from *volume*.]

1. Consisting of many complications. *Milton.*
2. Consisting in many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
3. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon.*

VOLUMINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluminous*.]
In many volumes or books. *Glasville.*

VOLUNTARILY. *ad.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker.*

VOLUNTARY. *a.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker.*
2. Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope.*
3. Done without compulsion. *Sead.*
4. Acting of its own accord. *Milton.*

VOLUNTARY. *f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Davies.*

2. A piece of musick played at will. *Cleaveland.*

VOLUNTEER. *f.* [*volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier.*

To VOLUNTEER. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. *Dryden.*

VOLUPTUARY. *f.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterbury.*

VOLUPTUOUS. *a.* [*voluptuosus*, Latin.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Spenser. Bentley.*

VOLUPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South.*

VOLUPTUOUSNESS. *f.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Donne.*

VOLUTE. *f.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column. Part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, supposed to represent the bark of trees

twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. *Harris.*

VO'MICA. *f.* [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lungs. *Arbutnot.*

VO'MICKNUT. *f.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the *lignum colubrinum*, or snakewood of the shops. It is certain poison; and in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More.*

To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, French.]

1. To throw up from the stomach. *Jonab. Arbutnot.*
2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sandys.*
2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit. *Arbutnot.*

VOMITION. *f.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *a.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *a.* [*vomitore*, Fr. *vomitarius*, Latin.] Producing vomits; emetick. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

Government of the Tongue.

VORA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. *f.* [*voracit  *, Fr.]

VORA'CITY. } Greediness; ravenousness. *Sandys.*

VO'RTEX. *f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Lat.]

Any thing whirled round. *Newt. Bentley.*

VO'RTICAL. *a.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO'TARIST. *f.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any person or thing.

Shakespeare. Milton.

VO'TARY. *f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life. *Crasshaw. Rogers.*

VO'TARY. *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Cleaveland. Pope.*

VOTE. *f.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roscommon.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon.*
2. To give by vote. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *f.* [from *vote*.] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE.

U P

- VO'TIVE.** *a.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by
vow. *Prior.*
- To VOUCH.** *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman Fr.]
1. To call to witness; to obtest. *Dryden.*
2. To attest; to warrant; to maintain. *Locke. Atterbury.*
- To VOUCH.** *v. n.* To bear witness; to ap-
pear as a witness. *Swift.*
- VOUCH.** *f.* [from the verb.] Warrant;
attestation. *Shakespeare.*
- VOUCHER.** *f.* [from *vouch*.] One who
gives witness to any thing. *Pope.*
- To VOUCHSAFE.** *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]
1. To permit any thing to be done with-
out danger.
2. To condescend; to grant. *Shakesf.*
- To VOUCHSAFE.** *v. n.* To deign; to con-
descend; to yield. *Sidney. Dryden.*
- VOUCHSAFEMENT.** *f.* [from *vouchsafe*.]
Grant; condescension. *Boyle.*
- VOW.** *f.* [*vœu*, French; *votum*, Latin.]
1. Any promise made to a divine power;
an act of devotion. *Hammond.*
2. A solemn promise, commonly used for
a promise of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*
- To VOW.** *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Latin.]
To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to
give to a divine power. *Hooker. Spelman.*
- To VOW.** *v. n.* To make vows or solemn
promises. *Suckling.*
- VO'WEL.** *f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, L^t.] A
letter which can be uttered by itself. *Holder.*
- VOWFE'LOW.** *f.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One
bound by the same vow. *Shakespeare.*
- VO'YAGE.** *f.* [*voyage*, French.]
1. A travel by sea. *Bacon. Prior.*
2. Course; attempt; undertaking. *Shakespeare.*
3. The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*
- To VO'YAGE.** *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr.] To
travel by sea. *Pope.*
- To VO'YAGE.** *v. a.* To travel; to pass
over. *Milton.*
- VO'YAGER.** *f.* [from *voyage*.] One who
travels by sea. *Donne. Pope.*
- UP.** *ad.* [*up*, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Dan.]
1. Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.*
2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen
from rest. *Wotton.*
3. In the state of being risen from a seat. *Addison.*
4. From a state of decumbiture or con-
cealment. *Dryden.*
5. In a state of being built. *Shakespeare.*
6. Above the horizon. *Judges.*
7. To a state of advancement; he is get-
ting *up* in reputation. *Atterbury.*
8. In a state of exaltation: the favourite
is now *up* as high as he wishes. *Spenser.*
9. In a state of climbing: he is coming
up.

U P H

10. In a state of insurrection: the people
are *up* in Wales. *Shakespeare.*
11. In a state of being increased, or raised:
the price is getting *up*. *Dryden.*
12. From a remoter place, coming to any
person or place: our servant who follows
us will soon be *up* with us. *L'Estrange.*
13. From younger to elder years. *Psalms.*
14. *Up and down.* Dispersedly; here and
there. *Addison.*
15. *Up and down.* Backward and for-
ward.
16. *Up to.* To an equal height with. *Ad.*
17. *Up to.* Adequately to. *Atterbury. Rogers.*
18. *Up with.* A phrase that signifies the
act of raising any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.*
- UP.** *interject.*
1. A word exhorting to rise from bed. *Pope.*
2. A word of exhortation, exciting or
rousing to action: *up* and try. *Spenser.*
- UP.** *prep.* From a lower to a higher part;
not down: go *up* the hill. *Bacon.*
- To UPBE'AR.** *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part.
pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]
1. To sustain aloft; to support in ele-
vation. *Milton.*
2. To raise aloft. *Pope.*
3. To support from falling. *Spenser.*
- To UPBRA'ID.** *v. a.* [*upgebræban*, *up-
gebræban*, Saxon.]
1. To charge contemptuously with any
thing disgraceful. *Sandys. Blackmore.*
2. To object as matter of reproach. *Bacon. Spratt.*
3. To urge with reproach. *Decay of P.*
4. To reproach on account of a benefit
received from the reproacher. *Sidney.*
5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults
by being in a state of comparison. *Spenser.*
6. To treat with contempt. *Ben Johnson.*
- UPBRA'IDINGLY.** *ad.* By way of re-
proach. *Ben Johnson.*
- To UPBRA'Y.** *v. a.* To shame. *Spenser.*
- UPBRO'UGHT.** part. pass. of *upbring*.
Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*
- UPHA'ND.** *a.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by
the hand. *Moxon.*
- UP'CAST.** Thrown upward. *Dryden.*
- UP'CAST.** *f.* A term of bowling; a throw;
a cast. *Shakespeare.*
- To UPGA'THER.** *v. n.* [*up* and *gather*.]
To contract; to collect. *Spenser.*
- UPHE'LD.** pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*.
Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*
- UPH'LL.** *a.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult, like
the labour of climbing an hill. *Clarissa.*
- To UPHO'ARD.** *v. a.* [*up* and *board*.] To
treasure; to store; to accumulate in pri-
vate places. *Spenser.*

U P O

- UPHOLD. *v. a. preter. upheld; and part. pass. upheld, and upholden.* [*up and hold.*]
1. To lift on high. *Dryden.*
 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To keep from declension. *Bacon.*
 4. To support in any state of life. *Ral.*
 5. To keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
 6. To keep from being lost. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*
 8. To continue in being. *Hakewill.*
- UPHOLDER. *f. [from uphold.]*
1. A supporter. *Swift.*
 2. A sustainer in being. *Hale.*
 3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*
- UPHOLSTERER. *f. One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.* *Swift. Pope.*
- UPLAND. *f. [up and land.]* Higher ground. *Burnet.*
- UPLAND. *a. Higher in situation.* *Carew.*
- UPLANDISH. *a. [from upland.]* Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*
- UPLAY. *v. a. [up and lay.]* To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*
- UPLIFT. *v. a. [up and lift.]* To raise aloft. *Shakespeare. Addison.*
- UPMOST. *a. [an irregular superlative formed from up.]* Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*
- UPON. *prep. [up and on.]*
1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shakespeare.*
 3. By way of imprecation or infliction: mischief *upon* him. *Shakespeare.*
 4. It expresses ostentation, or protestation: *upon* my honour. *Shakespeare.*
 5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief: it brought evil *upon* them. *Burnet.*
 6. In consequence of: he valued himself *upon* his birth. *Hayward. Clarendon.*
 7. In immediate consequence of: *upon* one kind word he was reconciled. *Tillotson.*
 8. In a state of view: it appears *upon* history. *Shakespeare. Temple.*
 9. Supposing a thing granted: *upon* these terms it is admitted. *Burnet.*
 10. Relating to a subject: Locke wrote *upon* government. *Temple.*
 11. With respect to: I was silent *upon* questions which I did not understand. *Dryden.*
 12. In consideration of: he surrendered *upon* splendid promises. *Pope.*
 13. In noting a particular day: Caesar died *upon* the Ides of March. *Addison.*
 14. Noting reliance or trust: I do it *upon* your word. *Shakespeare.*

U P S

15. Near to; noting situation: Fontarabia is *upon* the edge of France. *Clarendon.*
 16. On pain of; hence! *upon* your lives. *Sidney.*
 17. On occasion of: the king, *upon* this news, marched. *Swift.*
 18. By inference from: *upon* your premises nothing will follow. *Locke.*
 19. Noting attention: I was *upon* my work, when the fright happened. *Locke.*
 20. Noting particular pace: he came *on upon* a gallop. *Dryden.*
 21. Exactly; according to: they are near *upon* ten thousand. *Shakespeare.*
 22. By; noting the means of support: he lives *upon* his annuity. *Woodward.*
- UPPER. *a. [a comparative from up.]*
1. Superiour in place; higher. *Peacbam.*
 2. Higher in power. *Hooker.*
- UPPERMOST. *a. [superlative from upper.]*
1. Highest in place. *Dryden.*
 2. Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.*
 3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*
- UPPISH. *a. [from up.]* Proud; arrogant.
- UPRAISE. *v. a. [up and raise.]* To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*
- UPREAR. *v. a. [up and rear.]* To rear on high. *Gay.*
- UPRIGHT. *a.*
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Jeremiab. Bacon.*
 2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*
 3. Honest; not declining from right. *Milton.*
- UPRIGHTLY. *ad. [from upright.]*
1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*
- UPRIGHTNESS. *f. [from upright.]*
1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
 2. Honest integrity. *Atterbury.*
- UPRISE. *v. n. [up and rise.]*
1. To rise from decumbiture. *Psalms.*
 2. To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley.*
 3. To rise with acclivity. *Shakespeare.*
- UPRISE. *f. Appearance above the horizon.* *Shakespeare.*
- UPROAR. *f. [uproer, Dutch.]* Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh. Phillips.*
- To UPROAR. *v. a. [from the noun.]* To throw into confusion. *Shakespeare.*
- To UPROOT. *v. a. [up and root.]* To tear up by the root.
- To UPROUSE. *v. a. [up and rouse.]* To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shakespeare.*
- UPSHOT. *f. [up and shot.]* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Shakesf. More. L'Est. Burnet. Arb. Pope.*
- UPSIDE-

U R G

U S E

UPSIDE *down.* [an adverbial form of speech.] With total reversal; in complete disorder. *Raleigh, South.*

UPSPRING. *f.* A man suddenly exalted. *Shakespeare.*

To UPSTAND. *v. n.* [*up* and *stand.*] To be erected. *May.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay*] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *start.*] To spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

UPSTART. *f.* [*up* and *start.*] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour. *Bacon, Milton.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm.*] To raise in a swarm. *Shakespeare.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands. *Spenser.*

To UPTRAIN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. *Spenser.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

UPWARD. *a.* [*up* and *peapb*, Sax.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

UPWARD. *f.* The top. *Shakespeare.*

UPWARD. } *ad.* [*up* and *peapb.*]

1. Toward a higher place. *Dryden.*

2. Toward heaven and God. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part. *Milton.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number: four hundred and upward. *Hooker.*

5. Toward the source. *Pope.*

To UPWIND. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve. *Spenser.*

URBANITY. *f.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *Dryden.*

URCHIN. *f.*

1. A hedge-hog. *Shakespeare.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior.*

URE. *f.* Practice; use. *Hooker.*

URETER. *f.* [*uretere*, Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiseman.*

URETHRA. *f.* The passage of the urine. *Wiseman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push. *Shakespeare, Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate. *Shakesf.*

3. To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope.*

4. To labour at vehemently. *Dryden.*

5. To press; to enforce. *Shakespeare.*

6. To press as an argument. *Spenser.*

7. To importune; to solicit.

8. To press in opposition by way of objection. *Tillotson.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To press forward. *Donne.*

URGENCY. *f.* [from *urgent.*] Pressure of difficulty. *Swift.*

URGENT. *a.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Latin.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent. *Hooker, Raleigh.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exodus.*

URGENTLY. *ad.* [from *urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

URGER. *f.* [from *urge.*] One who presses.

URGEWONDER. *f.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

URINAL. *f.* [*urinal*, Fr.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. *Shakespeare.*

URINARY. *a.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine. *Brown.*

URINATIVE. *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*

URINATOR. *f.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Latin.] A diver. *Wilkins, Ray.*

URINE. *f.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water. *Brown.*

To URINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] To make water. *Brown.*

URINOUS. *a.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine. *Arbutnot.*

URN. [*urne*, French; *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*

2. A water-pot. *Creech.*

3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

UROSCOPY. *f.* [*ὑρῶν* and *σκοπέω*] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*

URRY. *f.* A mineral. A blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, which is an unripe coal.

US. The oblique case of *we.*

USAGE. *f.* [*usage*, French.]

1. Treatment, harsh or kind. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behaviour. *Spenser.*

USAGER. *f.* [*usager*, Fr. from *usager.*] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

USANCE. *f.* [*usance*, French.]

1. Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shakespeare.*

USE. *f.* [*usus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose. *Locke.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed. *A. Phillips.*

4. Advan-

U S U

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden.*
5. Convenience; help. *Locke.*
6. Usage; customary act. *Locke.*
7. Practice; habit. *Waller.*
8. Custom; common occurrence. *Shakespeare.*
9. Interest; money paid for the use of money. *Taylor. South.*
10. USE. *v. a.* [*user*, French; *usus*, Latin.]
 1. To employ to any purpose. *i Chron.*
 2. To accustom; to habituate. *Roscom.*
 3. To treat. *Knolles. Addison.*
 4. To practise. *i Peter.*
 5. To behave. *Shakespeare.*
11. USE. *v. n.*
 1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily. *Spenser.*
 2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon. May.*
 3. To frequent. *Milton.*
- USEFUL. *a.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose. *More. Locke. Swift.*
- USEFULLY. *ad.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley.*
- USEFULNESS. *f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison.*
- USELESSLY. *ad.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke.*
- USELESSNESS. *f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end. *L'Estrange.*
- USELESS. *a.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end. *Waller. Boyle.*
- USER. *f.* [from *use*.] One who uses. *Sidney. Wotton.*
- USHER. *f.* [*huissier*, French.]
 1. One whose business it is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Shakespeare. Swift.*
 2. An under-teacher. *Dryden.*
- To USHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton. Pope.*
- USQUEBAUGH. *f.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whisky*.
- USTION. *f.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.
- USTORIOUS. *a.* [*ustum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*
- USUAL. *a.* [*usuel*, French.] Common; frequent; customary. *Hooker.*
- USUALLY. *ad.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily. *South. Swift.*
- USUALNESS. *f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.
- USUCAPTION. *f.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of a

Vol. II.

U T T

- thing, by possession thereof a certain term of years. *Diſ.*
- USUFRUCT. *f.* The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*
- USUFRUCTUARY. *f.* [*usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*
- To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shakes.*
- U'SURER. *f.* [*usura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. *Shakespeare.*
- USURIOUS. *a.* Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*
- To USURP. *v. a.* [*usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right. *Hooker. B. Johnson.*
- USURPATION. *f.* [from *usurp*.] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *King Charles. Dryden.*
- USURPER. *f.* [from *usurp*.] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. *Spenser. Dryden.*
- USURPINGLY. *ad.* [from *usurp*.] Without just claim. *Shakespeare.*
- U'SURY. *f.* [*usurè*, French; *usura*, Latin.]
 1. Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Spenser. Walton.*
 2. The practice of taking interest. *Bacon.*
- U'TENSIL. *f.* [*utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen or tools of a trade. *South.*
- U'TERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray.*
- U'TERUS. *f.* [Latin.] The womb.
- UTILITY. *f.* [*utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness.
- U'TMOST. *a.* [*utæmpt*, Saxon; from *utrep*.]
 1. Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Milton.*
 2. Being in the highest degree. *Shakes.*
- U'TMOST. *f.* The most that can be; the greatest power. *Shakespeare. South.*
- U'TTER. *a.* [*utten*, Saxon.]
 1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre. *Milton.*
 2. Placed without any compais; out of any place. *Milton.*
 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton.*
 4. Complete; irrevocable. *Clarendon.*
- To U'TTER. *v. a.*
 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. *Addison.*
 2. To disclose; to discover; to publish. *Dryden.*
 3. To sell; to vend. *Abbot. Carew.*
 4. To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift.*
- U'TTERABLE. *a.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.
- U'TTERANCE. *f.* [from *utter*.]
 1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking. *Spenser.*
 2. Ex-

VUL

UXO

2. Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth. *Holder.*
U'TTERER. *f.* [from *utter.*]
 1. One who pronounces.
 2. A divulger; a discloser. *Dryden.*
 3. A seller; a vender.
U'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. *Hooker. Claren.*
U'TTERMOST. *a.* [from *utter.*]
 1. Extreme; being in the highest degree. *Milton.*
 2. Most remote. *Abbot.*
U'TTERMOST. *f.* The greatest degree. *Hooker.*
U'VEOUS. *a.* [from *uva*, Latin.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*
VOLCA'NO. *f.* [Italian.] A burning mountain. *Arbutnot.*
VU'LGAR. *a.* [*vulgaris*, Latin.]
 1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.
 2. Mean; low; being of the common rate. *South. Broome.*
 3. Publick; commonly bruited. *Shake.*
VU'LGAR. *f.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people. *King Charles.*
VULGA'RITY. *f.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people. *Brown.*
 2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness. *Dryden.*
VU'LGARLY. *ad.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hammond. Brown.*
VU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakespeare.*
VU'LNERARY. *a.* [*vulnerarius*, Latin.] Useful in the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*
To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*
VU'LPINE. *a.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.
VU'LTURE. *f.* [*vultur*, Latin.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity. *Shakespeare.*
VU'LTURINE. *a.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.
U'VULA. *f.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Wiseman.*
UXO'RIOUS. *a.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with conjugal dotage. *Bacon. Milton.*
UXO'RIOUSLY. *a.* [from *uxorius.*] With fond submission to a wife. *Dryden.*
UXO'RIOUSNESS. *f.* [from *uxorius.*] Conjugal dotage; fond submission to a wife.



W.

WAD

WAF

- W**, Is a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages.
W is sometimes properly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*, *strew*: The sound of *w* consonant is uniform.
To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side. *Maxon.*
WAD. *f.* [peob, hay, Saxon.]
 1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.
 2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*
WA'DDING. *f.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.
To WA'DPLE. *v. n.* [*wagbelen*, Dutch.] To shake, in walking, from side to side;

- to deviate in motion from a right line. *Speſtator. Pope.*
To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadam*, Latin.]
 1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming. *Knolles. More.*
 2. To pass difficultly and laboriously. *Hooker. Addison.*
WA'FER. *f.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]
 1. A thin cake. *Pope.*
 2. The bread given in the Eucharist by the Romanists. *Hall.*
 3. Paste made to close letters.
To WAFT. *v. a.*
 1. To carry through the air, or on the water. *Brown.*
 2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.
To WAFT. *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*
WAFT

W A I

W A I F. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body.
2. Motion of a streamer.

Thomson.

W A F T A G E. *f.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air.

Shakespeare.

W A F T E R. *f.* [from *waft*.] A passage boat.

Ainsworth.

W A F T U R E. *f.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving.

Shakespeare.

T O W A G. *v. a.* [pagan, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

Swift.

T O W A G. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Shakespeare.

2. To go; to be moved.

Dryden.

W A G. *f.* [pagan, Sax. to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Addison.

W A G E. *f.* The plural *wages* is now only used. [*waggen*, German.]

1. Pay given for service.

Shakespeare.

2. Gage; pledge.

Ainsworth.

T O W A G E. *v. a.*

1. To attempt; to venture.

Shakes.

2. To make to carry on.

Dryden.

3. [From *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire.

Spenser.

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay.

Raleigh. Davies.

5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against any one, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law.

Blount.

W A G E R. *f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Spenser. Bentley.

2. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

T O W A G E R. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay to pledge as a bet.

Shakespeare.

W A G G E S. *f.* See W A G E.

W A G G E R Y. *f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety.

Locke.

W A G G I S H. *a.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicsome.

L'Estrange.

W A G G I S H N E S S. *f.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief.

Bacon.

T O W A G G L E. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Germ.] To waddle; to move from side to side.

Sid.

W A G O N. *f.* [pagan, Saxon; *wbaeghens*, Dutch; *wagn*, Islandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

Knolles.

2. A chariot.

Spenser.

W A G O N N E R. *f.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.

Dryden. Ainsworth.

W A G T A I L. *f.* A bird.

Ainsworth.

W A I D. *a.* Crushed.

Shakespeare.

W A K

W A I F. *f.* Goods found, but claimed by no body.

Ainsworth.

T O W A I L. *v. a.* [*gnalare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Pope.

T O W A I L. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Ezekiel.

W A I L. *f.* Audible sorrow.

Thomson.

W A I L I N G. *f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Knolles.

W A I L F U L. *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

Shakespeare.

W A I N. *f.* A carriage.

Spenser.

W A I N R O P E. *f.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

Shakes.

W A I N S C O T. *f.* [*wagescot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Arbut.

T O W A I N S C O T. *v. a.* [*waegensbotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Bacon.

2. To line in general.

Grew.

W A I R. *f.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

Bailey.

W A I S T. *f.* [*gwafte*, Welsh.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

Milton.

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Dryden.

W A I S T C O A T. *f.* An under coat drawn close to the body.

T O W A I T. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Shakespeare.

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

Dryden.

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Rowe.

4. To watch as an enemy.

Job.

T O W A I T. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

Job.

2. To pay servile submissive attendance.

Milton. Denham.

3. To attend.

Shakespeare.

4. To stay; not to depart from.

South.

5. To stay by reason of some hinderance.

Bacon.

6. To look watchfully.

Milton.

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

D. of P.

W A I T. *f.* Ambush; insidious and secret watch to mischief.

Numbers.

W A I T E R. *f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Ben Johnson.

W A I T I N G gentlewoman. } *f.* [from *wait*.]

W A I T I N G maid. } An upper ser-

W A I T I N G woman. } vant who attends on a lady in her chamber.

Swift.

T O W A K E. *v. n.* [pagan, Saxon; *waecben*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.

Ecclus. Milton.

2. To be roused from sleep.

Milton.

3. To cease from sleep.

Sidney. Denham.

4. To be put in action; to be excited.

Milton.

W A L

W A M

To WAKE. *v. a.* [*peccan*, Saxon; *wacken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep. *Dryden.*
2. To excite; to put in motion or action. *Prior.*
3. To bring to life again from the sleep of death. *Milton.*

WAKE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Tusser. Dryden. King.*
2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *a.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant. *Spenser. Crasshaw.*

WAKEFULNESS. *f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep. *Bacon.*
2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. a.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep. *Spenser.*
2. To excite to action. *Roscommon.*
3. To produce; to bring forth. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *f.* [*wall*, Sax. a web.] A rising part in cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealcan*, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.*
2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.
3. To move for exercise or amusement. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble.
5. To appear as a spectre. *Davies.*

6. To act on any occasion. *Ben Johnson.*
7. To be in motion. *Spenser.*

8. To act in sleep. *Shakespeare.*
9. To range; to move about. *Shakespeare.*

10. To move off. *Spenser.*
11. To act in any particular manner: as, to walk uprightly. *Deuteronomy.*

12. To travel. *Deuteronomy.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To pass through. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lead out for the sake of air or exercise.

WALK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise. *Milton.*
2. Gait; step; manner of moving. *Dryd.*

3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks. *Milton.*
4. An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.*
6. [*Turbo*, Latin.] A fith. *Ainsworth.*

7. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace or going of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'KER. *f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks. *Swift.*

WALKINGSTAFF. *f.* A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking. *Granville.*

WALL. *f.* [*wall*, Welsh; *wallum*, Latin; *wall*, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone carried upward, commonly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building. *Wotton.*
2. Fortification; works built for defence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To take the WALL. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with walls. *Dryden.*
2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*

WALLCRE'PER. *f.* A bird.

WA'LEET. *f.* [*peallian*, to travail, Sax.]

1. A bag, in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knapsack. *Addison.*
2. Any thing protuberant and swagging. *Shakespeare.*

WALLEY'ED. *a.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes. *Shakespeare.*

WALLFLOWER. *f.* See *STOCKGILLFLOWER*.

WALLFRUIT. *f.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. *Morimer.*

To WA'LLUP. *v. a.* [*pealan*, to boil, Sax.] To boil.

WA'LLHOUSE. *f.* [*cimex*, Latin.] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'LLUP. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; *palician*, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily. *Milton.*
2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy. *Knolles.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice. *South.*

WA'LLUP. *f.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling gait. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *f.* An herb.

WALLWORT. *f.* A plant, the same with dwarf elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT. *f.* [*palhinnus*, Saxon.] The species are, 1. The common walnut.

2. The large French walnut.
3. The thin-shelled walnut.
4. The double walnut.
5. The late ripe walnut.
6. The hard-shelled walnut.
7. The Virginian black walnut.
8. The Virginian black walnut, with the long furrowed fruit.
9. The hickory, or white Virginian walnut.
10. The small hickory, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

WALLPEPPER. *f.* Houseleek.

WA'LTRON. *f.* The sea-horse. *Woodw.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmulen*, Dutch.] To

W A N

To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *a.* [pann, Sax.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look. *Spenser. Suckling.*

WAN, for won. The old pret. of win. *Spenser.*

WAND. *f.* [*vaand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick or twig; a long rod. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

2. Any staff of authority or use. *Sidney. Milton.*

3. A charming rod. *Milton.*

WANDER. *v. n.* [*pan'djwan*, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. *Shakespeare. Hebrews.*

2. To deviate; to go astray. *Psalms.*

WANDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course. *Milton.*

WANDERER. *f.* [from *wander*.] Rover; Rambler. *Ben Johnson.*

WANDERING. *f.* [from *wander*.]

1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

WANE. *v. n.* [*paneon*, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. *Hakewill.*

2. To decline; to sink. *Shakesf. Rowe.*

WANE. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon. *Bacon.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension. *South.*

WANNED. *a.* [from *wan*.] Turned pale and faint coloured. *Shakespeare.*

WANNES. *f.* [from *wan*.] Paleness; languor.

WANT. *v. a.* [*pana*, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary. *Ecclus.*

2. To be defective in something. *Locke.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*

6. To wish for; to long for. *Shakesf.*

WANT. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent. *Milton. Denham.*

2. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*

3. To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT. *f.*

1. Need. *Milton.*

2. Deficiency. *Addison.*

3. The state of not having. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*

5. [*pan'd*, Saxon.] A mole.

WANTON. *a.*

1. Lascivious; libidinous. *Milton.*

W A R

2. Licentious; dissolute. *Shakesf. Roscom.*

3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shakespeare. Raleigh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*

5. Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milton.*

WANTON. *f.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger. *South.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shakespeare.*

3. A word of slight endearment. *Ben Johnson.*

To WANTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. *Orway.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY. *ad.* [from *wanton*.] Lasciviously; frolicsomely; gayly; sportively. *Dryden.*

WANTONNESS. *f.* [from *wanton*.]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Shakespeare.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles. Milton.*

WANTWIT. *f.* [*want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot. *Shakespeare.*

WANTY. *f.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse. *Tusser.*

WAPED. *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. *Shakespeare.*

WAPENTAKE. *f.* [from *wapen*, Saxon, and *take*.] *Wapentake* is what we call a hundred: upon a meeting they touched each other's weapons in token of their fidelity. Others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR. *f.* [*werre*, old Dutch.]

1. The exercise of violence under sovereign command. *Raleigh.*

2. The instruments of war in poetical language. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms.

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakespeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Tim.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. *Spenser. Daniel.*

To WARBLE. *v. a.* [*werwelin*, German.]

1. To quaver any sound. *Milton.*

2. To cause to quaver. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically. *Milton.*

To WARBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*

3. To sing. *Milton. Dryden. Pope.*

WARBLER.

W A R

WA'BLER. *f.* [from *warble*.] A finger; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *beavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *biberward*, this way; from *pearb*, Saxon.

To WARD. *v. a.* [*pearbian*, Sax. *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*
2. To defend; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct; to turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax. Daniel.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding. *Spenser. Dry.*
2. Garrison; those who are entrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Shakespeare.*

4. Fortrefs; strong hold.

5. District of a town. *Dryden.*

6. Custody; confinement. *Hooker.*

7. The part of a lock, which corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other. *Milton. Grew.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Drummond. Otway.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN. *f.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.

2. A head officer. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate of those havens in the east of England called the cinque ports, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt.

4. A large pear. *May. King.*

WA'RDER. *f.* [from *ward*.]

1. A keeper; a guard. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakespeare.*

WA'RDNOTE. *f.* [*pearb* and *mote*, or *gemot*, Saxon.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *f.* [*garderobe*, French.] A room where clothes are kept. *Spenser. Ad.*

WA'RDSHIP. *f.* [from *ward*.]

1. Guardianship. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore*. *Luke.*

WARE. *a.* [For this we commonly say *aware*.]

W A R

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against. *Matthew.*

2. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE. *f.* [*parin*, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch.] Commonly something to be sold. *Shakespeare. Ben Jonson.*

WA'REFUL. *a.* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *f.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *f.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of merchandise. *Locke. Addison.*

WA'RELESS. *a.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WA'RELY. *ad.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously. *Spenser.*

WA'RFARE. *f.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; military life. *Milton. Dryden. Atterbury. Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE. *a.* [*war* and *babils*.] Military; fit for war. *Spenser.*

WA'RILY. *ad.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought. *Hooker. South. Spratt.*

WA'RINESS. *f.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness. *Donne. Spratt.*

WARK. *f.* Building. *Spenser.*

WARLIKE. *a.* [*war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war. *Sidney. Phillips.*

2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WA'RLING. *f.* [from *war*.] One often quarrelled with.

WA'RLUCK. *f.* [*penlog*, Saxon.] A witch; a wizzard.

WARM. *a.* [*warm*, Goth. *pearw*, Sax. *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree. *Kings. Milton.*

2. Zealous; ardent. *Pope.*

3. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*

4. Busy in action. *Dryden.*

5. Fanciful; enthusiastick. *Locke.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Isaiab. Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *f.* [*warm* and *pan*.] A covered bras pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *f.* [*warm* and *stone*.] The warming stone is dug in Cornwall, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while. *Ray.*

WA'RMPLY. *ad.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly;

W A R

2. Eagerly; ardently. *Prior. Pope.*
- WA'RMNESS. } *f.* [from *warm*.]
- WARMTH. } *f.* [from *warm*.]
1. Gentle heat. *Shakespeare. Bacon. Addison.*
2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind. *Shakespeare. Spratt. Temple.*
3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm. *Temple.*
- To WARN. *v. a.* [*pæpnian*, Sax. *waernen*, Dutch.]
1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *Milton. South.*
2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken. *Acts. Dryden.*
3. To notify previously good or bad. *Dry.*
- WA'RNING. *f.* [from *warn*.]
1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*
2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent. *Dryden.*
- WARP. *f.* [*peapp*, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof. *Bacon.*
- To WARP. *v. n.* [*peoppan*, Sax. *werpen*, Dutch.] To change from the true situation of intestine motion; to change the position from one part to another. *Shak. Moxon.*
2. To lose its proper course or direction. *Shakespeare. Norris.*
3. To turn. *Milton.*
- To WARP. *v. a.*
1. To contract; to shrivel.
2. To turn aside from the true direction. *Dryden. Watts.*
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost: as,
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Though thou the waters *warp*.
- To WARRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.]
1. To support or maintain; to attest. *Hooker. Locke.*
2. To give authority. *Shakespeare.*
3. To justify. *South.*
4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure. *Sidney. Milton.*
5. To declare upon surety. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*
- WA'RRANT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A writ conferring some right or authority. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*
2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption. *Dryden.*
3. A justificatory commission or testimony. *Hooker. Raleigh. South.*
4. Right; regality. *Shakespeare.*
- WA'RRANTABLE. *a.* [from *warrant*.] Justifiable; defensible. *Brown. South.*
- WA'RRANTABLENESS. *f.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiableness. *Sidney.*
- WA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiably. *Wake.*

W A S

- WA'RRANTER. *f.* [from *warrant*.]
1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives security.
- WA'RRANTISE. *f.* [*warrantiso*, law Lat.] Authority; security. *Shakespeare.*
- WA'RRANTY. *f.* [*warrantia*, law Lat.]
1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs, for enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.*
2. Authority; justificatory mandate. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
3. Security. *Locke.*
- To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war*.] To make war upon. *Fairfax.*
- WARRE. *a.* [*pæpn*, Saxon.] Worse. *Spenser.*
- WA'RREN. *f.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Estrange.*
- WA'RRENER. *f.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.
- WA'RRIOUR. *f.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
- WART. *f.* [*peaprt*, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon.*
- WA'RTWORT. *f.* [*wart* and *wort*.] Spurge.
- WA'RTY. *a.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.
- WA'RWORN. *a.* [*war* and *worn*.] Worn with war. *Shakespeare.*
- WA'RY. *a.* [*pæpn*, Sax.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent. *Hooker. Daniel. Addison.*
- WAS. The preterite of *To BE*. *Genesis.*
- To WASH. *v. a.* [*waschen*, Saxon; *waschen*, Dutch.]
1. To cleanse by ablution. *Shakespeare. L'Estrange.*
2. To moisten.
3. To affect by ablution. *Acts. Taylor. Watts.*
4. To colour by washing. *Collier.*
- To WASH. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of ablution. *2. Kings. Pope.*
2. To cleanse clothes. *Shakespeare.*
- WASH. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer.*
2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shakespeare.*
3. A medical or cosmetick lotion. *Hudibras. South. Swift.*
4. A superficial stain or colour. *Collier.*
5. The seed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shakespeare.*
6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

W A S

WA'SHBALL. *f.* [*wash* and *ball.*] Ball made of soap. *Swift.*

WASHER. *f.* [*from wash.*] One that washes. *Shakespeare.*

WASHY. *a.* [*from wash.*]

1. Watry; damp.

2. Weak; not solid.

Wotton.

WASP. *f.* [*pearp*, Saxon; *vespa*, Latin; *guêpe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

Shakespeare. Drayton.

WA'SPISH. *a.* [*from wasp.*] Peevish; malignant; irritable. *Shakespeare. Stillingfleet.*

WA'SPISHLY. *ad.* [*from waspish.*] Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *f.* [*from waspish.*] Peevishness; irritability.

WASSAIL. *f.* [*from pæphæl*, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows.

2. A drunken bout.

Shakespeare.

WASSAILER. *f.* [*from wassail.*] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.

To WASTE. *v. a.* [*apertan*, Saxon; *wosten*, Dutch; *guflare*, Italian; *wastare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.

Dryden. Temple.

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously.

Hooker. Bacon.

3. To destroy; to desolate.

Milton. Dryden.

4. To wear out.

Milton.

5. To spend; to consume.

Milton.

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *a.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Destroyed; ruined. *Milton. Locke. Prior.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated.

Abbot.

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Milton.

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made.

5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

Dryden.

WASTE. *f.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; consumption, loss.

Hooker. Milton. Ray.

2. Useless expence.

Dryden. Watts.

3. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

Locke. Spenser.

4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

Milton. Waller. Smith.

5. Region ruined and deserted.

Dryden.

6. Mischief; destruction.

Shakespeare.

WASTEFUL. *a.* [*waste* and *full.*]

1. Destructive; ruinous.

Milton.

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

Shakespeare. Bacon.

W A T

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

Addison.

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

Spenser.

WASTEFULLY. *ad.* [*from wasteful.*]

With vain and dissolute consumption.

Dryden.

WASTEFULNESS. *f.* [*from wasteful.*]

Prodigality.

WASTENESS. *f.* [*from waste.*]

Desolation; solitude.

Spenser.

WASTER. *f.* [*from waste.*] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Ben Jonson.

WASTREL. *f.* [*from waste.*] Commons.

Carew.

WATCH. *f.* [*pæcte*, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

Addison.

3. Attention; close observation.

Shakespeare.

4. Guard; vigilant keep.

Spenser.

5. Watchman; men set to guard.

Spenser.

6. Place where a guard is set.

Shakespeare.

7. Post or office of a watchman.

Shakespeare.

8. A period of the night.

Dryden.

9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.

Hale.

To WATCH. *v. n.* [*pactan*, Saxon.]

1. Not to sleep; to wake.

Shakespeare. Ecclesi.

2. To keep guard.

Jer. Milton.

3. To look with expectation.

Psalms.

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.

Timothy.

5. To be cautiously observant.

Taylor.

6. To be insidiously attentive.

Milton.

To WATCH. *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep.

Milton.

2. To observe in ambush.

Walton. Milton.

3. To tend.

Broom.

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *f.* [*from watch.*]

1. One who watches.

Shakespeare.

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.

WA'ICHET. *a.* [*pæcēd*, Saxon.] Blue; pale blue.

Dryden.

WA'TCHFUL. *a.* [*watch* and *full.*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant.

Shakespeare. Revelations.

WA'TCHFULLY. *ad.* [*from watchful.*]

Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation.

Boyle.

WA'TCHFULNESS. *f.* [*from watchful.*]

1. Vigilance; head; suspicious attention; cautious regard.

Hamm. Arbuth. Watts.

2. Inability to sleep.

Arbuthnot.

WA'TCHHOUSE. *f.* [*watch* and *house.*]

Place where the watch is set.

Gay.

WA'TCHING. *f.* [*from watch.*] Inability to sleep.

Wise.

WA'TCHMAKER. *f.* [*watch* and *maker.*]

One

W A T

W A T

One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *f.* [*watch* and *man*.] Guard; centinel; one set to keep ward. *Bacon. Taylor.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *f.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which a centinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Donne. Milton. Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *f.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to the centinels to know their friends. *Spenser. Sandys.*

WATER. *f.* [*waeter*, Dutch; *waetn*, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste. It seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it. *Quincy. Shakespeare.*

2. The sea. *Common Prayer.*
3. Urine. *Shakespeare.*
4. To hold **WATER.** To be sound; to be tight. *L'Estrange.*
5. It is used for the lustre of diamond. *Shakespeare.*

6. **WATER** is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water: as, *water-spaniel*, *water-flood*, *water-courses*, *water-pots*, *water-fox*, *water-snakes*, *water-gods*, *water-newt*. *Sidney. Psalms. Isaiah.*

To **WA'TER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Temple.*
2. To supply with water for drink. *Knol.*
3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison.*
4. To diversify as with waves. *Locke.*

To **WA'TER.** *v. n.*
1. To shed moisture. *Shakef. South.*
2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Knolles.*
3. The mouth **WATERS.** The man longs. *Camden.*

WATERCOLOURS. *f.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; those they call *watercolours*. *Boyle.*

WATERCRESSES. *f.* [*sifymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. There are five species. *Miller.*

WATERER. *f.* [from *water*.] One who waters. *Carew.*

VOL. II,

WATERFALL. *f.* [*water* and *fall*.] Cataract; cascade. *Raleigh.*

WATERFOWL. *f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Hale.*

WATERGRUEL. *f.* [*water* and *gruel*.] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Locke.*

WATERINESS. *f.* [from *watery*.] Humidity; moisture. *Arbutnot.*

WATERISH. *a.* [from *water*.]
1. Resembling water. *Dryden.*
2. Moist; insipid. *Hale.*

WATERISHNESS. *f.* [from *waterish*.] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WATERLEAF. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLILLY. *f.* [*nymphaea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMAN. *f.* [*water* and *man*.] A ferryman; a boatman. *Dryden. Addison.*

WATERMARK. *f.* [*water* and *mark*.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*

WATERMELON. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMILL. *f.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*

WATERMINT. *f.* A plant.

WATERRADISH. *f.* A species of water cresses; *which see.*

WATERRAT. *f.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*

WATERROCKET. *f.*
1. A species of water-cresses.
2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

WATERVIOLET. *f.* [*bettonia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSAPPHIRE. *f.* The occidental sapphire, which is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWITH. *f.* [*water* and *with*.] A plant of Jamaica, growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or sap to the drouthy traveller. *Denham.*

WATERWORK. *f.* [*water* and *work*.] A play of fountains; any hydraulic performance. *Wilkins. Addison.*

WATERY. *a.* [from *water*.]
1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbutnot.*
2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water. *Milton.*

WATTLE. *f.* [from *wagbelen*, to shake, German.]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*

2. A hurdle.

To **WA'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*patelaz*, Sax.] To bind with twigs; to form by plating twigs. *Milton.*

6 U

WAVE,

W A Y

WAVE. *f.* [*pæge*, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow. *Wotton.*

2. Unevenness; inequality. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate. *Hooker.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.

2. To move loosely. *Milton.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

5. To put off; to decline. *Wotton.*

6. To put aside for the present. *Dryden.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [*pæpian*, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. *Shakef. Daniel. Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *f.* [from *waver*.] One unsettled and irresolute. *Shakespeare.*

WAVY. *a.* [from *wave*.]

1. Rising in waves. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

WAWES, or *waes.* *f.* For waves.

To WAWL. *v. n.* To cry; to howl. *Shak.*

WAX. *f.* [*pæxe*, Saxon; *wex*, Danish; *wacht*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees. *Roscommon.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. *More.*

To WAX. *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wex*, *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [*peaxan*, Saxon.]

1. To grow; to encrease; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

WA'XEN. *a.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.

WAY. *f.* [*pæg*, Saxon.]

1. The road in which one travels. *Prior.*

2. Broad road made for passengers. *Shakef.*

3. A length of journey. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life. *Spektator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given: he made way for me. *Temple.*

7. Local tendency. *Shakespeare.*

8. Course; regular progression. *Dryden.*

9. Vacancy made: the crowd gave way to the procession.

10. Situation where a thing may probably be found: things wanted are out of the way. *Taylor.*

11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating: company comes in my way when I should write. *Duppa.*

W E A

12. Tendency to any meaning, or act: his opinions tend the wrong way. *Atterb.*

13. Access; means of admittance: he made his way to the judge. *Raleigh.*

14. Sphere of observation: there have fallen in my way many learned men. *Tem.*

15. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step: which way will you prove it? *Dryden. Tillotson.*

16. Method; means of management: his way was to interest his friends in his success. *Daniel. South.*

17. Private determination: he follows his own way without hearing others. *B. J.*

18. Manner; mode: this is the present way of dress. *Sidney. Hooker. Addison.*

19. Method; manner of practice: his way is to rise early. *Sidney.*

20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action: he is very careful of his ways. *Bacon. Milton.*

21. Right method to act or know: this is the way to be wise. *Locke. Rowe.*

22. General scheme of acting; he went out of his way to effect this. *Clarissa.*

23. By the way. Without any necessary connection with the main design. *Bacon. Spektator.*

24. To go, or come one's way, or ways; to come along, or depart. *Shakef. L'Estr.*

WAYBREA'D. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WAYFARER. *f.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WAYFARINGTREE. *f.* [*wiburnum*, Lat.] A plant.

To WAY'LAY. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay*.] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush. *Bacon. Dryden.*

WAYLA'YER. *f.* [from *waylay*.] One who waits in ambush for another.

WAY'LESS. *a.* [from *way*.] Pathless; untracked. *Drayton.*

WAY'MARK. *f.* [*way* and *mark*.] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*

To WAY'MENT. *v. a.* [*pa*, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. *Spenser.*

WAY'WARD. *a.* Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious. *Sidney. Fairfax.*

WAY'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WAY'WARDNESS. *f.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*

WE. pronoun. [See I.] The plural of I.

WEAK. *a.* [*pæc*, Saxon; *wece*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not strong. *Milton. Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy. *Shakespeare.*

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound. *Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit. *Swift.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, weak tea.

W E A

7. Not powerful; not potent. *Swift.*
 8. Not well supported by argument. *Hooker.*
 9. Unfortified. *Addison.*
WEAKEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble. *Hooker. Ray.*
WEAKLING. *f.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature. *Shakespeare.*
WEAKLY. *ad.* [from *weak.*] Feebly; with want of strength. *Bacon. Dryden.*
WEAKLY. *a.* [from *weak.*] Not strong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*
WEAKNESS. *f.* [from *weak.*]
 1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness. *Rogers.*
 2. Want of power.
 3. Infirmary; unhealthiness. *Temple.*
 4. Want of cogency. *Tillotson.*
 5. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness. *Milton.*
 6. Defect; failing. *Bacon.*
 7. Want of powerful agency; want of necessary qualities: as, the *weakness* of a medicine.
WEAKSIDE. *f.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple.*
WEAL. *f.* [*pealan*, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.]
 1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state. *Shakespeare. Milton. Temple.*
 2. Republick; state; publick interest.
WEAL. *f.* [*palan*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe. *Donne.*
WEAL away. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*
WEALD. *Wald, Walt.* Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove from the Saxon *pealþ.* *Gibson.*
WEALTH. *f.* [*paleþ*, rich, Saxon.]
 1. Riches; money or precious goods. *Corbet. Dryden.*
 2. Prosperity. *Common Prayer.*
WEALTHILY. *ad.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly. *Shakespeare.*
WEALTHINESS. *f.* [from *wealthy.*] Richness.
WEALTHY. *a.* [from *wealthy.*] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenser. Shakef.*
To WEAN. *v. a.* [*penan*, Saxon.]
 1. To put from the breast; to abactate.
 2. To withdraw from any habit or desire. *Spenser. Stillingfleet.*
WEANEL.
WEANLING. } *f.* [from *wean.*]
 1. An animal newly weaned. *Milton.*
 2. A child newly weaned.
WEAPON. *f.* [*peapon*, Saxon.] Instrument of offence. *Shakespeare. Daniel.*
WEAPONED. *a.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furnished with arms. *Hayw.*
WEAPONLESS. *a.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*
WEAPONSAVE. *f.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*

W E A

- To WEAR.** *v. a.* preterite *wore*, participle *worn.* [*pepan*, Saxon.]
 1. To waste with use or time. *Peacbam.*
 2. To consume tediously. *Carew.*
 3. To carry appendant to the body: as, he *wears* silk. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.*
 5. To affect by degrees. *Locke.*
 6. *To WEAR out.* To harass. *Daniel.*
 7. *To WEAR out.* To waste or destroy by use. *Dryden.*
To WEAR. *v. n.*
 1. To be wasted with use or time. *Exodus.*
 2. To be tediously spent. *Milton.*
 3. To pass by degrees. *Rogers.*
WEAR. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hudibras.*
 2. [*pæp*, Saxon, a fen; *wâr*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up the water; often written *weir* or *wier.* *Walton.*
WEARD. *f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Sax. *pepnan*, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*
WEARER. *f.* [from *wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his person. *Addison.*
WEARING. *f.* [from *wear.*] Clothes. *Shakespeare.*
WEARINESS. *f.* [from *weary.*]
 1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour. *Hale.*
 2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude. *Clarendon.*
 3. Impatience of any thing.
 4. Tedioufness.
WEARISH. *a.* [I believe from *pæp*, Sax. a quagmire.] Boggy; watry. *Carew.*
WEARISOME. *a.* [from *weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness. *Denb.*
WEARISOMELY. *ad.* [from *wearisome.*] Tediously, so as to cause weariness. *Ral.*
WEARISOMENESS. *f.* [from *wearisome.*]
 1. The quality of tiring.
 2. The state of being easily tired. *Ascham.*
To WEARY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour. *Dryden. Addison.*
 2. To make impatient of continuance.
 3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome. *Milton.*
WEARY. *a.* [*pepæ*, Saxon; *waeren*, to tire, Dutch.]
 1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful. *Clarendon.*
 3. Desirous to discontinue. *Shakef.*
 4. Causing weariness; tiresome. *Shakef.*
WEASEL. *f.* [*pejel*, Sax. *wesjel*, Dut.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope.*
WEASAND. *f.* [*paen*, Sax.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted. *Spenser.*
WEATHER.

W E D

WEA'THER. *f.* [*peben*, Saxon.]

1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness. *L'Esfrange.*
2. The change of the state of the air. *Bacon.*

3. Tempest; storm. *Dryden.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air. *Spenser.*
2. To pass with difficulty. *Garth, Hale.*
3. **To WEA'THER a point.** To gain a point against the wind. *Addison.*
4. **To WEA'THER out.** To endure. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *a.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather. *Suckling.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *f.* [*weather* and *cock*.]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shews the point from which the wind blows. *Brown.*
2. Any thing fickle and inconstant. *Dryd.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds. *Carew.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *f.* [*weather* and *gage*.] Any thing that shews the weather. *Hudi.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *f.* [*weather* and *glass*.] A barometer. *Arbutnot. Bentley.*

WEATHERSPY. *f.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A star-gazer; an astrologer. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *a.* [*weather* and *wife*.] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *a.* [*weather*, and *wisen*, Dutch, to show.] Any thing that fore-shews the weather. *Derbam.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterite *wove*, *waved*; *part. pass. woven*, *weaved*. [*pefan*, Sax. *wesfan*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture. *Dryden.*
2. To unite by intermixture. *Addison.*
3. To interpose; to insert. *Shakes.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *f.* [from *weave*.] One who makes threads into cloth. *Shakespeare.*

WEA'VERFISH. *f.* [*araneus pifens*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

WEB. *f.* [*pebba*, Saxon.]

1. Texture; any thing woven. *Davies.*
2. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight. *Shakespeare.*

WE'BBED. *a.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film. *Derbam.*

WE'FOOTED. *a.* [*web* and *foot*.] Palmipedaceous; having films between the toes. *Roy.*

WE'BSTER. *f.* [*pebrene*, Sax.] A weaver. Obsolete. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [*pebian*, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
2. To join in marriage. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite for ever. *Shakespeare.*
4. To take for ever. *Clarendon.*
5. To unite by love or fondness. *Tillotson.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony. *Suckling.*

WE'DDING. *f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Graunt.*

WEDGE. *f.* [*vegge*, Danish; *wegge*, Dut.]

1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber. *Spenser. Arbuthnot.*
2. Any mass of metal. *Spenser. Johnson.*
3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milton.*

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with wedges.
2. To straiten with wedges.
3. To cleave with wedges.

WE'DLOCK. *f.* [*peb* and *lac*, Sax.] Marriage; matrimony. *Shakes. Cleveland.*

WE'DNESDAY. *f.* [*podenborg*, Saxon; *wonen day*, Dutch.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Wodin* or *Odin*. *Shakespeare.*

WEE. *a.* [*weeing*, Dutch.] Little; small. *Shakespeare.*

WEE'CHELM. *f.* A species of elm. *Bacon.*

WEED. *f.* [*peod*, Saxon.]

1. An herb noxious or useless. *Clarendon. Mortimer.*
2. [*peoda*, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit. *Sidney. Hooker.*

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants. *Bacon. Mortimer.*
2. To take away noxious plants. *Shakes.*
3. To free from any thing hurtful. *Howel.*
4. To root out vice. *Ascham. Locke.*

WE'EDER. *f.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakespeare.*

WE'EDHOOK. *f.* [*weed* and *hook*.] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated. *Tusser.*

WE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious. *Donne. Dryden.*

WE'EDY. *a.* [from *weed*.]

1. Consisting of weeds. *Shakespeare.*
2. Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*

WEEK. *f.* [*peoc*, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days. *Genesis.*

WE'EKDAY. *f.* Any day not Sunday.

WE'EKLY. *a.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

WE'EKLY. *ad.* [from *week*.] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *f.* [*pael*, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.
2. A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [*penan*, Sax.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Spenser. Shakespeare. Milton.*

To WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and *part. pass. wept*, *weeped*. [*peopan*, Saxon.]

W E I

1. To show sorrow by tears. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To shed tears from any passion. *Shakespeare.*
3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*
- TO WEEP. *v. a.*
 1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
 2. To shed moisture. *Pope.*
 3. To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*
- WE'PER. *f.* [from *weep.*]
 1. One who sheds tears; a mourner.
 2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
- WE'ERISH. *a.* Insipid; sour; furly. *Ascham.*

- TO WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot*, or *wote*. [*ptan*, Sax. *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. *Spenser. Prior.*
- WE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *weet.*] Unknowning.
- WE'EVIL. *f.* [*piſel*, Saxon; *wewel*, Dut.] A grub.
- WEFT. The old preterite and part. pass. from *To wave.* *Spenser.*
- WEFT. *f.* That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben Johnson.*
- WEFT. *f.* [*peſta*, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.
- WEFTAGE. *f.* [from *weft.*] Texture. *Grew.*

- TO WEIGH. *v. a.* [*pægan*, Saxon; *wayben*, Dutch.]
 1. To examine by the balance. *Milton.*
 2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*
 3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. *Shakespeare. Zechariah.*
 4. To raise; to take up the anchor. *Knolles.*
 5. To examine; to balance in the mind. *Clarendon.*
 6. To WEIGH down. To overbalance. *Daniel.*
 7. To WEIGH down. To overburden; to oppress with weight. *Dryden. Addison.*
- TO WEIGH. *v. n.*
 1. To have weight. *Brown.*
 2. To be considered as important. *Addison.*
 3. To raise the anchor. *Dryden.*
 4. To bear heavily; to press hard. *Shakespeare.*

- WEIGHED. *a.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced. *Bacon.*
- WEIGHER. *f.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.
- WEIGHT. *f.* [*piht*, Saxon.]
 1. Quantity measured by the balance. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*
 3. Ponderous mass. *Bacon.*

W E L

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.*
5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power. *Shakespeare.*
6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; value; consequence; moment. *Locke.*
- WE'IGHTILY. *ad.* [from *weighty.*]
 1. Heavily; ponderously.
 2. Solidly; importantly. *Broome.*
- WE'IGHTINESS. *f.* [from *weighty.*]
 1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.
 2. Solidity; force. *Locke.*
 3. Importance. *Hayward.*
- WE'IGHTLESS. *a.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*
- WE'IGHTY. *a.* [from *weight.*]
 1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*
 2. Important; momentous; efficacious. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
 3. Rigorous; severe. *Shakespeare.*
- WE'LAWAY. *interj.* Alas. *Spenser.*
- WELCOME. *a.* [*pilculme*, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]
 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; grateful; pleasing. *Ben Johnson. Locke.*
 2. To bid WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*
- WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of kind salutation used to a new comer. *Dryden.*
- WE'LCOME. *f.*
 1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Kind reception of a new comer. *Sidney. South.*
- TO WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness. *Bacon.*
- WE'LCOME to our house. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- WE'LCOMENESS. *f.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulness. *Boyle.*
- WE'LCOMER. *f.* [from *welcome.*] The saluter or receiver of a new comer. *Shakespeare.*
- WELD, or *Would*. *f.* Yellow weed, or dyers weed. *Miller.*
- TO WELD, for *To wield.* *Spenser.*
- TO WELD. *v. a.* To beat one mass of metal into another. *Moxon.*
- WE'LFARE. *f.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; success; prosperity. *Addison.*
- TO WELK. *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure. *Spenser.*
- WE'LKED. *a.* Wrinkled; wreathed. *Shakespeare.*
- WE'LKIN. *f.* [*pealcan*, to roll, or *pe-cen*, clouds, Sax.] The visible regions of the air. *Milton. Phillips.*
- WELL. *f.* [*pelle*, *pœll*, Saxon.]
 1. A spring; a fountain; a source. *Davies.*
 2. A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden.*
 3. The cavity in which stairs are placed. *To*

W E L

W E T

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan, Saxon.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

Spenser. Dryden.

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

Spenser.

WELL. *a.*

1. Not sick; not unhappy.

Shakespeare. Taylor.

2. Convenient; happy.

Spratt.

3. Being in favour.

Dryden.

4. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

Collier.

WELL. *ad.* [pell, Saxon; well, Dutch.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Prior.

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

Milton.

3. Skilfully; properly.

Wotton.

4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully.

Knolles.

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.

Bacon.

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

Bacon.

7. With praise; favourably.

Pope.

8. *As well as.* Together with; not less than.

Arbutnot.

9. *Well is him.* He is happy.

Eccl.

10. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almost.

Milton.

11. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY. *interject.* [A corruption of *wellaway.*] Alas.

WELLBEING. *f.* [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity.

Taylor.

WELLBORN. *a.* Not meanly descended.

Waller.

WELLBRE'D. *a.* [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite.

Roscommon.

WELLNATURED. *a.* [well and nature.] Good natured; kind.

WELLDONE. *interject.* A word of praise.

Matthew.

WELLFAVOURED. *a.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

Shakespeare.

WELLMET. *interj.* [well and met.] A term of salutation.

Shakespeare. Denham.

WELNIGH. *ad.* [well and nigh.] Almost.

Davies. Spratt.

WELSPENT. *a.* Passed with virtue.

Calamy.

WELLSRING. *f.* [pellgerppug, Sax.] Fountain; source.

Hooker.

WELLWILLER. *f.* [well and willer.] One who means kindly.

Sidney. Hooker.

WELLWISH. *f.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness.

Addison.

WELLWISHER. *f.* [from *wellwish.*] One who wishes the good of another.

Pope.

WELT. *f.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Ben Johnson.

To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.

To WELTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; welteren, Dutch.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

Milton. Dryden.

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

Ascham.

WEM. *f.* [pem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.

Brerewood.

WEN. *f.* [pen, Sax.] A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance.

Mora. Dryden.

WENCH. *f.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

Sidney. Donne.

2. A young woman in contempt.

Prior.

3. A strumpet.

Spektator.

WENCHER. *f.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

Grew.

To WEND. *v. n.* pret. *went.* [penban, Sax.]

1. To go; to pass to or from.

Arbutnot.

2. To turn round.

Raleigh.

WENNEL. *f.* An animal newly taken from the dam.

Tuffer.

WENNY. *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Wijeman.

WENT. pret. See **WEND** and **Go.**

WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep.*

Milton.

WERE. pret. of the verb to *be.*

Daniel.

WERE. *f.* A dam. See **WEAR.**

Sidney.

WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of to *be.*

Ben Johnson.

WERTH, Weorth, Wyrth. *f.* In the names of places, signify a farm, court or village, from the Saxon *peorðig.*

Gibson.

WE'SIL. *f.* See **WEASEL.**

Bacon.

WEST. *f.* [per, Saxon; west, Dutch.]

The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

Milton. Pope.

WEST. *a.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

Exodus. Numbers.

WEST. *ad.* To the west of any place.

Milton.

WESTERING. *a.* Passing to the west.

Milton.

WESTERLY. *a.* [from *west.*] Tending or being toward the west.

Graunt.

WESTERN. *a.* [from *west.*] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Spenser. Addison.

WESTWARD. *ad.* [percepand, Saxon.]

Toward the west.

Addison. Prior.

WESTWARDLY. *ad.* With tendency to the west.

Donne.

WET. *a.* [per, Saxon.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adhering.

Bacon.

2. Rainy; watery.

Dryden.

WET. *f.* Water; humidity; moisture.

Bacon. Evelyn.

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten.

Spenser. Milton.

2. To drench with drink.

Walton.

WETHER.

W H A

WE'THER. *f.* [*weden*, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.

WE'TNESS. *f.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture.

To WEX. *v. a.* To grow; to increase.

WE'ZAND. *f.* [See *WESAND*.] The wind-pipe.

WHALE. *f.* [*phale*, Saxon.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHA'LY. *a.* [See *WEAL*.] Marked in streaks.

WHAME. *f.* Burrel fly.

WHARF. *f.* [*warf*, Swedish; *werf*, Dut.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.

WHA'RFAGE. *f.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHAT. *pronoun.* [*hpæt*, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.]

1. That which: *what* he thinks, he speaks.

2. Which part: in ore the Metallist marks *what* is metal and *what* is earth.

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: I'll tell thee *what*.

4. Which of several: he is in doubt *what* purchase to make first.

5. An interjection by way of surprize of question: *What!* are you there?

6. *WHAT though.* *What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding.

7. *WHAT time, What day.* At the time when; on the day when.

8. Which of many; interrogatively: *what* colour do you like?

9. To how great a degree: *what* wise men were the counsellors.

10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part: he is overcome *what* with hunger, *what* with weariness.

11. *WHAT ho.* An interjection of calling.

WHA'TEVER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *soever*.]

WHA'TSO. }

WHA'TSOEVER. }

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically: I'll catch thee *whatsoever* thou art.

2. Any thing, be it what it will: *whatsoever* I lose, you win.

3. The same, be it this or that: *whatsoever* it was, it is still.

W H E

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that; *whatsoever* the moon beholds, is perishable.

WHEAL. *f.* [See *WEAL*.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT. *f.* [*hpeate*, Sax. *weyde*, Dut.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEA'TEN. *a.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

WHEA'TEAR. *f.* A small bird very delicate.

WHEA'TPLUM. *f.* A sort of plum.

To WHE'EDLE. *v. a.* To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL. *f.* [*hpeol*, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

2. A circular body.

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.

5. The instrument of spinning.

6. Rotation; revolution.

7. A compass about; a track approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL. *v. n.*

1. To move on wheels.

2. To turn on an axis.

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.

5. To fetch a compass.

6. To roll forward.

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW. *f.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER. *f.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT. *f.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY. *a.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [*hpeoron*, Sax.] To breathe with noise.

WHELT. *f.* [See *to WELK*.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.

2. A pustule.

To WHELM. *v. n.* [*aphelpan*, Saxon; *wilma*, Islandick.]

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.

2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP. *f.* [*welp*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.

2. The

W H E

2. The young of any beast of prey. *Donne.*
 3. A son. *Shakespeare.*
 4. A young man. *Ben. Johnson.*
To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. *Milton.*
WHEN. *ad.* [*wban*, Gothick; *hæenne*, Saxon; *wanneer*, Dutch.]
 1. At the time that; *when* I came, I saw him. *Camden. Addison.*
 2. At what time? *When* did you come? *Addison.*
 3. Which time. *Shakespeare.*
 4. At which time: the parliament met, *when* the king spoke thus. *Daniel.*
 5. After the time that: *when* one troop had given way, the rest fled. *Government of the Tongue.*
 6. At what particular time: he will be rich, but who knows *when*? *Milton.*
 7. **WHEN** *as.* At the time when; what time. *Milton.*
WHENCE. *ad.*
 1. From what place? *Prior.*
 2. From what person? *Dryden.*
 3. From what premises? *Milton.*
 4. From which place or person. *Arbutnot.*
 5. For which cause. *Locke.*
 6. From which source. *Locke.*
 7. From **WHENCE.** A vitious mode of speech. *Spenser.*
 8. Of **WHENCE.** Another barbarism. *Dryden.*
WHENCESOE'VER. *ad.* [*wbence* and *ever*.] From what place soever. *Locke.*
WHE'NEVER. } *ad.* At whatsoever
WHENSOE'VER. } time. *Locke. Rogers.*
WHERE. *ad.* [*hpen*, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]
 1. At which place or places: I came to a shade, *where* I reposed. *Sidney. Hooker.*
 2. At what place? *Where* is my sword?
 3. At the place in which: *where* I had found quiet, I fought it again. *Shakesf.*
 4. **Any WHERE.** At any place. *Burnet.*
 5. **WHERE**, like *here*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.
 6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenser.*
WHEREABOUT. *ad.* [*wbere* and *about*.]
 1. Near what place.
 2. Near which place. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*
WHEREA'S. *ad.* [*wbere* and *as*.]
 1. When on the contrary. *Spratt.*
 2. At which place. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The thing being so that: *whereas* he was once rich, he is now poor. *Baker.*
WHEREA'T. *ad.* [*wbere* and *at*.] At which. *Hooker.*
WHEREBY. *ad.* [*wbere* and *by*.] By which. *Hooker. Taylor.*
WHERE'VER. *ad.* [*wbere* and *ever*.] At whatsoever place. *Milton. Waller. Atterb.*

W H I

- WHE'REFORE.** *ad.* [*wbere* and *for*.]
 1. For which reason. *Hooker.*
 2. For what reason? *Shakespeare.*
WHEREIN. *ad.* [*wbere* and *in*.] In which; in what? *Bacon. Swift.*
WHEREINTO. *ad.* [*wbere* and *into*.] Into which. *Bacon. Woodward.*
WHERE'NESS. *f.* [*from wbers*.] Ubiquity. *Grew.*
WHEREOF. *ad.* [*wbere* and *of*.] Of which; of what? *Davies.*
WHEREON. *ad.* [*wbere* and *on*.] On which; on what? *Hooker. Milton.*
WHERE'SO. } *ad.* [*wbere* and *so*]
WHERE'SOE'VER. } *ever*.] In what place soever. *Spenser.*
WHERETO. } *ad.* [*wbere* and *to* or
WHEREUNTO. } *unto*.] To which; to what? *Hooker. Milton.*
WHEREUPON. *ad.* [*wbere* and *upon*.] Upon which. *Clarendon. Davies.*
WHEREWITH. } *ad.* [*wbere* and
WHEREWITHA'L. } *with*, or *withal*.] With which; with what? *Wycberly.*
To WHE'RRET. *v. a.*
 1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease.
 2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*
WHE'RRY. *f.* A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton.*
To WHET. *v. a.* [*hpettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Dutch.]
 1. To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle.*
 2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Knolles. Donne. Dryden.*
WHET. *f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. The act of sharpening.
 2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*
WHE'THER. *ad.* [*hæðen*, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other. *Hooker. South. Tillotson.*
WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two. *Matthew. Bentley.*
WHE'TSTONE. *f.* [*wbet* and *stone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp. *Hooker. Fairfax.*
WHE'TTER. *f.* [*from wbet*.] One that whets or sharpens. *More.*
WHEY. *f.* [*hpeæ*, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]
 1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. *Shakespeare. Harvey.*
 2. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Shakespeare.*
WHE'Y'EY. } *a.* [*from wbeey*.] Par-
WHE'YISH. } taking of whey; resem-
 bling whey. *Bacon. Phillips.*
WHICH. *pron.* [*hptlc*, Saxon; *welk*, Dut.]
 1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *Bacon. South.*
 2. It formerly was used for *who*, and re-
 lated

W H I

lated likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer. *Shakespeare.*
WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* [*whicb* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*
WHIFF. *f.* [*chwyrb*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakespeare.*
To WHIFFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Estrange. Watts.*
WHIFFLER. *f.* [from *whiffle.*]
 1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet. *Shakespeare.*
 2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spektator.*
WHIG. *f.* [*hpæg*, Saxon.]
 1. Whey. *Swift.*
 2. The name of a faction. *Swift.*
WHIGGISH. *a.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*
WHIGGISM. *f.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*
WHILE. *f.* [*weil*, German; *hpile*, Sax.] Time; space of time. *B. Johnson. Tillotson.*
WHILE. } *ad.* [*hpile*, Saxon.]
WHILES. }
WHILST. }
 1. During the time that. *Shakespeare.*
 2. As long as. *Watts.*
 3. At the same time that. *Decay of Piety.*
To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter. *Spektator.*
WHILERE. *ad.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago. *Raleigh.*
WHILOM. *ad.* [*hpilom*, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old. *Spenser. Milton.*
WHIM. *f.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice. *Swift.*
To WHIMPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, Germ.] To cry without any loud noise. *Roscoe.*
WHIMPLED. *a.* This word seems to mean distorted with crying. *Shakespeare.*
WHIMSEY. *f.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy. *L'Estrange. Prior. King.*
WHIMSICAL. *a.* [from *whimsy.*] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison.*
WHIN. *f.* [*chwyn*, Welsh.] A weed; furze. *Tusser. Bacon.*
To WHINE. *v. n.* [*panian*, Saxon; *weepen*, Dutch.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately. *Sidney. Suckling.*
WHINE. *f.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint. *South.*
To WHINNY. *v. n.* To make a noise like a horse or colt.
WHINYARD. *f.* A sword, in contempt. *Hudibras.*
To WHIP. *v. a.* [*hpæpan*, Sax. *wippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison.*
 2. To faw slightly. *Gay.*

W H I

3. To drive with lashes. *Shakesf. Locke.*
 4. To correct with lashes. *Smith.*
 5. To lash with sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
 6. To inwrap with thread. *Moxon.*
To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly. *L'Estrange. Swift.*
To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Estrange. Tatler.*
WHIP. *f.* [*hpæp*, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant. *Dryden. Pope.*
WHIPCORD. *f.* [*wbip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made. *Dryden.*
WHIPGRAFTING. *f.* *Whipgrafting* is thus performed: first, cut off the head of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and an half long, with a shoulder, but not deep, that it may rest on the top of the stock: the graft must be cut from the shouldering smooth and even, sloping by degrees, that the lower end be thin: place the shoulder on the head of the stock, and mark the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away so much of the stock as the graft did cover: place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the sap unite the one to the other; and bind them close together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax. *Mortimer.*
WHIPHAND. *f.* [*wbip* and *band.*] Advantage over. *Dryden.*
WHIPLASH. *f.* The lash or small end of a whip. *Tusser.*
WHIPPER. *f.* [from *wbip.*] One who punishes with whipping. *Shakespeare.*
WHIPPINGPOST. *f.* [*wbip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed. *Hudibras.*
WHIPSAW. *f.* [*wbip* and *saw.*] The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*
WHIPSTAFF. *f.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*
WHIPSTER. *f.* [from *wbip.*] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*
WHIPT. for *whipped.* *Tusser.*
To WHIRL. *v. a.* [*hpynkan*, Sax. *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly. *Dryden. Glanville.*
To WHIRL. *v. n.* To run round rapidly. *Spenser. Dryden. Smith.*
WHIRL. *f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden. Creech. Smith.*
 2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addison.*
WHIRL.

W H I

WHIRLBAT. *f.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

L'Estrange. Cresch.

WHIRLBONE. *f.* The patella. *Ainsworth.*

WHIRLIGIG. *f.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round. *Prior.*

WHIRLPIT. *f.* [*hpyrppole*, Saxon.]

WHIRLPOOL. *f.* A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex. *Sandys. Bentley.*

WHIRLWIND. *f.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*

WHIRRING. *a.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it; as, the *whirring* pheasant. *Pope.*

WHISK. *f.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. A small besom, or brush. *Boyle. Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress. *Child.*

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. To sweep with a small besom.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps. *Hudibras.*

WHISKER. *f.* [*from whisk.*] The hair growing on the cheek, unshaven; the mustachio. *Pope.*

To WHISPER. *v. n.* [*wisperen*, Dutch.]

To speak with a low voice. *Sidney. Swift.*

To WHISPER. *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice. *Shakespeare. Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt secretly. *Shakespeare.*

WHISPER. *f.* [*from the verb.*] A low soft voice. *South.*

WHISPERER. *f.* [*from whisper.*]

1. One that speaks low.

2. A private talker. *Bacon.*

WHIST.

1. Are silent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Still; silent. *Milton.*

3. Be still.

WHIST. *f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence. *Swift.*

To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [*hpyrtlan*, Saxon.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.

3. To sound shrill. *Dryden. Pope.*

To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle. *South.*

WHISTLE. *f.* [*hpyrtle*, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.*

2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.

3. The mouth; the organ of whistling. *Walton.*

W H I

4. A small wind instrument. *Sidney.*

5. The noise of winds.

6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

WHISTLER. *f.* [*from whistle.*] One who whistles. *Addison.*

WHIT. *f.* [*piht*, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Sidney. Davies. Tillson.*

WHITE. *a.* [*hpit*, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy. *Newton.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shakespeare.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence. *Milton.*

4. Grey with age. *Shakespeare.*

5. Pure; unblemished. *Pope.*

WHITE. *f.*

1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot. *Dryden. Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of eggs. *Boyle.*

4. The white part of the eye. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]

To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*

WHITELEAD. *f.* *White-lead* is made by

sheet-lead cut into long slips: they make it

up into rolls, but so that a small distance

may remain between every spiral revolution.

These rolls are put into earthen

pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink

down above half way. These pots have

each of them very sharp vinegar in the bot-

tom, as full as almost to touch the lead.

The pot is covered up close, for a certain

time; in which the corrosive fumes of the

vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead

into a mere white calx. *Quincy.*

WHITELY. *a.* [*from white.*] Coming

near to white. *Southern.*

WHITEMEAT. *f.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food

made of milk. *Spenser.*

To WHITEN. *v. a.* [*from white.*] To

make white. *Temple.*

To WHITEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*

WHITENER. *f.* [*from whiten.*] One who

makes any thing white.

WHITENESS. *f.* [*from white.*]

1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*

2. Paleness. *Shakespeare.*

3. Purity; cleanness. *Dryden.*

WHITEPOT. *f.* A kind of food. *King.*

WHITETHORN. *f.* A species of thorn. *Boyle.*

WHITEWASH. *f.* [*white* and *wash*] A

wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.*

WHITE.

W H I

W H Y

WHITTEWINE. *f.* [*white* and *wine*.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiseman.*

WHITHER. *a.* [*hpyðer*, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.
2. To what place: absolutely. *Milton.*
3. To which place: relatively. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree? *Ben Johnson.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *ad.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatsoever place. *Taylor.*

WHITTING. *f.* [*whitting*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Latin.]

1. A small sea-fish. *Carew.*
2. A soft chalk. [*from white*.] *Boyle.*

WHITISH. *a.* [*from white*.] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHITISHNESS. *f.* [*from whitish*.] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHIT'LEATHER. *f.* [*white* and *leather*.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Chapman.*

WHIT'LOW. *f.* [*hpyt*, Saxon, and *low*, a wolf. *Skinner.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiseman.*

WHIT'SOUR. *f.* A kind of apple. See **APPLE.**

WHIT'STER. or *Whiter*, *f.* [*from white*.] A whiteness. *Shakespeare.*

WHIT'SUNTIDE. *f.* [*white* and *Sunday*; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew.*

WHIT'TENTREE. *f.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHIT'TLE. *f.* [*hpytel*, Saxon.]

1. A white dress for a woman.
2. A knife. *Ben Johnson.*

To WHIT'TLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cut with a knife. *Hakevill.*

To WHIZ. *v. a.* To make a loud humming noise. *Shakespeare.*

WHO. *pronoun.* [*hpa*, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbt. Locke.*
2. As *who* should say, elliptically for as *one who* should say. *Collier.*

WHO'E'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception. *Spenser. Pope.*

WHOLE. *a.* [*palg*, Saxon; *beal*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all. *Shakespeare.*
2. Uninjured; unimpaired. *Samuel.*
3. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Jos.*

WHOLE. *f.* The totality; no part omitted. *Ecclus. Broome.*

WHO'LESALE. *f.* [*whole* and *sale*.] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. *Addison. Watts.*

WHO'LESOME. *a.* [*beefsam*, Dutch.]

1. Sound. *Shakespeare.*
2. Contributing to health.

3. Preserving; salutary. *Psalms.*
4. Kindly; pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [*from wholesome*.] Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *f.* [*from wholesome*.]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. *Graunt. Addison.*
2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *ad.* [*from whole*.]

1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural. *Locke.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pron.* [*who* and *soever*.] Any without exception. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *f.* Hubbub. *Shakespeare.*

WHOOOP. *f.* See **HOOP.**

1. A shout of pursuit. *Hudib. Addison.*
2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *DiG.*

To WHOOOP. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To shout with malignity. *Shakespeare.*

To WHOOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *f.* [*hop*, Saxon; *boere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet. *Ben Johnson.*
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden. Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHO'REDOM. *f.* [*from whore*.] Fornication. *Hale.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *f.* [*whore* and *mas-*
WHOREMO'NGER. } *ter* or *monger*.]

One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'RESON. *f.* [*whore* and *son*.] A bastard. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'RISH. *a.* [*from whore*.] Uncaste; incontinent. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'R'TLEBERRY. *f.* [*heortberrin*, Saxon.] Bilberry. *Miller.*

WHOSE.

1. Genitive of *who*. *Shakespeare.*
2. Genitive of *which*. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *so-*
WHOSOE'VER. } *ever*.] Any, without restriction. *Bacon. Milton. South.*

WHURT. *f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*

WHY. *ad.* [*hpi*, *ponhpi*, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively. *Swift.*
2. For which reason. Relatively. *Boyle.*
3. For what reason. Relatively. *Shakespeare.*
4. It is sometimes used emphatically. *Shakespeare.*

WHYNOT. *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WIC. *Wick.* Comes from the Saxon *wic*, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson.*

WICK. *f.* [*peoce*, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Shakespeare. Digby.*

WICKED. *a.*

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame. *Shakespeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

WICKEDLY. *ad.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly. *B. Johnson. Clarendon.*

WICKEDNESS. *f.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

WICKER. *a.* Made of small sticks. *Spenser.*

WICKET. *f.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guicket*, French; *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate. *Spenser. Davies. Milton. Dryden. Swift.*

WIDE. *a.* [*puce*, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree; as, three inches wide.

3. Deviating; remote. *Raleigh. Hamm.*

WIDE. *ad.*

1. At a distance. *Temple.*

2. With great extent. *Milton.*

WIDELY. *ad.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far. *Locke.*

To WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend. *Shakespeare.*

To WIDEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself. *Locke.*

WIDENESS. *f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*

WIDGEON. *f.* A water fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large. *Carew.*

WIDOW. *f.* [*widow*, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch.] A woman whose husband is dead. *Shakespeare. Sandys.*

To WIDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deprive of a husband. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good. *Dryden. Phillips.*

WIDOWER. *f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife. *Sidney. Shakes. Esdr.*

WIDOWHOOD. *f.* [from *widow*.]

1. The state of a widow.

Sidney. Spenser. Carew. Wotton. Milton.

2. Estate settled on a widow. *Shakespeare.*

WIDOWHUNTER. *f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addison.*

WIDOWMAKER. *f.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their husbands. *Shakespeare.*

WIDOW-WAIL. *f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.

WIDTH. *f.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideness. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [*pealban*, Saxon.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy. *Milton. Waller. Dryden.*

WIELDY. *a.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.

WIERY. *a.* [from *wire*.]

1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*. *Donne.*

2. Drawn into wire. *Peacbam.*

3. Wet; wearish; moist. *Shakespeare.*

WIFE. *f.* plural *wives*. [*wif*, Saxon; *wif*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband.

Shakespeare. Milton.

2. It is used for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*

WIG. *f.* Being a termination in the names of men signifies war, or else a heroic, from *wiga*, Saxon. *Gibson.*

WIG. *f.* [Contracted from *periwig*.]

1. False hair worn on the head. *Swift.*

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *f.* [*piht*, Saxon.] A person; a being. *Davies. Milton. Addison.*

WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble. *Spenser.*

WIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenser.*

WILD. *a.* [*wild*, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestic. *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer. Grew.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.

4. Savage; uncivilized.

Shakespeare. Bacon. Waller.

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

6. Distracted; amazed. *Addison.*

7. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*

8. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*

9. Inordinate; loose. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

10. Uncouth; strange. *Shakespeare.*

11. Done or made without any consistent order or plan. *Milton. Woodward.*

12. Merely imaginary. *Swift.*

WILD. *f.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Dryden. Addison. Pope.*

WILD Basil. *f.* [*acinus*, Latin.] A plant.

WILD Cucumber. *f.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Olive. *f.* [*oleagnus*, Latin, from *olea*, an olive, and *agos*, *witex*.] A plant. *Miller.*

To

W I L

W I M

WILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.
Dryden. Pope.

WILDERNESS. *f.* [from *wild.*]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.
Spenser. Waller.

2. The state of being wild or disorderly.
Milton.

WILDFIRE. *f.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to fire, and hard to be extinguished.
Shakespeare.

WILDGOOSECHASE. *f.* A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.
L'Estr.

WYLDING. *f.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild four apple.
Pbills.

WILDLY. *ad.* [from *wild.*]

1. Without cultivation.
More.

2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.
Shakespeare.

3. Without attention; without judgment.
Shakespeare.

4. Irregularly.
Dryden.

WILDNESS. *f.* [from *wild.*]

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.
Bacon.

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.
Shakespeare.

3. Savageness; brutality.
Sidney. Prior.

4. Uncultivated state.
Dryden.

5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.
Watts.

6. Alienation of mind.
Shakespeare.

WILDSERVICE. *f.* [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant.

WILE. *f.* [*pile*, Sax.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem.
Daniel. Roscommon.

WILFUL. *a.* [*will* and *full.*]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

2. Done or suffered by design.
Milton. Dryden.

WILFULLY. *ad.* [from *wilful.*]

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.
Sidney. Tillot.

2. By design; on purpose.
Hammond. Bp. Taylor.

WILFULNESS. *f.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
Hooker. Shakespeare.

WILILY. *ad.* [from *wily.*] By stratagem; fraudulently.
Jos.

WILINESS. *f.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.
Psalms. Horvel.

WILL. *f.* [*palla*, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. Choice; arbitrary determination.
Locke. Hooker.

2. Discretion; choice.
Pope.

3. Command; direction.
Ecclus.

4. Disposition; inclination; desire.
Shakespeare. Drummond.

5. Power; government.

6. Divine determination.
Shakespeare.

7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.
Stephens.

8. Good WILL. Favour; kindness.
Shakespeare.

9. Good WILL. Right intention.

10. Ill WILL. Malice; malignity.

11. Will with a wisp, Jack with a lantern. Will with a wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a bright light; at other times more obscure and of a purple colour. At hand, it shines less than at a distance. They are more frequent in places unctuous, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, at the height of about six feet. They follow those that run, and fly from those that follow. Some that have been caught consist of a shining, viscous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, raised from putrefied plants or carcasses.

WILL. *v. a.* [*willan*, Gothick; *willan*, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done.
Hooker. Hammond.

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.
Shakespeare.

3. To command; to direct.
Hooker. Shakes. Knolles. Clarend. Dryden.

4. It is one of the signs of the future tense, WILLI and VILI, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified many.
Gibson.

WILLING. *a.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing.
Bentley.

2. Pleased; desirous.

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.
Exodus.

4. Ready; complying.
Hooker. Milton.

5. Chosen.
Milton.

6. Spontaneous.
Dryden.

7. Consenting.
Milton.

WILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *willing.*]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.
Hooker. Milton.

2. By one's own desire.
Addison.

WILLINGNESS. *f.* [from *willing.*] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
Calamy.

WILLOW. *f.* [*pelie*, Saxon; *gawilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
Shakespeare.

WILLOWISH. *a.* Resembling the colour of willow.

WILLOWWORT. *f.* A plant.
Miller.

WILY. *a.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem.
Spenser. South.

WIMBLE. *f.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMBLE.

WIN

- WIMBLE.** *a.* Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
WIMPLE. *f.* [*guimpe*, French.] A hood; a veil. *Bible.*
To WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenser.*
To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [*pinna*, Saxon; *winn*, Dutch.]
 1. To obtain by conquest. *Knolles. Milton. Dryden.*
 2. To gain the victory in a contest. *Denham.*
 3. To gain something withheld. *Pope.*
 4. To obtain by any means. *Sidney.*
 5. To gain by play. *Addison.*
 6. To gain by persuasion. *Milton.*
 7. To gain by courtship. *Shakesf. Gay.*
To WIN. *v. n.*
 1. To gain the victory. *Milton.*
 2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*
 3. To gain ground. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shakespeare.*
To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakespeare. Ben Johnson.*
WINCH. *f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortimer.*
To WINCH. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shakespeare. Hudibras.*
WINCOPIPE. *f.* A small red flower in the stubble fields. *Bacon.*
WIND. *f.* [*pinde*, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch.]
 1. *Wind* is when air moves from the place it is in to any other, with an impetus sensible to us, wherefore it was called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air. *Muschenbroek.*
 2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Breath; power or act of respiration. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Air caused by any action. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 5. Breath modulated by an instrument. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 6. Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.*
 7. Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.*
 8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*
 9. *Down the WIND.* To go; to decay. *L'Estrange.*
 10. *To take or have the WIND.* To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*
To WIND. *v. a.* [*windan*, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch.]
 1. To blow; to sound by inflation. *Spenser. Dryden.*
 2. To turn round; to twist. *Bacon. Wotton.*

WIN

3. To regulate in action.
- Shakespeare. Hudibras.*
-
4. To nose; to follow by scent.
- Hudibras.*
-
5. To turn by shifts or expedients.
- Shakesf.*
-
6. To introduce by insinuation.
- Addison.*
-
7. To change.
- Shakespeare.*
-
8. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.
- Clarendon.*
-
- 9.
- To WIND out.*
- To extricate.
- Locke.*
-
- 10.
- To WIND up.*
- To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread.
- Shakespeare.*
-
- 11.
- To WIND up.*
- To convolve the spring.
- Hayward.*
-
- 12.
- To WIND up.*
- To raise by degrees.
- Waller.*
-
- 13.
- To WIND up.*
- To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.
- Waller.*
-
- To WIND.**
- v. n.*
-
1. To turn; to change.
- Dryden.*
-
2. To turn; to be convolved.
- Moscon.*
-
3. To move round.
- Denham.*
-
4. To proceed in flexures.
- Shakesf. Mill.*
-
5. To be extricated; to be disentangled.
- Milton.*
-
- WINDBOUND.**
- a.*
- [
- wind and bound*
- .] Confin'd by contrary winds.
- Spektator.*
-
- WINDEGG.**
- f.*
- An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.
- Brown.*
-
- WINDER.**
- f.*
- [
- from wind*
- .]
-
1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round.
- Swift.*
-
2. A plant that twists itself round others.
- Bacon.*
-
- WINDFALL.**
- f.*
- [
- wind and fall*
- .] Fruit blown down from the tree.
- Evelyn.*
-
- WINDFLOWER.**
- f.*
- The anemone.
-
- WINDGALL.**
- f.*
- Windgalls*
- are soft, flatulent tumours, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and in hard ways make a horse to halt.
- Farrier's Dict.*
-
- WINDGUN.**
- f.*
- [
- wind and gun*
- .] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.
- Wilkins.*
-
- WINDINESS.**
- f.*
- [
- from windy*
- .]
-
1. Funnels of wind; flatulence.
- Floyer.*
-
2. Tendency to generate wind.
- Bacon.*
-
3. Tumour; puffiness.
- Brerewood.*
-
- WINDING.**
- f.*
- [
- from wind*
- .] Flexure; meander.
- Addison.*
-
- WINDINGSHEET.**
- f.*
- [
- wind and sheet*
- .] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.
- Shakespeare. Bacon.*
-
- WINDLASS.**
- f.*
- [
- wind and lace*
- .]
-
1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder.
- Shakespeare.*
-
2. A handle by which any thing is turned.
- WINDLE.*

WIN

- WINDLE.** *f.* [from *to wind.*] A spindle.
- WINDMILL.** *f.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind. *Waller. Wilkins.*
- WINDOW.** *f.* [*windue*, Danish.]
1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Spenser. Swift.*
 2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture. *Newton.*
 3. Lines crossing each other. *King.*
 4. An aperture resembling a window.
- To WINDOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with windows. *Wolton.*
 2. To place at a window. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To break into openings. *Shakespeare.*
- WINDPIPE.** *f.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage of the breath. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*
- WINDWARD.** *ad.* [from *wind.*] Toward the wind.
- WINDY.** *a.* [from *wind.*]
1. Consisting of wind. *Bacon.*
 2. Next the wind. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Empty; airy. *Milton. South.*
 4. Tempestuous; molested with wind. *Milton. South.*
 5. Puffy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*
- WINE.** *f.* [*pin*, Saxon; *winn*, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape. *Chronicle. Isaiah. Jof. Sandys.*
 2. Preparation of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wine.*
- WING.** *f.* [*gehping*, Sax. *winge*, Danish.]
1. The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sidney. Tupper.*
 2. A fan to winnow. *Shakes.*
 3. Flight; passage by the wing. *Shakespeare.*
 4. The motive of flight. *Shakespeare.*
 5. The side bodies of an army. *Knolles. Dryden.*
 6. Any side piece. *Mortimer.*
- To WING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope.*
 2. To supply with side bodies. *Shakes.*
- To WING.** *v. n.* To pass by flight. *Shakespeare. Prior.*
- WINGED.** *a.* [from *wing.*] Furnished with wings; flying; swift; rapid. *Milton. Waller.*
- WINGEDPEA.** *f.* [*ochrus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
- WINGSHELL.** *f.* [*wing* and *shell.*] The shell that covers the wings of insects. *Grew.*
- WINGY.** *a.* [from *wing.*] Having wings. *Addison.*
- To WINK.** *v. n.* [*pintran*, Saxon; *winken*, Dutch.]
1. To shut the eyes. *Shakes. Tillotson.*
 2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.*
 3. To close and exclude the light. *Dryden.*

WIP

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate. *Whitgift. Roscommon.*
 5. To be dim. *Dryden.*
- WINK.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of closing the eye. *Shakespeare. Donne. Temple.*
 2. A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney. Swift.*
- WINKER.** *f.* [from *wink.*] One who winks.
- WINKINGLY.** *ad.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almost closed. *Peacocks.*
- WINNER.** *f.* [from *win.*] One who wins. *Spenser. Temple.*
- WINNING.** *participial. a.* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming. *Milton.*
- WINNING.** *f.* [from *win.*] The sum won. *Addison.*
- To WINNOW.** *v. a.* [*pinbruan*, Saxon.]
1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milt.*
 3. To sift; to examine. *Dryden.*
 4. To separate; to part. *Shakespeare.*
- To WINNOW.** *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Ecclesi.*
- WINNOWER.** *f.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.
- WINTER.** *f.* [*pintran*, Saxon.] The cold season of the year. *Sidney. Pope.*
- To WINTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the winter. *Isaiah.*
- To WINTER.** *v. a.* To feed in the winter. *Temple.*
- WINTERBEATEN.** *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by severe weather. *Spenser.*
- WINTERCHERRY.** *f.* [*alkekenga*.] A plant.
- WINTERCITRON.** *f.* A sort of pear.
- WINTERGREEN.** *f.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant.
- WINTERLY.** *a.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Shakespeare.*
- WINTRY.** *a.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal. *Dryden.*
- WINY.** *a.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*
- To WIPE.** *v. a.* [*pipan*, Saxon.]
1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 2. To take away by friction. *D. of Pity.*
 3. To strike off gently. *Shakes. Milton.*
 4. To clear away. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenser.*
 6. To WIPE out. To efface. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
- WIPE.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. An act of cleansing.
 2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a sarcasm. *Swift.*
 3. A bird.

WIPER.

WIS

- WIPER.** *f.* [from *wipe*.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped. *Ben Johnson.*
- WIRE.** *f.* Metal drawn into slender threads. *Fairfax. Milton.*
- WIREDRAW.** *v. a.* [wire and draw.]
1. To spin into wire.
 2. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*
- WIREDRAWER.** *f.* [wire and draw.] One who spins wire. *Locke.*
- TO WIS.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wisft.* [*wysen*, Dutch.] To know. *Alscham.*
- WISDOM.** *f.* [wisdom, Saxon.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly. *Hooker.*
- WISE.** *a.* [wis, Saxon; *wis*, Dutch.]
1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge. *Romans.*
 2. Skilful; dexterous. *Tillotson.*
 3. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Grave; becoming a wise man. *Milton.*
- WISE.** *f.* [wise, Saxon; *wyse*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*. *Sidney. Dryden.*
- WISEACRE.** *f.* [*wiseggber*, Dutch.]
1. A wise or sententious man. Obsolete.
 2. A fool; a dunce. *Addison.*
- WISELY.** *ad.* [from *wise*.] Judiciously; prudently. *Milton. Rogers.*
- WISENESS.** *f.* [from *wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. *Spenser.*
- TO WISH.** *v. n.* [wiscan, Saxon.]
1. To have strong desire; to long. *Arbuth.*
 2. To be disposed, or inclined. *Addison.*
- TO WISH.** *v. a.*
1. To desire; to long for. *Sidney.*
 2. To recommend by wishing. *Shakes.*
 3. To imprecate. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To ask. *Clarendon.*
- WISH.** *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Longing desire. *Milton. South.*
 2. Thing desired. *Milton.*
 3. Desire expressed. *Pope.*
- WISHEDLY.** *ad.* [from *wished*.] According to desire. Not used. *Kaobles.*
- WISHER.** *f.* [from *wish*.]
1. One who longs.
 2. One who expresses wishes.
- WISHFUL.** *a.* [from *wish* and *full*.] Longing; showing desire. *Shakespeare.*
- WISHFULLY.** *ad.* [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.
- WISKET.** *f.* A basket.
- WISP.** *f.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*
- WIST.** pret. and part. of *wis*.
- WISTFUL.** *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.*
- WISTFULLY.** *ad.* [from *wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Madibras.*

WIT

- WISTLY.** *ad.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earnestly. *Shakespeare.*
- TO WIT.** *v. n.* [witan, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*
- WIT.** *f.* [wizepit, Saxon; from *witan*, to know.]
1. The intelligent powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellect, distinct from will.
 2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.
 3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy. *Ben Johnson. Spratt.*
 4. A man of fancy. *Dryden. Pope.*
 5. A man of genius. *Dryden. Pope.*
 6. Sense; judgment. *Daniel. B. Johnson.*
 7. In the plural. Sound mind. *Shakespeare. Tillotson.*
 8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expédients. *Hooker. Milton.*
- WITCRAFT.** *f.* [wit and craft.] Contrivance; invention. *Camden.*
- WITCRACKER.** *f.* [wit and cracker.] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shakes.*
- WITWORM.** *f.* [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit. *Ben Johnson.*
- WITCH.** *f.* [wicce, Saxon.]
1. A woman given to unlawful arts.
 2. A winding finious bank. *Spenser.*
- TO WITCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Spenser. Shakes.*
- WITCHCRAFT.** *f.* [witch and craft.] The practices of witches. *Denham.*
- WITCHERY.** *f.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*
- TO WITE.** *v. a.* [witan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.
- WITE.** *f.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*
- WITH.** *preposit.* [wið, Saxon.]
1. By. Noting the cause: sick with sorrow. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
 2. Noting the means: she won him with promises. *Dryden.*
 3. Noting the instrument: he was struck with a hailstone. *Rowe. Woodward.*
 4. On the side of; for: my friends are with the king. *Shakespeare.*
 5. In opposition to; in competition or contest: I will leap with you for a wager.
 6. Noting comparison; he is compared with his betters. *Sandys.*
 7. In society: it is difficult to live with bad men. *Stirling fleet.*
 8. In company of: you were with me when it was told. *Shakespeare.*
 9. In appendage; noting consequence or concomitance: my deed goes with my promise. *Locke.*
 10. In mutual dealing: the English trade with all mankind. *Shakespeare.*
 11. Noting connexion: there are always leaves with fruit. *Dryden.*
 12. Im-

WIT

12. Immediately after: he laughed, and
with that went away. *Sidney. Garth.*
13. Amongst: I went *with* the croud.
Bacon. Rymer.
14. Upon: my friend has great power *with*
me. *Addison.*
15. In consent: he served *with* Milo, and
with Milo he deserted. *Pope.*
16. Not without.

WITHAL. *ad.* [*with* and *all*.]

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the
same time. *Hooker. Shakespeare. Davies.*
Milton. South. Dryden.
2. It is sometimes used by writers where
we now use *with*. *Daniel. Tillotson.*
To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*.]
1. To take back; to deprive of. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire.
Broome.

To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* To retire; to re-
treat. *Milton. Tatler.*

WITHDRAWINGROOM. *f.* [*withdraw*
and *room*.] Room behind another room for
retirement. *Mortimer.*

- WITHE. *f.*
1. A willow twig. *Bacon.*
2. A band, properly a band of twigs.
Mortimer.

To WITHER. *v. n.* [*weððeþeþ*, Saxon.]
1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.
Hooker. South.

2. To waste or pine away. *Temple.*
3. To lose or want animal moisture.
Dryden.

- To WITHER. *v. a.*
1. To make to fade. *James.*
2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.
Shakespeare. Milton.

WITHEREDNESS. *f.* [*from withered*.]
The state of being withered; marcidness.
Mortimer.

WITHERBAND. *f.* A piece of iron, laid
under a saddle, about four fingers above
the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces
of wood tight.

WITHERS. *f.* Is the joining of the shoul-
der-bones at the bottom of the neck and
mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

WITHERRUNG. *f.* An injury caused by
a saddle, when the bows, being too wide,
bruise the flesh against the second and third
vertebræ of the back, which forms that
prominence that rises above the shoulders.
Farrier's Dict.

To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*.]
Withheld, or *withbolden*, pret. and part.

1. To restrain; to keep from actions; to
hold back. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. To keep back; to refuse. *Hooker.*

WITHOLDEN, part. pass. of *withbold*.
Spelman.

WIT

WITHHOLD. *f.* [*from withbold*.] He
who withholds.

WITHIN. *prep.* [*wiðinnan*, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of; not without.
Spratt. Tillotson.
2. In the compass of; not beyond; used
both of place and time. *Wotton.*
3. Not longer ago than. *Shakespeare.*
4. Into the reach of. *Orway.*
5. In the reach of. *Milton.*
6. Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*
7. Not exceeding. *Swift.*
8. In the inclosure of. *Bacon.*

WITHIN. *ad.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; inter-
nally. *Daniel.*
2. In the mind. *Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE. *ad.* [*witbin* and *side*.] In
the interior parts. *Sharp.*

WITHOUT. *prep.* [*wiðutan*, Saxon.]

1. Not with. *Hall.*
2. In a state of absence from. *Tatler.*
3. In the state of not having.

4. Beyond; not within the compass of:
buildings *without* the wall. *Bacon. Hammond.*
5. In the negation or omission of: *without*
peace there is no pleasure. *Burnet.*
6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the
help of: he was wise *without* experience. *Addison.*

7. On the outside of. *Bacon.*
8. Not within. *Dryden.*
9. With exemption from: this he might
do *without* loss. *Addison.*
Locke.

WITHOUT. *ad.*

1. Not on the inside. *Bacon. Grew.*
2. Out of doors. *Wotton.*
3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; ex-
cept. *Sidney.*

WITHOUTEN. *prep.* [*wiðutan*, Saxon.]
Without. *Spensers.*

To WITHSTAND. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand*.]
To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.
Sidney. Hooker.

WITHSTANDER. *f.* [*from withstand*.]
An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*

WITHY. *f.* [*wiðig*, Saxon.] Willow.

WITLESS. *a.* [*from wit*.] Wanting un-
derstanding. *Donne. Fairfax.*

WITLING. *f.* A pretender to wit; a man
of petty smartness. *Addison. Pope.*

WITNESS. *f.* [*pienette*, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.
Shakespeare. John.
2. One who gives testimony. *Geness.*
3. With a WITNESS. Effectually; to a
great degree. *Prior.*

To WITNESS. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To
attest. *Shakespeare. Donne.*

WOL

To WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony.

Sidney. Burnet.

WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

Milton.

WITSNA'PPER. *f.* [*wit* and *snap*.] One who affects repartee.

Shakespeare.

WITTED. *a.* [from *wit*.] Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

WITTICISM. *f.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit.

L'Estrange.

WITTIPLY. *ad.* [from *witty*.]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Dryden.

2. With flight of imagination.

B. J.

WITINESS. *f.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty.

Spenser.

WITTINGLY. *ad.* [*wit*, Sax. to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Hooker. West.

WITTOL. *f.* [*wit*, Sax.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented.

Cleveland.

WITTOLLY. *a.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly.

Shakespeare.

WITTY. *a.* [from *wit*.]

1. Judicious; ingenious.

Judith.

2. Full of imagination.

South.

3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.

Addison.

WITWAL. *f.* A bird.

Ainsworth.

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.

Shakespeare. Waller.

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

Shakespeare.

2. To take for a wife.

Shakespeare.

WIVELY. *ad.* [from *wives*.] Belonging to a wife.

Sidney.

WIVES. *f.* The plural of *wife*.

Spenser.

WIZARD. *f.* [from *wise*.] A conjurer; an inchanter.

Milton.

WO. *f.* [*pa*, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

Shakespeare. Milton. Pope.

2. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.

South.

WOAD. *f.* [*pad*, Sax.] A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours.

Miller.

WO'BEGONE. *f.* [*wo* and *begone*.] Lost in *wo*.

Shakespeare.

WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from **To WAFT.**

Shakespeare.

WO'FUL. *a.* [*wo* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

Sidney. Dryden.

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

Pope.

WO'FULLY. *ad.* [from *wo'ful*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt.

South.

WOLD. *f.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain

WON

open country; from the Saxon *wo*, a plain and a place without wood.

Gibson.

WOLF. *f.* [*palp*, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.

Shakespeare.

2. An eating ulcer.

Brown.

WO'LFDOG. *f.* [*wolf* and *dog*.]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.

Tickell.

2. A dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WO'LFISH. *a.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Shakespeare. L'Estrange.

WO'LFEBANE. *f.* [*wolf* and *bane*.] A poisonous plant; aconite.

Miller.

WO'LFMILK. *f.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

WO'LVISH. *a.* [of *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf.

Howel.

WO'MAN. *f.* [*pi*, man, *pim*, man, Saxon.]

1. The female of the human race.

Shakespeare. Orway.

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

Shakespeare.

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

Shakespeare.

WO'MANED. *a.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with a woman.

Shakespeare.

WOMANHATER. *f.* [*woman* and *bater*.] One that has an aversion for the female sex.

Swift.

WO'MANHOOD. } *f.* [from *woman*.] The } character and collective } qualities of a woman.

Spenser. Donne.

WO'MANISH. *a.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.

Sidney. Ascham.

To WO'MANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.

Sidney.

WOMANKI'ND. *f.* [*woman* and *kind*.] The female sex; the race of women.

Sidney. Swift.

WO'MANLY. *a.* [from *woman*.]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine.

Shakespeare. Donne.

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Arbutnot.

WO'MANLY. *ad.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *f.* [*wamba*, Goth. *pamb*, Saxon; *wæmb*, Islandick.]

1. The place of the fœtus in the mother.

Shakespeare. Addison.

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

Milton. Dryden.

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.

Shakespeare.

WO'MBY. *a.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.

Shakespeare.

WO'MEN. Plural of *woman*.

Milton.

WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win*.

Dryden.

To WON. *v. n.* [*punian*, Saxon; *women*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode.

Spenser. Fairfax.

WON.

W O O

WON. *f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [pundrian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished. *Spenser. South.*

WO'NDER. *f.* [pundon, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement. *Bacon.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing. *Carew.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Milton. Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *a.* [wonder and full.] Admirable; strange; astonishing. *Job. Milton. Shakespeare illustrated.*

WO'NDERFUL. *ad.* To a wonderful degree. *Chronicles.*

WO'NDERFULLY. *ad.* [from wonderful.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Bacon. Addison.*

WO'NDERMENT. *f.* [from wonder.] Astonishment; amazement. *Spenser.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *a.* [wonder and strike.] Amazed. *Dryden.*

WO'NDROUS. *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising. *Milton. Dryden.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *ad.* [from wondrous.] To a strange degree. *Shakes. Drayton.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* preterite and participle wont. [punian, Saxon; gewoonen, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Spenser. Bacon.*

WONT. *f.* Custom; habit; use. *Hooker. Milton.*

WO'N'T. A contraction of will not.

WO'NTED. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual. *Milton. Dryden.*

WO'NTEDNESS. *f.* [from wonted.] State of being accustomed to. *King Charles.*

WO'NTLESS. *a.* [from wont.] Unaccustomed; unusual. *Spenser.*

To WOO. *v. a.* [apogod, courted, Sax.]

1. To court; to sue to for love. *Shakespeare. Prior. Pope.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*

To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *a.* [woods, Gothick; pod, Saxon; wood, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging.

WOOD. *f.* [pude, Saxon; woud, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick plantation of trees. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. The substance of trees; timber. *Boyle.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *f.* A plant.

WOODBIND. } *f.* [pu'bind, Sax.] Ho-

WOODBINE. } neyluckle. *Shak. Peach.*

WOODCOCK. *f.* [pobucoc, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill: his food is not known. *Shakespeare.*

W O O

WOO'DED. *a.* [from wood.] Supplied with wood. *Arbutnot.*

WOO'DDRINK. *f.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as saffatras. *Floyer.*

WOO'DEN. *a.* [from wood.]

1. Ligneous; made of wood. *Shakespeare.*

2. Clumsy; awkward. *Collins.*

WOODFRETTER. *f.* [teres, Latin.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

WOODHOLE. *f.* [wood and bole.] Place where wood is laid up. *Phillips.*

WOODLAND. *f.* [wood and land.] Woods; ground covered with woods. *Dryden. Locke. Fenton.*

WOODLARK. *f.* A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE. *f.* [wood and louse.] An insect. Notwithstanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs: it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill. Swift.*

WOODMAN. *f.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter. *Sidney. Pope.*

WOODMONGER. *f.* [wood and monger.] A woodseller.

WOODNOTE. *f.* Wild musick. *Milton.*

WOODNY'MPH. *f.* [wood and nymph.] Dryad. *Milton.*

WOODOFFERING. *f.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nebemiah.*

WOODPECKER. *f.* [wood and peck; picus martius, Lat.] A bird. The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, or at its sharp horny bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end, the better to stab and draw maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOODPIGEON, or Woodculver. *f.* A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF. *f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOODSARE. *f.* A kind of spittle, found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOODSERE. *f.* [wood and sere.] The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.*

WOODSORREL. *f.* [oxys, Lat.] A plant.

WOODWARD. *f.* [wood and ward.] A forester.

WOODY. *a.* [from wood.]

1. Abounding with wood. *Milton. Addison.*

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood. *Grew. Locke.*

3. Relating to woods. *Spenser.*

WOOPER. *f.* [from woe.] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*

WOOF. *f.* [from wove.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth. *Milton. Pope.*

WOOLINGLY.

W O R

WOO'INGLY. *ad.* [from *wooing*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay. *Shakespeare.*

WOOL. *f.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

2. Any short thick hair. *Shakespeare.*

WO'OLFEL. *f.* [*wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WO'OLLEN. *a.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

WO'OLLEN. *f.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras. Swift.*

WO'OLPACK. } *f.* [*wool*, *pack*, and
WO'OLSACK. } *jack*.]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleveland.*

WO'OLWARD. *ad.* [*wool* and *ward*.] In wool. *Shakespeare.*

WO'OLLY. *a.* [from *wool*.]

1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

2. Resembling wool. *Shakesf. Phillips.*

WORD. *f.* [*word*, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. A short discourse. *South. Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse. *Shakesf. Denham.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention. *Shakespeare.*

5. Language. *Shakespeare. Clarendon.*

6. Promise. *Dryden. Shakespeare.*

7. Signal; token. *Shakespeare.*

8. Account; tydings; message. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

9. Declaration. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety. Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God. *Whitgift.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute. *L'Estrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words. *South. Addison.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear*. *Dryden. Rowe.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [*weorcan*, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travel; to toil. *Shakespeare. Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations. *Samuel.*

4. To act as a manufacturer. *Isaiah.*

5. To ferment. *Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect. *Romans. Bacon. Clarendon.*

7. To obtain by diligence. *Samuel.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Brown. Grew.*

9. To act as on an object. *L'Estrange. Swift.*

10. To make way. *Milton.*

11. To be tossed or agitated. *Addison.*

To WORK. *v. a.*

1. To make by degrees. *Milton. Addison.*

2. To labour; to manufacture. *Raleigh. Taylor.*

3. To bring by action into any state. *Addison.*

4. To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon.*

5. To produce; to effect. *Drummond.*

6. To manage. *Arbutnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.*

8. To embroider with a needle. *Addison.*

9. **To WORK out.** To effect by toil. *Decay of Piety. Addison.*

10. **To WORK out.** To craze; to efface. *Dryden.*

11. **To WORK up.** To raise. *Dryden.*

12. **To WORK up.** To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK. *f.* [*weorc*, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment. *Ecclusf.*

2. A state of labour. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt. *Stillington.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*

7. Any thing made. *Donne.*

8. Management; treatment. *Shakesf.*

9. **To set on WORK.** To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WORKER. *f.* [from *work*.] One that works. *Spenser. Kings. South.*

WORKFELLOW. *f.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE. } *f.* [from *work* and
WORKINGHOUSE. } *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY. *f.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMAN. *f.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Raleigh. Addison.*

WORKMANLY. *a.* [from *workman*.] Skillful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY. *ad.* Skillfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser. Shakespeare.*

WORKMANSHIP. *f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by the hand. *Spenser. Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WORK.

W O R

WORKMASTER. *f.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work. *Spenser. Ecclesi.*

WORKWOMAN. *f.* [*work* and *woman.*] 1. A woman skilled in needle-work. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKDAY. *f.* [Corrupted from *working-day.*] The day not the sabbath. *Shakespeare. Herbert.*

WORLD. *f.* [popl^o, Saxon; *wereld*, Dut.] 1. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings. *Nicene Creed.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Milton.*

4. Present state of existence. *Shakespeare.*

5. A secular life. *Waller. Roger.*

6. Public life. *Shakespeare.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life. *Shakespeare.*

8. Great multitude. *Raleigh. Sanderfon.*

9. An hyperbolical expression for many. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

10. Course of life.

11. Universal empire. *Milton. Prior.*

12. The manners of men. *Dryden.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete. *Knolles.*

14. Time; world without end.

15. In the WORLD. In possibility. *Addison.*

16. For all the WORLD. Exactly. *Sidney.*

WORLDLINESS. *f.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING. *f.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit. *Hooker. Rogers.*

WORLDLY. *a.* [from *world.*] 1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Shakespeare. Richards. Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Raleigh. Hooker.*

WORLDLY. *ad.* [from *world.*] With relation to the present life. *Raleigh. Milton. South.*

WORM. *f.* [pyrm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Shakespeare. Sandys.*

2. A poisonous serpent. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*

4. The animal that spins silk. *Shakespeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Shakespeare.*

6. Something tormenting. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral. *Maxon.*

To WORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

work slowly, secretly, and gradually. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means. *Swift.*

WO'RMEATEN. *a.* [*worm* and *caten.*]

1. Gnawed by worms. *Shakespeare.*

2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh. Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.] Of this plant there are thirty-two species. The common

wormwood grows in the roads. *Miller. Floyer.*

WO'RMY. *a.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms. *Milton.*

WORN. part. pass. of *wear.* *Dryden. Locke.*

WO'RNIL. *f.* In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots, which in Essex they call *wornils.* *Derham.*

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [*peorzen*, Saxon.] 1. To tear or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *King Charles. L'Estrange.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally. *Sb. Milt. South. Southern. Add. Row. Sw.*

WORSE. *a.* The comparative of *bad* [purr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill. *Daniel. Locke.*

WORSE. *ad.* In a manner more bad. *Shakespeare.*

The WORSE. *f.* [from the adjective.] 1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better. *Spenser. 2 Kings.*

2. Something less good. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. *Milton.*

WO'RSHIP. *f.* [*peorðscype*, Saxon.] 1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Psalms.*

2. A character of honour. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

3. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*

4. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Milton. Tillotson.*

5. Honour; respect; civil deference. *Luke.*

6. Idolatry of lovers. *Shakespeare.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Exod. Milton. Randolph.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakespeare.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. *Genesis.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *a.* [*worship* and *full.*] 1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *ad.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully. *Shakespeare.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *f.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships. *South. Addison.*

WORST. *a.* The superlative of *bad.* Most bad; most ill. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

WORST.

W O R

WORST. *f.* The most calamitous or wicked state. *Shakespeare. Digby. Dryden.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*

WO'RSTED. *f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

WORT. *f.* [*piwt*, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*

WORTH, or Wurtb. *v. n.* [*peonðan*, Sax.] To be. *Spenser.*

WORTH. In the termination of the name of places comes from *ponð*, a court or farm, or *ponðig*, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH. *f.* [*pepð*, Saxon.]

1. Price; value. *Hooker. Woodward.*

2. Excellence; virtue. *Sidney. Hooker. Donne.*

3. Importance; valuable quality. *Hooker. South.*

WORTH. *a.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

2. Deserving of. *Clarendon. Berkley. Watts.*

3. Equal in possessions to. *Sandys.*

WO'RTHILY. *ad.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause. *Hooker. South.*

WO'RTHINESS. *f.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Desert. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Sidney. Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*

2. Having no value. *Prior. Addison.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *f.* [from *worthless*.]

Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*

WORTHY. *a.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deserving; such as merits. *Sidney. Shakespeare.*

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious. *Hooker. Davies.*

3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*

4. Suitable to any quality good or bad; equal in value. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*

6. Deserving of ill. *Deuteronomy.*

WO'RTHY. *f.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Brown. Tatler.*

W R A

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. *Shakespeare.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [*piwan*, Saxon.] To know; to be aware. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*

WOVE. The preterite and participle passive of *weave*. *Milton.*

WO'VEN. The participle passive of *weave*.

WOULD. The preterite of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray.*

2. Was or am resolved; wish or wished to. *Sidney.*

3. It is a familiar term for *wish* to do, or to have. *Shakespeare.*

WO'ULDING. *f.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *f.* [*puwð*, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakespeare. Deuter.*

1 *Sam. Psalms. Isa. 1 Cor. Milton.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*. *Acts. Wilkins.*

WO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WO'UNDWORT. *f.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant.

WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. *Be-*

WOXE. } came. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *to wax*. *Spenser.*

WRACK. *f.* [*wrack*, Dutch; *pnæcce*, Saxon.]

1. Destruction of a ship. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction.

To WRACK. *v. a.*

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to rack, to shake.

3. To torture; to torment. *Corsoley.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangels*, Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely. *Locke. Addison. Pope.*

WRA'NGLE. *f.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*

WRA'GLER. *f.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Herbert.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* [*hpeoppian*, Saxon, to turn; *wreffer*, Danish.]

1. To roll together; to complicate. *John. Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden. Ezekiel.*

3. To comprise; to contain. *Addison.*

4. **To WRAP up.** To involve totally. *Kneller.*

5. To

W R E

5. To transport; to put in ecstacy. *Cowley.*
WRAPPER. *f.* [from *wrap.*]

1. One that wraps.
2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

Addison.
WRATH. *f.* [pnað, Saxon; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser.*

WRATHFUL. *a.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging. *Spenser. Spratt.*

WRATHFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrathful.*] Furiously; passionately. *Shakespeare.*

WRATHLESS. *a.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wroke*. [pnacon, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch.]

1. To revenge. *Spenser. Fairfax.*
2. To execute any violent design. *Dryden. Smith.*

WREAK. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Passion; furious fit. *Shakespeare.*

WREAKFUL. *a.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. *Shakespeare. Chapman.*

WREATH. *f.* [pneoth, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twisted. *Bacon. Milton. Smith.*
2. A garland; a chaplet. *Roscommon.*

To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed, wreathen.*

1. To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
2. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South. Dryden.*
3. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
4. To encircle as with a garland. *Dryden. Prior.*

WREATHY. *a.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twisted. *Brown.*

WRECK. *f.* [pnaecce, Saxon, a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea. *Spenser. Daniel.*
2. Dissolution by violence. *Milton.*
3. Ruin; destruction. *Shakespeare.*

WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser. Woodward.*
2. To ruin. *Daniel.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milton.*

WREN. *f.* [pneana, Saxon.] A small bird. *Shakespeare. Brown.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [pningan, Saxon; *wrengben*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
2. To sprain; to distort. *Shakes. Swift.*

WRENCH. *f.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twist. *Locke.*
2. A sprain.

To WREST. *v. a.* [pnaestran, Saxon.]

1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Ascham. Dryden. Addison.*

W R I

2. To distort; to writhe; to force.

Hooker. Shakespeare.
WREST. *f.* [from the verb.] Distortion; violence. *Hooker.*

WRESTER. *f.* [from *wrest.*] He who wrests.

To WRESTLE. *v. n.* [from *wrest.*]

1. To contend who shall throw the other down. *Shakespeare.*
2. To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

WRESTLER. *f.* [from *wrestle.*]

1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art. *Denham.*
2. One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*

WRETCH. *f.* [pnecca, Saxon.]

1. A miserable mortal. *Accidence.*
2. A worthless, sorry creature. *Sidney.*
3. It is used by way of slight, ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*

WRETCHED. *a.* [from *wretch.*]

1. Miserable; unhappy. *Hooker.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless. *Hooker. Roscommon.*

WRETCHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miserably; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
2. Meanly; despicably. *South.*

WRETCHEDNESS. *f.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Sidney. Raleigh.*
2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WREICHLESS. *a.* Careless; mindless; heedless. *Hammond.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [pningan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *More. Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*

WRIGHT. *f.* [pnheta, pynhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cheyne.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [pningan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to turn round with violence. *Leviticus.*
2. To force out of any body by contortion. *Wotton.*
3. To squeeze; to press. *Shakespeare.*
4. To writhe. *Shakespeare.*
5. To pinch. *Bacon. Clarendon.*
6. To force by violence; to extort. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
7. To harass; to distress; to torture. *Shakespeare. Roscommon.*
8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham. Whigift.*
9. To persecute with extortion. *Hayw.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakespeare.*

WRINGER. *f.* [from *wring.*] One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakespeare.*

WRINKLE.

W R I

WRINKLE. *f.* [*ppuncle*, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Howel. Swift.*

2. Any roughness. *Dryden.*

To WRINKLE. *v. a.* [*ppunchian*, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *f.* [*pprre*, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Shakespeare. Peacbam.*

WRISTBAND. *f.* [*wrist* and *band*.] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *f.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. *Knolles. Addison.*

2. A judicial process. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [*pputan*, *apputan*, Saxon.]

1. To express by means of letters. *Shakespeare. Deut.*

2. To engrave; to impress. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author. *Glanville.*

4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakespeare.*

2. To play the author. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books. *Shakespeare.*

4. To send letters. *1 Esdras.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the stile of. *Shakespeare. Ben Johnson.*

6. To compose; to form compositions. *Waller. Felton.*

WRITER. *f.* [from *write*.]

1. One who practises the art of writing.

2. An author. *Bacon. Addison. Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [*ppuchan*, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion. *Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence. *Milton. Aulif.*

3. To twist; to force by violence. *Hooker.*

4. To twist. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. *Spenser.*

WRITING. *f.* [from *writ*.]

1. A legal instrument.

2. A composure; a book. *Hooker. Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind. *Shakes.*

WRITINGMASTER. *f.* One who teaches to write. *Dryden.*

WRITTEN. The participle passive of *write*. *Spenser.*

WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak*.

WRONG. *f.* [*ppange*, Saxon.]

W R Y

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Sidney. Spenser. Daniel. Dryden.*

2. Error; not right. *Roscommon. Watts.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Sidney. Addison.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swift.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiss. *Locke. Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly. *Hooker. Spenser. Addison.*

WRONGDOER. *f.* [*wrong* and *door*.] An injurious person. *Sidney. Ayliffe.*

WRONGER. *f.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Shakespeare. Raleigh.*

WRONGFUL. *a.* [*wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjust. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

WRONGFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly. *Sidney. Spectator.*

WRONGHEAD. *f.* [*wrong* and *head*.] Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRONGLESSLY. *ad.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRONGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write*. *South.*

WROTH. *a.* [*pprad*, Saxon; *wrod*, Danish.] Angry. Out of use. *Genesis.*

WROUGHT. [*pprogd*, Saxon.] The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gerocht*.

1. Effected; performed. *John. Stephen.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

3. Produced; caused. *Milton. Addison.*

4. Labour'd. *Bar. Milton.*

5. Gained; attained. *Shakespeare.*

6. Operated. *Milton. Phillips.*

7. Worked. *Deut. Bacon.*

8. Actuated. *Dryden.*

9. Manufactured. *Raleigh. Milton.*

10. Formed. *2 Corinthians.*

11. Excited by degrees. *Addison. Swift.*

12. Guided; managed. *Milton.*

13. Agitated; disturbed. *Shakespeare.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. passive of *wring*. *L'Estrange. Thomson.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe*.]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney. Sharp.*

2. Distorted. *Arbutnot. Pope.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Sanderfon.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.



Y.

Y A W

Y E L

Y, At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

YACHT. *f.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD. *f.* [*ȝearð*, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.

Brown. Dryden.

2. [*ȝearð*, Sax.] A measure of three feet.

Bacon. Holder.

3. The supports of the sails.

Dryden.

YARDWAND. *f.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard.

Collier.

YARE. *a.* [*ȝearpe*, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.

Shakespeare.

YARELY. *ad.* [from *yare*.] Dextrously; skilfully.

Shakespeare.

YARN. *f.* [*ȝearn*, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

Shakespeare. Temple.

YARR. *v. n.* [from the sound; *birrie*, Latin.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.

YARROW. *f.* A plant.

YAWL. *f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

YAWN. *v. n.* [*ȝeonan*, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily.

Dryden.

2. To open wide.

Sandys. Prior.

3. To express desire by yawning.

Hooker.

YAWN. *f.* [from the verb.]

Vol. II,

1. Oscitation.

2. Gape; hiatus.

YA'WNING. *a.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering.

Shakespeare.

YCLA'D. *part.* for *clad*. Clothed.

YCLE'PED. Called; termed; named.

Milton.

YDRE'AD. The old pret. of *To dread*.

Spenser.

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.

Luke.

YEA. *ad.* [*ea*, or *ȝea*, Saxon; *ja*, Dutch.] Yes.

Shakespeare. Mattbew.

To YEAD, or **YEDE**. *v. n.* preterite *yode*.

To go; to march.

Spenser.

To YEAN. *v. n.* [*eamian*, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

YE'ANLING. *f.* [from *yea*.] The young of sheep.

Shakespeare.

YEAR. *f.* [*ȝear*, Saxon.] Twelve months.

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

Shakespeare.

3. In the plural, old age.

Bacon. Dryden.

YE'ARLING. *f.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

Pope.

YE'ARLY. *a.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

Prior.

YE'ARLY. *ad.* Annually; once a year.

To YEARN. *v. n.* [*earnan*, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness.

Genesis.

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

YELK. *f.* [from *ȝerlepe*, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yalk*.

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.

Spenser. Drayton. Milton.

YELL. *f.* [from the verb.] A cry of horror.

Shakespeare. Dryden.

YES

YOK

YE'LOW. *a.* [*yealepe*, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold. *Milton. Newton.*

YE'LOWBOY. *f.* A gold coin. *Arbutnot.*

YE'LOWHAMMER. *f.* A bird.

YE'LOWISH. *a.* [from *yellow*.] Approaching to yellow. *Woodward.*

YE'LOWISHNESS. *f.* [from *yellowish*.] The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

YE'LOWNESS. *f.* [from *yellow*.] 1. The quality of being yellow. *Bacon. Arbutnot.*

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.

YE'LLOWS. *f.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to obstructions in the gall-pipe, or of those little ducts opening into that pipe.

To YELP. *v. a.* [*zealpan*, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle hound after his prey. *Shakespeare.*

YEO'MAN. *f.* [The true etymology seems to be from *geman*, Frisick, a willager.] 1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. *Locke. Addison.*

2. It seems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard. *Bacon. Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

YEO'MANRY. *f.* [from *yeoman*.] The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* To throw out or move with a spring. A horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dict.*

YERK. *f.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See *YEARN*. *Shakespeare.*

YES. *ad.* [*ȝire*, Sax.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*. *Bacon. Pope.*

YEST. *f.* [*ȝert*, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras. Gay.*

3. The spume on a troubled sea. *Shakespeare.*

YE'STY. *a.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy. *Shakespeare.*

YE'STER. *a.* [*gbiſter*, Dutch.] Being next before the present day. *Dryden.*

YESTERDAY. *f.* [*ȝiſterdæȝ*, Saxon.] The day last past; the next day before today. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

YESTERDAY. *ad.* On the day last past. *Bacon.*

YESTERNIGHT. *f.* The night before this night.

YESTERNIGHT. *ad.* On the night last past. *Shakespeare.*

YET. *conjunct.* [*ȝȳt*, *ȝet*, *ȝeta*, Saxon.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. *Daniel. South. Tillotson.*

YET. *ad.*

1. Beside; over and above; there is yet another. *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the state still remaining the same; he was yet a young man. *Addison.*

3. Once again: yet repeat the name. *Pope.*

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it: he will help us, but not yet. *Bacon.*

5. At least: if he will not give the whole, yet he may give part. *Baker.*

6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined: the storm grew louder and yet louder. *Dryden.*

7. Still; in a new degree: his treason is made yet blacker by ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

8. Even; after all: he is not honest, nor yet rich. *Whitgift. Bacon.*

9. Hitherto: he has not yet told half. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN. *for given.* *Spenser.*

YEW. *f.* [*ȝp*, Saxon.] A tree of tough wood. *Fairfax. Prior.*

YE'WEN. *a.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of yew.

YF'RE. *ad.* [*ȝȳre*, Saxon.] Together. *Spenser.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [*ȝelȝan*, Saxon, to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. *Arbutnot.*

2. To produce in general. *Shakespeare. Arbutnot.*

3. To afford; to exhibit. *Sidney. Locke.*

4. To give as claimed of right. *Milton.*

5. To allow; to permit. *Milton.*

6. To emit; to expire. *Genesis.*

7. To resign; to give up. *Watts.*

8. To surrender. *Knollys.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*

1. To give up the conquest: to submit. *Daniel. Walton.*

2. To comply with any person. *Prew.*

3. To comply with things. *Bacon. Milton.*

4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakevill.*

5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*

YIE'LDER. *f.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.

YOKE. *f.* [*ȝoc*, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Numbers. Pope.*

2. A mark of servitude; slavery. *Dryden.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; two; a pair. *Broom.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke or carriage. *Dryd.*

2. To join or couple with another. *Dryd.*

3. To

YOU

3. To enslave; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To restrain; to confine. *Bacon.*
 YO'KE-ELM. *f.* A tree. *Ainsworth.*
 YO'KEFELLOW. } *f.* [yoke and fellow, or
 YO'KEMATE. } *mate.]*
 1. Companion in labour. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras. Stepmey.*
 YOLD, for yielded. *Obsolete. Spenser.*
 YOLK. *f.* [See YELK.] The yellow part
 of an egg. *Ray.*
 YON. } *a.* [geond, Saxon.] Being
 YOND. } at a distance within view.
 YONDER. } *Shak. B. Johnson. Pope.*
 YON. } *ad.* At a distance within
 YOND. } view. *Milton. Arbuth.*
 YONDER. }
 YOND. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps trans-
 ported with rage; under alienation of
 mind. *Spenser.*
 YORE, or of Yore. *ad.* [geogara, Saxon.]
 1. Long. *Spenser.*
 2. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*
 YOU. *pron.* [eop, 10th, Saxon.]
 1. The oblique case of ye. *Epb.*
 2. It is used in the nominative. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It is the ceremonial word for the second
 person singular, and is always used, except
 in solemn language. *Pope.*
 YOUNG. *a.* [iong, yeong, Saxon; jong,
 Dutch.]
 1. Being in the first part of life; not old.
Shakes. Chapman. Cowley.
 2. Ignorant; weak. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
Bacon.
 YOUNG. *f.* The offspring of animals col-
 lectively. *Milton. More.*
 YOUNGISH. *a.* [from young.] Somewhat
 young. *Tatler.*

YUX

- YOU'NGLING. *f.* [from young; yeong-
 ling, Sax.] Any creature in the first part
 of life.
 YOU'NGLY. *ad.* [from young.]
 1. Early in life. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
 YOU'NGSTER. } *f.* [from young.] A
 YOU'NKER. } young person.
Shakespeare. Creech. Prior.
 YOUNGTH. *f.* [from young.] The state
 of being young. *Spenser.*
 YOUR. *pronoun.* [t-epn, Saxon.]
 1. Belonging to you. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Yours is used when the substantive goes
 before or is understood; as this is your
 book, this book is yours. *Shakes. Pope.*
 YOURSELF. *f.* [your and self.] You, even
 you; ye, not others. *Shakespeare.*
 YOUTH. *f.* [yeognd; Saxon.]
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood
 and adolescence. *Shakes. Mil. Arbuth.*
 2. A young man. *Shakes. Mil. Dryd.*
 3. Young men. *Ben Johnson.*
 YOU'THFUL. *a.* [youth and full.]
 1. Young. *Dryden.*
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.
Milton. Dryden. Pope.
 3. Vigorous as in youth. *Bentley.*
 YOU'THFULLY. *ad.* [from youthful.] In
 a youthful manner.
 YOU'THLY. *a.* [from youth.] Young &
 early in life. *Spenser.*
 YOU'THY. *a.* [from youth.] Young &
 youthful. *Spectator.*
 YPI'GHT. *part.* [y and pigbt, from pitch.]
 Fixed. *Spenser.*
 YUCK. *f.* [jocken, Dutch.] Itch.
 YULE. *f.* [geol, yeol, yehul, Sax.] The
 time of Christmas.
 YUX. *f.* [yeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.

Z.

Z A F

- Z**, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set
 down by Grammarians, but is read
 in no word originally Teutonic;
 its sound is uniformly that of an hard S.
 ZA'FFAR. } *f.* Powder the calx of cobalt
 ZA'FFIR. } very fine, and mix it with
 three times its weight of powdered flints;
 this being wetted with common water, the

Z A R

- whole concretes into a solid mass called
 zaffre, which from its hardness has been
 mistaken for a mineral. *Hill.*
 Z'ANY. *f.* One employed to raise laughter
 by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a
 merry andrew; a buffoon. *Shak. Donne.*
 Z'ARNICH. *f.* A solid substance, which
 approaches to the nature of orpiment, but
 without

Z O C

Z O O

without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnick* are green and yellow.

Hill.

ZEAL. *f.* [*ζῆλος*; *zelus*, Lat.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause. *Spratt.*

ZEAL'OT. *f.* [*zealoteur*, French; *ζηλωτής*, Lat.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise. *Spratt.*

ZEAL'OUS. *a.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause. *Taylor. Spratt.*

ZEAL'OUSLY. *ad.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour. *Swift.*

ZEAL'OUSNESS. *f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. *f.* [So named from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZEDO'ARY. *f.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED. *f.* The name of the letter *z*. *Shakespeare.*

ZENITH. *f.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite the nadir. *Davies. Brown.*

ZEPHYR. *f.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The

ZEPHYRUS. *f.* west wind; and poetically any calm soft wind. *Milton.*

ZEST. *f.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.

2. A relish; a taste added.

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK. *a.* [from *ζητήσιμος*.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEU'GMA. *f.* [from *ζεύγμα*.] A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZO'CLE. *f.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square

piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like.

ZO'DIACK. *f.* [*ζωδιακός*.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs. *Ben Jonson. Binsley.*

ZONE. *f.* [*ζώνη*; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle. *Dryden. Grayville.*

2. The earth is divided into five zones; the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid zone. There are two temperate zones, and two frigid zones. The northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate zone is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling. Dryden.*

3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *f.* [*ζωὴ* and *γραφία*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *f.* [of *ζωή* and *γραφία*.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Grayville.*

ZOO'LOGY. *f.* [of *ζωή* and *λογία*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZO'OPHYTE. *f.* [*ζωόφυτον*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHO'RICK. *Colum.* *f.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS. *f.* [*ζωοφόρος*.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals. *Dis.*

ZOO'TOMIST. *f.* [of *ζωοτομία*.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY. *f.* [*ζωοτομία*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.